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Brown's

Johnsons English Telugu Dictionary

D. 1392a
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Vol II

S. అనగా South దక్షిణం S.E. అనగా South East ఆగ్నేయమూలం S.W.
South West అనగా నైరుతిమూలం
Sabaoth సైన్యములు
Sabbath ఆదివారం। యెహోవావారం। విశ్రమదినం। శాంతి। స్వామివారం।
Sabbath ఆదివారం At says విశ్రామవారం John IX. 16
Sable నల్లనక్కపేరు। దానితోలు
Sable అతినల
Sable fish ప్రల్లాకుచేప। ఇల్లింకి
Sabre కత్తి। ఖడ్గం।
Saccharine తీపి।
Sacerdotal ఆచార్యులు ప్రయోగించే the Sacerdotal thread జంధ్యం the *
character గురుధర్మం। ఆచారం। అర్చకధర్మం। ఆచార్యప్రభుత్వధర్మం।
Sack పెద్దసంచి। గోనె। [illegible] or robe పైట or wine సారాయి
to Sack దోచుకొనుట

In copying this dictionary for the press take care to insert the pronunciation

D.1392

S.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS

S Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibillation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *rose*, *roseate*, *rosy*, *osier*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose*, *designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *sse*, as *ass*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*.

SABA'OTH. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army*.

Holy Lord God of *sabaoth*; that is, *Lord of hosts*. *Common Prayer.*

SA'BBATH. *n. s.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*, Fr. *sabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond.
Shakespeare.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releast,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r.
Dryden.

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.
Daniel's C. War.

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SABBATA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. s.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Ess.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight.
Fairy Queen.

With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horrour, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet.
Waller.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIERE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. s.* [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars.
Dryden.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sabulous*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *n. s.* [שַׂק Hebrew; σάκκος, Greek; *saccus*, Lat. sæc, Sax. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and ev'ry sack well bound.
Betterton.

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,
Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign.
South.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

Sacrificed యజ్ఞగా యిచ్చిన। నివేదితమైన। ప్రోక్షిత।

~~Sacrificer యజ్వ।~~

Sacrificial యజ్ఞతో చేరిన।

Sacrilege స్వామిద్రోహం। గుడిని దోచుకొనుట। యిత్యాది। according to Hindu notions స్త్రీహత్య శిశుహత్య పాపం। NB In Romans 2.22 Careys Sanscrit omits it!! & Prit. says మందిరం లో నుంచి దోచుకొంటావా

Sacrilegious స్వామిద్రోహి।

Sacristan కైంకర్యకర్త। దేవాజీవుడు। దేవలుడు। అర్చకుడు

Sacristy గుడిలో అంతర్గర్భం।

Sad adj. పాడు, యెదబడిన। వ్యసనులపడ్డ। చింతపడ్డ। శోకిన। చింతాక్రాంత। or gloomy faced ముఖ... [దిక్కుమాలిన] [దిక్కుమాలిన। పాటి] మాడ్చిన। విచారంగా వుండే। వుసురుగా వుండే। sad intelligence చెడ్డ సమాచారం। a sad business దుష్టకర్మం। పాపిష్టిది। పనికిమాలినపద్దు। వుపద్రవం। [దిక్కుమాలిన పని] a sad fellow చెడ్డవాడు। (Johnsons 6th sense) వాడు యెంతవాడు। sad condition దురవస్థ। sad work దిక్కుమాలిన పని what a sad business అదేకర్మం। అదేపాపం। what makes you look so sad నీ వేమి వ్యసనులంగా వున్నావు। sad is expressed by dur, du or dush - as దురవస్థ &c. a news పాడు సమాచారము a whore / slut / jade / disease / poverty పాడులంజ

To sadden విసికించుట। వ్యసనములం పొందించుట। &c.

Saddle పల్లం। జీను। a pack saddle గంత or loins నడ్డి। a side saddle (స్త్రీ)

To Saddle పల్లంకట్టుట। జీనుకట్టించుట। they saddled him with the expenses వెచ్చం ... he has saddled himself with his brothers family తనపైకి తీర్చుకొని ... తాపానిమీంద కట్టినారు।

Saddle-cloth కంబళం। see housings

Saddled పల్లంకట్టిన। ~~unsaddled విడిగా వుండే।~~

Sadducee పాప్పుండమతస్థులు సమానులు। వీరవైష్ణవులకు సమానమే। Like the వార్కరీలు

Sadly పాపిష్ఠరీతిగా। తపాతపంగా। he was sadly disappointed ఆశచెడినవాడయినాడు। the child has been a neglected పాడు అజాగ్రత్తసంకటించబడె

Sadness పాపం। శోకం। వుసురు। వ్యసనములు। విసుకు। in sober sadness I believe this యిది నిజమైన మాట కాదని యెంచవల్సినదే।

4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. s.* [from *sacrifice.*] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakesp.*

When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers*. *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *sacrifice.*] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrop. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. s.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then 'gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat. from *sacrilege.*] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed,
I should account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious.*] With sacrilege.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, French.]
SA'CRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
A sconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n from Paradise in haste
Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change
Those notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss; but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministreth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *Matt.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops
Wept at completing of the moral sin
Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spens.*

The lady Katherine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours, when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Fairy Queen.*

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad.*]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'DDLE. *n. s.* [sadl, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Sam.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddl'd* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddl'd* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back.*]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *n. s.* [from *saddle.*]
SA'DDLER. } One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper,
The *saddler* had it. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shak. Henry IV.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *sadly* pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *adj.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the *safer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakes. Macbeth.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Phil.* iii. 1.

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequestered bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.
—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. s.* [*saufconduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safe-conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safe-guard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakespeare.*

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministred. *Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakespeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SAFEGUA'RD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South.*

SA'FETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shakespeare's King John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. s.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. s.* [*safran*, Fr. from *saphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of *saffron*. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Bastard*. *n. s.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It spreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakespeare.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakespeare.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Lat.]

1. Quick of scent; with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, Fr. *sagacitas*, Lat.]

1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of afterages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*
2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milt.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY.

secure See Evelyn. 1. 23. foot [illegible] it is safe బాగావున్నది a safe
[Safe] adj. భద్రముగా వుండే [illegible]
[De]livery (of a woman) సుఖప్రసవం
[Safe] n. s. దాచేపందూరు ~~[illegible]~~ or lock up place {[illegible] for money [illegible] క్షేమం q. v.
[Safe co]nduct తోడు అభయహస్తం
[Saf]eguard [illegible]
[Saf]ely సురక్షితంగా [illegible] you may * say that ..... [illegible]
[Saf]ety {n. s. [illegible] he lodged them in safety [illegible]
Safflower కుసుంభం {Buchanan Eastern Ind: 3. 257 / Kerklots, p. 1xxx.
as a condiment [illegible] as a colour [illegible]
[Sa]ffron కుంకుమం Saffron coloured [illegible] Hodgsons Vocab. says, Europe * [illegible] but Indian * పసుపు
Saffron vested పీతాంబర
[Sa]gacious [illegible] వివేకులు [illegible]
[illegible]
[Sa]gacity [illegible] వివేకం [illegible]
[Sa]ge (the herb) n. s. ~~[illegible]~~
[Sa]ge adj. జ్ఞాని [illegible] sage advice మంచి బుద్ధి
[Sa]ge n. s. (philosopher) జ్ఞాని పండితుడు [illegible] వివేకి [illegible]
[S]agely వివేకముగా
[Sa]gittal suture [illegible]
Sagittarius ధనూరాశి

Sago (A Malay word) సగ్గుబియ్యం। సబ్బుబియ్యం।

Said చెప్పిన। It is said వదంతికలదు। ఖోరుకలిగింది the paper ... to be in his hands ... it is said he went వెళ్లినాడట।

Sail వాడవారు ... to set sail ... we saw 5 sail of ships ...

to Sail ... Plain sailing See Appx 27

Sail-cloth ...

Sailor ... Sailer — our ship ...

Sailyard ...

Saint n. s. సత్పురుషుడు ... see Wils. Vish. P. page 300 — or hermit, ... a patron saint ... The saints Hebr. VI. 10 ...

Saint Paul ... Note — in Philipp. IV. in Matt 27. 56 Desgranges says ... SNT says ... Carey says ... Pritchett says ... Saint Sita ... the versions use the same word — In Matt. XXVII. 52 Desgr. says ... A female saint ... qu. Wilson, Lectures p 31 The N... charitra is the Legend of the Nine Saints or Worthies & ...

Sainted ...

Saintly ...

Sake ... for your sake ... for the sake of ... for decency's sake ... but suppose for sake of argument that what you say is the case ... For God's sake ... own sake ... for thy sake ... I pray that for the sake of St. Rama you will relieve me ...

S. Thome, a division of the town of Madras ...

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage.*] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. s.* [from *sage.*] Gravity; prudence.

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta,* Lat.] an arrow.

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal futures to the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius,* Latin; *sagittaire,* French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

SA'GO. *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SAICK. *n. s.* [*saica,* Italian; *saique,* Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID, *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *say.*

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [ſeʒl, Saxon; *seyhel, seyl,* Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail.* *Shakespeare.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main-*sail* to the wind. *Acts,* xxvii. 40.

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails.* *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *sails,* about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis. Cato.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail.* *Raleigh's Essays.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail.* *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail,* that at the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. *To strike* SAIL. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake sail,* and so were driven. *Acts,* xxvii. 17.

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail,* and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.

To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SA'ILER. } *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual,
SA'ILOR. } *sailer* more analogical; *from sail.*] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors.* *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvass play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors,* commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo! descends the *sailer* train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sailyards.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. s.* [*saime,* Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in Scotland; as, swine's *saim.*

SAIN. [a participle; obsolete; from *say.*] Said.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain.* *Shakespeare.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. s.* [*sainfoin,* Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. s.* [*saint,* French; *sanctus,* Latin.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee he worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakespeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shakesp.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint* when most I play the devil. *Shakespeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted,* by a race of men of the same stamp. *South.*

Over-gainst the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted.* *Addison.*

Thy place is here; sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd,
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

SA'INTED. *adj.* [from *saint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted,*
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakespeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n. s.* [*hypericum*] A plant.

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *saint.*] Like a saint; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Milt.*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *saint.*] The character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship.* *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. s.* [ſac, Saxon; *saecke,* Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake,* nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake.* *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake.* *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake,* mistress Anne! *Shakesp.*

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake,* to make no more noise with it. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SA'KER. *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker,*
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers,* and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, ...

flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SA'KERET. *n. s.* [from *saker.*] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. s.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsoacids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gemlike squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

Sal Ammoniack is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*salax*, Lat *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals spleened, grow extremely *salacious*. *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious.*] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious.*] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'LAD. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. *salat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

My *sallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakespeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben Johnson.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden's Persius.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are *salamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMA'NDER'S *Hair.*
SALAMA'NDER'S *Wool.* } *n. s.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English talc; the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spaad, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*. *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander.*] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *salary*, is derived from *sal*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shakesp.*

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. s.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to *sale*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. s.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *n. s.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

SA'LIANT, *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

SA'LIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns comprest,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *n. s.* [*tribulus aquaticus.*] Water-thistle.

SA'LINE.
SA'LINOUS. } *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sag of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SALI'VA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Nor meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SALI'VAL.
SA'LIVARY. } *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SA'LIVATION. *n. s.* [from *salivate.*] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate causes, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew's Cosmol.*

పుత్రార్థము ‥। నీకు పేరు అని నిమిత్తం। I am his name sake ఆతని పేరే నా పేరు

Sal ammoniac నవాసాగరం। Sal (a sort of wood) సర్జ [illegible] says the Sab Calp. Sal Volatile ప్రాణించే ద్రావకం

Salacious కాంతు। కామము కలదయిన [illegible] మత్తుగా వుండే। [illegible] a * man
కామాతురుడు, కాముకుడు

Salaciously [illegible]

Salad [illegible]। a ~~fowl~~ chicken salad [illegible] the plain meaning
[illegible], a hotch potch, a medly

Salam దండం। నమస్కారము

Salamander [illegible]

Salampore (name given to a half piece of cotton cloth) [illegible] or [illegible]
[illegible], says the Tariff

Salary జీతం।

Sale అమ్మకం। విక్రయం। by auction [illegible]। to offer for sale అమ్మజూపుట। to set to sale అమ్మజూపుట। విక్రయించుట।

Saleable [illegible] it is not saleable [illegible] అమ్ముడుపోదు

Saleableness [illegible] Salep. Ainslie 1. 368. [illegible] Tariff

Salesman [illegible]

Salient [illegible] The * vice of despotism is avarice [illegible] see foot of next page

Saline ఉప్పుగా వుండే। క్షార Saline soil ఉప్పు [illegible]

Saliva [illegible]। [illegible]। చొల్లు। [illegible]

Salivary glands

To Salivate [illegible] he was salivated [illegible]

Salivation [illegible] moral see Coleridge Southey, Wesley 2. p 361

Sallad [illegible]

శాల్మలి see Chaucer 1.183.

Sallow వకచెట్టుపేరు। - - - Sallow tree బూరగవంటుల వకవెట్టు - proverbially worthless,

Sallow adj తెల్లపారినముఖాతిగల। బూడిదెవన్నె। నిష్ప్రభ।

Sally n.s. బయిలుదేరడం। in speech స్ఫురణం। చమత్కారం। ఆలోచించకచెప్పిన సరసం।

To Sally బయిలుదేరుట।

Sally port దిడ్డివాకిలి।

Salmagundi పులగంవంటుది ఆహారభేదం।

Salmon వకచేపపేరు। జలుగుచేపవంటుది। Hindus often wear reddish salmon-coloured clothes కావిపంచెలుతొడుక్కుంటారు।

Salt ఉప్పు। లవణం। క్షారం। అనగా సారవుప్పు wild salt, that is naturally produced పర్రవుప్పు। వుప్పుసూగు। సూగుప్పు। Earth salt చవిటివుప్పు। rock salt రాతివుప్పు। a place where salt is made, a salt pan, వెట్టు a heap of salt, a pile, గెరి। గెరి। salt that has lost its savour చవరుప్పు। or wit, attic salt సరసం। హాస్యతత్వం Salts... Smelling salts

Salt, adj కారమైన। కారు। లవణమైన। Or lewd, కాంత

to Salt v.a వుప్పులో బాగుచేయుట। Saltcellar వుప్పుపాత్ర

Salt fish వుప్పుచేప

Salt-land పర్ర। చవిటిభూమి। salt makers వుప్పులకాండ్లు

Salt marsh వుప్పుటు uṭu? ఉప్పలం

Salt meats ఉప్పులో బాగుచేసిన ~~పదార్థములు~~ మాంసం।

Salt pan కర్ర। వుప్పువరి। వెట్టు।

Salient- ముఖ్యమైన - Instead of wasting his time over the idle columns of the newspaper he knew how to hit on the salient points at once ముఖ్యమైనవిషయాలు

Sali'vous, *adj.* [from *ſaliva*.] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

Sa'llet. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pro-
Sa'lleting } nunciation from *ſalad.*]

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow ſome early *ſalleting.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Sa'lliance. *n. ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earſt me meet.
Fairy Queen.

Sa'llow. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*ſalo* German, black; *ſale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline?
Shakeſpeare.

The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd:—
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean looking *ſallow* Care,
And pining Diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn.
Rowe.

Sa'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.

The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excurſion.

Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes ſtill round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.

Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denham's Sophy.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of the extravagant *ſallies* of the prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To Sa'lly. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knoll.*

The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight;
They break the truce, and *ſally* out by night.
Dryden.

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one public wall.
Tate.

Sa'llyport. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port*.] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul had quit the fort,
But that ſhe ſtopp'd the *ſallyport*. *Cleaveland.*
Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports*;
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

Salmagu'ndi. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſalé à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Latin; *ſaûmon*, French.]

[illegible]he ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-[illegible]ſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the [illegible] ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brack[illegible]eſs. He is ſaid to caſt his ſpawn in Auguſt: ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a ſafe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or ſpawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and to become ſamlets early in the Spring: they haſte to the ſea before Winter, both the melter and ſpawner.—Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the ſea he becomes from a ſamlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a *ſalmon*, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

They ſpoke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *ſalmon* and trout. *Peacham.*

Sa'lmontrout. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

Salpi'con. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal or mutton. *Bailey.*

Salsamenta'rious. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

Sa'lsify. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant

Salſify, or the common ſort of goatſbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Salsoa'cid. *adj.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

The *ſalſoacids* help its paſſing off; as ſal prunel. *Floyer.*

Salsu'ginous. *adj.* [*ſalſugo*, Lat.] Saltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous*, if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; ꞅealꞇ, Saxon; *ſal*, Latin; *ſel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be, diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance: it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of *ſalts*, fixed, volatile, and eſſential; fixed *ſalt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water: after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the *ſalt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *ſalt*. Volatile *ſalt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential *ſalt* is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtallization. *Harris.*

Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

He perfidiouſly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *ſalt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newton's Optics.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp, or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taſte; ſmack.

Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us; we are the ſons of women. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Wit; merriment.

Salt. *adj.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt; as, *ſalt* fiſh.

We were better parch in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes.
Shakeſpeare.

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a young man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt.

Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue; I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve ſalt put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with ſalt.

He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.* xvii. 6.

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious.

Be a whore ſtill:
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shakeſp.*

This new-married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you muſt pardon.
Shakeſpeare.

To Salt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

Sa'ltant. *adj.* [*ſaltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

Salta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. s.*

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAL'TCELLAR. *n. s.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] Vessel of salt set on the table.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

SA'LTER. *n. s.* [from *salt.*]

1. One who salts.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer. *Camden's Remains.*

SA'LTERN. *n. s.* A saltwork.

A saltcat made at the *salterns*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *n s.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTIER, *n. s.* [*saultiere*, French.] Term of heraldry.

A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *salt.*] Somewhat salt.

Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *salt.*] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*]
SALT-PIT. } Pit where salt is got.

Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.* ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them salinas *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*

The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SALTPE'TRE. *n s.* [*sal petræ*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *salvable.*] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have an event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many from those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*saulvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian, from *silva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*.

May the Essexian plains
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay
But *savage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*

A *savage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALV'ATION. *n. s.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the most High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

SA'LVATORY. *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholsome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. s.* [from *salubrious.*] Wholsomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *n. s.* [This word is originally and properly *salf*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: ꞅealꝼ, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

Let us hence, my sovereign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which, if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenser.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which most with you should *salve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phœnomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'LVER. *n. s.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *n. s.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as *salvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvoes* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *salutary.*] Wholsomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholsome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean

Salt petre పెట్లుప్పు। పోట్లుప్పు। కారం। సూరెకారం।

Salt pit - see Salt pan

Salts.. smelling salts ఉప్పువస్తువులు
Purging — బేదిఉప్పు

Saltish కాస్త కారమైన।

Saltness ఉప్పులం। కారం। లవణత।

Salubrious ఆరోగ్యకారి। వొంటికి అనుకూలమయిన।

Salubrity గుణం।

Salvage వాడ మునిగె ఓండు కుప్పంతగా రక్షించె వాండ్లకు దారికె భహుమానం।

Salvation n s రక్షణం। మోక్షం। గతి। ముక్తి। తారకం। సుస్థితి। పరిత్రాణ is the missinary word used in Bengal. (పరిత్రాణ Carey in Pearsons వాక్యావళి) This day is (Enter below) salvation come to this house ఈవేళ ఈయిల్లు పావనం ఆయెనది. his arrival was their * ఆయన వచ్చినందువల్ల బ్రతికినారు। త్రాణములు తక్కినవి। In Isa 60. 18 పరిత్రాణం Dr Najat. martyn

Salve తైలం। eye-salve అంజనం। నీలాంజనం। కలికం।

Salve తైలం గాయములకు పట్టించుట। బాగుచేయుట।

Salver తబుకు

Salvo n s విశేషం। సాకు। నెపం। or salute దండం రీతిగా కాల్చిన పిరంగులు। Z

Salubrious పుష్టి। ఒంటికి ఆరోగ్యం చేసే। మంచి।

Salutary సహాయం చేసే। ఫలకరమైన। మంచి। this produced a * effect ఆ ముందువల్ల గుణం వచ్చింది * instruction హితోపదేశం

2 Salvo - These words would have been treason but for the salvo that followed - Holcroft -

Salutation n.s. దండం। నమస్కారం। వందనం। దీవనం।

as a sepoy does his officer సలాము

to Salute v:a దండం పెట్టుట। నమస్కరించుట। వందనం పెట్టుట। or kiss

ముద్దెట్టుకొను। we salute you దీవిస్తిమి। as soon as his voice saluted their ears మాటలు చెవులలో వినబడగా Or Kiss (in poems & plays)

Salute n.s. దండం। దీవనం। {మర్యాదగా పేలించే గుండ్లు కాల్చినది వందన పేలింగులు} kiss ముద్దు। In the army

here insert, Salmagundi, Salvation, Salve, Salver, Salvo

Samaritan _ ఒక దేశమును గురించిన పేరు। The good samaritan దీనజన రక్షకుడు। బైబళ వేదమందు లూక పర్వం 33 అధ్యాయము మందు వుండే కథనుంచి యీ పేరు వచ్చింది। శాంతి పర్వమందు మూడో ఆశ్వాసములో చెప్పబడ్డ కపోత వాక్యము నకు సమానమే।

Same adj. ఏకమైన అదే। అంతే। వారే। దీటయిన। This is generally expressed by phrases thus To the same house ఆయింటికే. in the same place అక్కడనే. This is the same ఇది అదే these two are the same (these 2 are the same ఆ రెండు ఒకటే) రెండు ఒకటేగా వున్నది it comes to the same thing యెట్లా చేసినా ఒకటే ఆవును. they all said the same అందరు అంతే చెప్పినారు। Her calling you was the same as if I had called you ఆమె పిలిస్తే నేను పిలిచినట్టే వున్నది। the same with all the rest of the country దేశం తోపాటు। we were the same as brothers అన్నతమ్ముల భావకముగా వున్నామే। in the same year ఆ సంవత్సరమందు। the same as then అప్పుడు వరసనే। belonging to the same tribe సజాతి అయిన। The same day ఆ దినమే। on the same subject ఆ సంబంధం। At the same time ఒకయ నప్పుడు కెన్ని। యిట్లు వుండగా। సరేగదా। are these the same men వీరు వారేనా

Sameness సామ్యం। దీటు। ఏకీభవం। They all arrived at the same time వీరంతా ఒకేసమయమందు

Samphire సన్నెరుక్కావంటి ఒకరక తరహా గడ్డి Samorin _ See under Sciolist

Sample n.s. మచ్చు। మాదిరి। మజ్జు।

Sampler కుట్టుపని కుట్టేదానికి మాదిరిగా కుట్టిన గుడ్డ। Sanatarium క్షేమాగారం

Sanative గుణంగల। ఔషధమైన। Sanatory See note Y under Scorn

Sanctification శుద్ధి (mill) పవిత్రత (carey) ప్రతిష్ఠ with certain rites అభిమంత్ర

clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or stile of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakesp.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Skakesp. Macbeth.*

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
To blest Mary. *Milton.*

In all public meetings or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a* [*saluto*, Lat. *saluer*, Fr.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

One hour hence
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

3. To kiss.

SALU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof; so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton.

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *South.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.

Where cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
Roscommon.

SALU'TER. *n. s.* [from *salute.*] He who salutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis's Letters.*

SAME. *adj.* [*samo*, Gothic; *sammo*, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryd.*

If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see what ever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray on the Creation.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same.* *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbuth.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve.
Daniel.

SA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *same.*]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance and subjection. *K. Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmen's friends.
Swift.

SA'MLET. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton's Angler.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
Shakespeare.

SA'MPLE. *n. s.* [from *example.*] A specimen; a part of the whole shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*

From most bodies
Some little bits ask leave to flow;
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To shew something similar. *Ainsw.*

SA'MPLER. *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is sometimes written *samplar.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shak.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *samplar*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakespeare.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool.
Milton.

I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.
Wiseman's Surgery.

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanctification*, French, from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *sanctify.*] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ?
Heb. ix. 13.

2. To make holy.

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify*, by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act.
King Charles.

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes.
South.

4. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplish'd. *Shakespeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION *n. s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mix'd with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. Jons.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æneis.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2 A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milt.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakesp.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milt.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SAN

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum; whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shak.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
But *sanctuary* children ne'er 'till now. *Shakesp.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SAND. *n. s.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *sands*
Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakes.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to rescribe. king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Howel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knolles*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

SA'NDAL. *n. s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills,
While still the morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The *sandals* of celestial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

SAN

Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Lat.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. n. s.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are full ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *sand.*]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. s.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS, *n. s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wiseman's Surgery*

SA'NDEVER. *n. s.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *sand.*] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. s.* [*sand* and *stone.*] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward,*

SAN'DY. *adj.* [from *sand.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shak.*

Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakesp.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rough unwieldly earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
And gravel o'er-bounding *Phillips.*

O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

Con-

Sanctum Sanctorum అంతర్గృహము। అంతర్గర్భం। [illegible]

Sanctified పవిత్రాగారమ। శ్రీమతి। జన్మమీదు। ప్రతము యిన। శుద్ధి। అభిషం। [illegible]

To Sanctify శుద్ధికరించుట। పవిత్రంచేయుట। శుద్ధికరించుట। మీదుదుగ్గుట।

Sanctimonious పరిశుద్ధ। మీదు యిన సన్యాసిగా వుండే। గురు।

Sanction శెలవు। ఆజ్ఞ। [illegible]। ఆధారం। దస్తావేజు 1847

To Sanction ఆజ్ఞాపించుట। శెలవియ్యుట। సమ్మతించుట।

~~Sanctioned ఆనుమత।~~ they thought themselves s: by his name అతని సమ్మతిం
చేసి తనినెపము పెట్టినారు।

~~Sanctitude పవిత్రత।~~ గౌరవం।

Sanctity పవిత్రత। పుణ్యం। a man of great s: పవిత్రుడు। he put on an appearance of * వైదిక వేషము

Sanctuary మహాస్థలం। పుణ్యస్థలం। ఆశ్రమం। ఆలయం। in a temple గర్భగృహం। they took s: with him, or at his feet ఆయనపాదముల శరణుజొచ్చిరి। ఆశ్రయించుకొన్నారు। పాదాల బట్టినారు

Sand n: s. యిసుక। It was like a house built on sand [illegible] ... 'Sand used in writing' మన్ను। ... Sandy clay [illegible]। Sand in the bladder [illegible]। Here enter what is written under Satanic

Sand-bank యిసుకదిన్నె। పులినం।

Sand-blind [illegible]

Sand heads [illegible] or mouths of the Ganges గంగాసాగరం।

Sand hill సైకతం। ఇసుకదిన్నె

Sandal [illegible]

Sandal-wood గంధపుచెక్క। మంచిగంధం। చందనం। a sandal tree గంధపుచెట్టు। a bit of sandal wood మంచిగంధపుచెక్క।

Sandarac { ఒకతరహా బంక. The gum of the juniper, or [illegible]

Sand-lark ఒకతరహా చిన్నపక్షులు

Sandpiper [illegible] q.v

Sanded యిసుకపోసిన।

Sanders ఎర్రచందనము। గంధము

Sandstone [illegible] ఇసుకరాయి

Sandwich [illegible] it answers to [illegible] ... it answers to

Sandy యిసుకగల। [illegible] s: soil గరప నేల

Sane ధృఢ।పిచ్చిరకశలులేని।స్థిరబుద్ధిగల।వివేకంగల।మంచి।పిచ్చిరకశలులేని।
Sang - యిది Sing అనేక్రియకు భూతకాలరూపు। Sang froid, or cold blood నిశ్చింతభావం
Sanguinary అతిక్రూరం।{అత్యాహారక / తాపస {a sanguinary battle రణాకళ్లం వలె అనేకమంది / సంహారకముయిన।
చచ్చిన యుద్ధం। a * act ~~[illegible]~~ ఖూనిపని।హత్య।మారణం
ధీర।సాహస।గట్టి।
తలకొట్టిన।అనురాగి
Sanguine + ధైర్యంగల।నమ్మికలుగలంతగల।ఉత్సాహం సంపన్న।+ సరసుడైన।శృంగారరసం
because
గల। as he was of a sanguine disposition అతడు కాంచేనను
వైనత తేనే మా తుకారాణ గనుక। ఉత్సాహ పురుషుడై నందున।* hopes
దుర్నిక్షముయిన నమ్మిక।ఘుట్టి అన {·· a * temperament సాహసం I / ఉల్లాస ప్రయుక్తుడు
Sanguined రక్తిమమయిన।
~~Sanguineness ఉద్రేకరాగం~~
Sanhedrim గురుపీఠం।సభ।
Sanies నీరు।చీము
Sanitary
Sanity ధృఢం।ధైర్యం।స్థిరబుద్ధి।సుమతి।
Sank యిది Sink అనేక్రియకు భూతకాలం।
Sans అనగా Without
Sanscrit సంస్కృతం।గీర్వాణం।here enter what is written under Sprout
Santon చక్కి,ఋషి,వైరాగి
Sap n. s. పుంటు।సారం।చేతి।పసరు।వక్రతైలం।వెల్లువ మురు। Sap green పసరుపచ్చవన్నె।
{the river sapped the foundation ... care sapped his health
to Sap{తవ్వుకొని పెల్లగించుట। పూరకేవరుష్పనాలు Kallu is the * of the palm tree
అడుగున తవ్వికడదిసిన
Saphire నీలం
~~Sapped ఉపరితంలోపల కుళ్లుచెడుయిన~~
Sapper తవ్వేవాడు।పెల్లగించేవాడు
~~Sapid మంచిరుచిగల తీపి~~
Sapience జ్ఞానం।ప్రజ్ఞ।
Soap nut tree
Sapient జ్ఞాని। Sapindus Emarginatus కుంకుడుచెట్టు
Sapless చెందురాగాని।సారంలేని।సారం లేనిపచ్చి చెట్టు।* wood నుసికాయిన కర్ర।
Sapling గున్న।మొక్క।గుబ్బ।
Saponaceous వెందురకుణము గల।సబ్బువంటిది

2. Consisting of sand, unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

SANE. *adj.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

SANG. The preterite of *sing*.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Exod.* xv.

The next they *sang*, of all creation first. *Milt.*

SANGUI'FEROUS *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbuthnot.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER, *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify* and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY, *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Latin. *sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howel*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broom.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. s.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.
Shakespeare.

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryd.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of To.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. s.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.

A griesly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground.
Fairy Queen.

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. s.* [from *sanguine*.]
SANGUI'NITY. } Ardour, heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Latin. *sanguin*, Fr.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. s.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SA'NICLE. *n. s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES *n. s.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wiseman.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wisem.*

SA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosp'rously delivered of. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing.
Shakespeare.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SAP. *n. s.* [ꞅæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spens*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shak.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakesp.*

His presence had infus'd
Into the plant sciential *sap*. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Wall.*

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To under-mine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their houshold gods.
Dryden.

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE: *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *saphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shak.*

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue.
Blackmore.

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *saphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be.
Donne.

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapharine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating atop of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *sapid*.] Taste-
SA'PIDNESS. } fulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
Did'st to the top of honour earst advance:
They now, puft up with's deignful insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*,

sapience, accomplished at Theobald's his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Because enterprizes guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milt.*

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradise! of operation blest
To *sapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *sapience*,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
Shakespeare.

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits.
Denham.

This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *n. s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakesp.*

Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryd.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
SA'PONARY. } soap.] Sopy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment.
Dryden.

The *sappy* boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Phillips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. s.* [*sarabande*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *n. s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Roger's Sermons.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *sarcasm*]
SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dryd.*

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σὰρξ and κήλη; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. s.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. s.* [from σὰρξ; *sarcotique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiseman.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL, }
SA'RDINE *Stone*. } *n. s.* A sort of precious stone.
SA'RDIUS. }

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine stone*. *Rev.* iv. 3.

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones; the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Exod.* xxviii. 17.

SA'RDONYX. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. s.* [ꞅcẏnk, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthn.*

SARN. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *n. s.* Both a tree and
SARSAPARE'LLA. } an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE. *n. s.* [Perhaps because made of *sarcenet*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *scache*, of *sçavoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. s.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterite of *sit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
Was lost, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the Rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. s.* [*seckel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin. Perhaps better *sachel*.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by school-boys to carry their books.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwil-

~~Sappan wood~~ వర్తంగి చెక్క। పతంగం। పత్తురంగం
Sapphire ~~see above~~ నీలం। ^A^ ఇంద్రనీలం or Corundum (q:v)
Sapping. p‖ mischievous, destructive క్షయంపచేశే. కుంటించే। బలహీనములుచేశే
Sappy పచ్చి పసలు। రసంగల।

Saraband తాండవభేదం। Saracen [see Ency Br] i.e. Arab, Arabian

Sarcasm వెంగళావళి। దెప్పుడుమాటలు। తిరస్కారార్థకం। తా... వాక్యం।

Sarcastic తిరస్కరించె. They were * upon him తిరస్కరించినారు। వెంగళావళిచేశిరి।

Sarcastically తిరస్కరించి।
~~Sarsaparilla సుగంధిపాల వేరు। మోమైన అవేదింపు। పాలచుక్కం దేరు~~
Sarcenet కప్పురపోలు। సన్నములైన పట్టువస్త్రం। మస్రూ। బఫ్తా మష్రూ

Sarcocele వరబీజం అనే రోగం।

~~Sarcophagus~~ ... వేశే పెట్టె। పకతరహాగోరి

Sardine, Sardius { చంద్రకాంత। ఎర్రటెంపు P. పార్వదము P. Sardinia ... తాలు ... వేసే
{ ... రత్నం. At | కెంపు. F. ... తెలిసి చేప్పలు।

Sardonic వెటకారపు ... ।

Sardonyx వైడూర్యం। ^At^ C। గోమేధికం। F. ... P. కారవిందం

Sarsaparilla ~~పాలచుక్కం దేరు~~ ~~palacu — Khan dera~~ — సుగంధిపాల। మో
మెన అనేది మసు। Country ... పాలచుక్కం దేరు.

Sash n. 1. దట్టి। పటకా। నడికట్టు। of a window

Sassafras గ్రంధిభేదం। వకదినుసు।

Sat కూర్చుకొన్నాడు।

Satan శైతాను।

Satanic అతిపాపిష్టి। క్రూర।

Sand — his sands are run out, the sands of her life are counted — యిసుకలమను నగురించిన మాటలు
యిసకగడియారమనువట్టి యాప్రకారం కాలమును కలిగినవి। వానికి యిప్పుడో అప్పుడో
అనిపుస్తది। అనగా చచ్చేవాడైవున్నాడు।

To Sate తృప్తిచేయించుట। వెక్కసంచేయించుట। కడుపునించుట।

Sated తృప్తిపొందిన। ... వెక్కసంపొందిన।

Satellite పరివారకుడు, దాసుడు, భృత్యుడు, వెంబడించివచ్చే నక్షత్రం, పెద్దనక్షత్రాలచుట్టుతిరిగే చిన్ననక్షత్రం। Satellites పరిజనం। పరివారము

To Satiate కడుపునిండతినిపించుట। తనివితీరచేయించుట।

Satiated విసికిన (Surnate) తృప్తిపొందిన। కడుపునిండిన। ఆకలితీరిన।

~~తృప్తిపొందినా~~

Satiety విసుకు, తృప్తి, తనివి, విరామం, వెక్కసం, without * తృప్తిపొందకుండా, తనివి ... అతివిస్తారంగా, నిండా

Satin అట్లసు అనే పట్టుబట్ట, తాఫ్తా the dogs * coat ... Satin wood బిల్లు billu manu

Satire ప్రహసనం, నిందాస్తుతి, ఎగతాళి, అదిపొందుకొనే వెకిలి, తిరస్కారం, దూషణం, దెప్పుడుమాటలు, దెప్పి! the literal meaning is వల్లరకావ్యం + ... or poem ప్రహసనం, తిట్టే ... వ్యాజస్తుతి। Satire in the guise of praise వ్యాజస్తుతి, నిందాస్తుతి।

Satirical హాస్యంచేయించే, తిరస్కరించే, తిట్టే, దూషించే, తిరస్కరించే

Satirically ఎగతాళిచేసి, పరిహాసముగా।

Satirist ఎగతాళిచేసేతడు, ప్రహసనకర్త, దూషించేకవీశ్వరుడు

to Satirize ఎగతాళిచేయుట, ఎగతాళిచేయుట, నిందించుట, దూషించుట, ... పరిహసించుట, దెప్పుట,

Satisfaction తృప్తి, తనివి, చెల్లు, సమ్మతి, సంతోషం, సమాధానం,

Satisfactorily పూర్ణంగా, తనివారా, సమర్పకముగా, బాగా।

Waller.
ufe I knew
w the pic-
wn farce.
Dryden.
man : fac-
r fachel.
g used by
s.
tchel,
ing like fnail
Unwil-

Unwillingly to school. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Schoolboys lag with *fatchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*fatio*, Latin.] To fatiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural defires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

How will their bodies ftript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *fate*
Their maws with full repaft? *Phillips.*

Thy ufelefs ftrength, miftaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELLITE. *n. f.* [*fatelles*, Lat. *fatellite*, Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced in profe with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the fingular, and is therefore only of three fyllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and affigned it four; I think, improperly.] A fmall planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *fatellites*. *Locke.*

The fmalleft planets are fituated neareft the fun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vaftly greater, and have many *fatellites* about them, are wifely removed to the extreme regions of the fyftem. *Bentley.*

Afk of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *fatellites* are lefs than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *fatelles*, Lat.] Confifting of fatellites.

Their folidity and opacity and their *fatellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the fun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the fame. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*fatio*, Latin.]

1. To fatisfy; to fill.

Thofe fmells are the moft grateful where the degree of heat is fmall, or the ftrength of the fmell allayed; for thefe rather woo the fenfe than *fatiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the refult of a full and *fatiated* gain; and men in trade feldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loofen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Confum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *fatiate* clos'd. *Phillips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural defire.

Whatever novelty prefents, children are prefently eager to have a tafte, and are as foon *fatiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *fatiated*, but not fatisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify defire.

I may yet furvive the malice of my enemies, although they fhould be *fatiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To faturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not falt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *fatiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to fatiety. When it has *with*, it feems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their eftates,
In life's cool evening, *fatiate of* applaufe,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunfwick's caufe. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and fhrieves all hufh'd and *fatiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the cuftard of the day. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *n. f.* [*fatietas*, Latin; *fatieté*, Fr.] Fulnefs beyond defire or pleafure; more than enough; wearifomenefs of plenty; ftate of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a fhallow plafh to plunge him in the deep,
And with *fatiety* feeks to quench his thirft. *Shak.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, efpecially towards the waining-time and fufpect of *fatiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleafures there is *fatiety*; and after they be ufed, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They fatiate and foon fill,
Though pleafant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their fweetnefs no *fatiety*. *Milt.*

No action, the ufefulnefs of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual purfuit of, without loathing or *fatiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *fatiety*, though e'er fo bleft,
And but more relifh'd as the more diftrefs'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. f.* [*fatin*, French; *drapo di fetan*, Italian; *fattin*, Dutch.] A foft clofe and fhining filk.

Upon her body fhe wore a doublet of fky-colour *fatin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious ftones, that in it fhe might feem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies drefs'd in rich fymars were feen,
Of Florence *fatin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a fhade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *fatin*, flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a cafe, covered with a mantle of blue *fatin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'TIRE. *n. f.* [*fatira*, anciently *fatura*, Lat. not from *fatyrus*, a fatyr; *fatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickednefs or folly is cenfured, Proper *fatire* is diftinguifhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed againft a particular perfon; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the fubject.

He dares to fing thy praifes in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *fatyr on* the moft of human kind. *Dryden.*

My verfe is *fatire*, Dorfet lend your ear,
And patronife a mufe you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATI'RICAL. } *adj.* [*fatiricus*, Latin; *fati-*
SATI'RICK. } *rique*, French; from *fatire*.]

1. Belonging to fatire; employed in writing of invective.

You muft not think, that a *fatyrick* ftyle
Allows of fcandalous and brutifh words. *Rofcom.*

What human kind defires, and what they fhun,
Rage, paffions, pleafures, impotence of will,
Shall this *fatirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Cenforious; fevere in language.

Slanders, fir; for the *fatirical* flave fays here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakefpeare.*

He that hath a *fatirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, fo he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *fatirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *fatirical*.] With invective; with intention to cenfure or vilify.

He applies them *fatirically* to fome cuftoms, and kinds of philofophy, which he arraigns. *Dryd.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. f.* [from *fatire*.] One who writes fatires.

I firft adventure, follow me who lift,
And be the fecond Englifh *fatirift*. *Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the fharpeft *fatyrift* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the foftnefs of the tendereft difpofitions: in his writings he is fevere, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modeft, inoffenfive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been conftantly the topicks of the moft candid *fatyrifts*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet foft his nature, though fevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wifdom gay:
Bleft *fatyrift!* who touch'd the mean fo true,
As fhow'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*fatirizer*, Fr. from *fatire*.] To cenfure as in a fatire.

Covetoufnefs is defcribed as a veil caft over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *fatirize* his prodigality and voluptuoufnefs. *Dryden.*

Should a writer fingle out and point his raillery at particular perfons, or *fatirize* the miferable, he might be fure of pleafing a great part of his readers; but muft be a very ill man if he could pleafe himfelf. *Addifon.*

I infift that my lion's mouth be not defiled with fcandal; for I would not make ufe of him to revile the human fpecies, and *fatirize* his betters. *Addifon's Spectator.*

It is as hard to *fatirize* well a man of diftinguifhed vices, as to praife well a man of diftinguifhed virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*fatisfactio*, Latin; *fatisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleafing to the full, or ftate of being pleafed.

Run over the circle of earthly pleafures, and had not God fecured a man a folid pleafure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleafure was not *fatisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleafing.

The mind, having a power to fufpend the execution and *fatisfaction* of any of its defires, is at liberty to confider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The ftate of being pleafed.

'Tis a wretched *fatisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in lofing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Eftrange.*

There are very few difcourfes fo fhort, clear, and confiftent, to which moft men may not, with *fatisfaction* enough to themfelves, raife a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Releafe from fufpenfe, uncertainty, or uneafinefs; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me fo unfatisfied?
—What *fatisfaction* can you have? *Shakefpeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleafes.

Of ev'ry nation each illuftrious name,
Such toys as thefe have cheated into fame;
Exchanging folid quiet to obtain
The windy *fatisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juv.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompenfe for an injury.

Die he or juftice muft; unlefs for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *fatisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*fatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving fatisfaction.

By a final and *fatisfactive* difcernment of faith, we lay the laft effects upon the firft caufe of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *fatisfactory*.] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *fatisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found thefe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They ftrain their memory to anfwer him *fatisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *fatisfactory*.] Power of fatisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatnefs of the feraphick lover's happinefs in his fruitions, proceeds not from their

their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Proverbs.*

I'm *satisfy'd*. My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*.
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milt.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it! *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*

1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning-beam. *Thomson.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. s.* [sæteрnѕdæg, or sæteрneѕdæg, Saxon, according to *Verstegan*, from sæteр, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn, dies Saturni.*] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY. *n. s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *n. s.* [*saturne*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chemistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in time past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SATYRI'ASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr*.]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shak.*

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakesp.*

Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Ser.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*

The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our cloathing for skins of beasts; 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorised.

Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savag'ry*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shak.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the colter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakesp.*

SAVA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country, may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. *n. s.* [*sauce, saulse*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakesp.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

Satisfactory [illegible]

Satisfied [illegible] I am satisfied

He meant no ill [illegible]

[illegible] I am * you told me [illegible] I am not * of this [illegible]

To Satisfy [illegible] సంతోషపెట్టుట। [illegible]

Satrap – See Zp under Sawpit

To Saturate – [illegible] తడుపుట। [illegible]

Saturated – [illegible] తడిసిన। బాగా తడిసిన। [illegible]

Saturnalia [illegible]

~~Saturation~~ [illegible]

Saturday – శనివారం। స్థిరవారం।

Saturn – శని। [illegible] See note Joseph Andrews chap 4: p: 1. vol 1. p: 87

Saturnalia

Saturnine [illegible] a * temperament [illegible] See note under Sea weed

[illegible] a woman of * disposition [illegible]

Saturnian – [illegible] దివ్య। [illegible]

Satyr horse legged [illegible] which is a name of Betala [illegible] The [illegible] was a sort of satyr [illegible] See note opposite Savoury

~~To Satyrize~~ – [illegible]

Sauce – [illegible]

Sauce-boat – [illegible]

Sauce-box – [illegible]

Sauce-pan – [illegible]

Saucer – [illegible] a large one [illegible] saucer eyes [illegible]

Saucily – [illegible]

Sauciness – [illegible]

Saucy – [illegible]

Saul (a kind of timber) (shorea robusta) [illegible] called bahaturi Gilchs. = [illegible]

Rox 2.615

తిరగడము, ప్రొద్దుపుచ్చుట తిరగడము,
Saunter n.s. తారాడినడక, వృధా కాలం పుచ్చినడక
తిరగుట, ప్రొద్దుపుచ్చుటకు తిరుగుట, పుచ్చినడకుట
Saunter - v. n: తారుట, మెలయుట, విహరించుట, తారాడుట.
Saunterer - దిమ్మరీడు, ప్రొద్దుపుచ్చ తిరిగెవాడు,
Sauntering - జాపరం, జాప్యం, విహారం, తిరిగె, ప్రొద్దుపుచ్చ తిరిగె,
Sauros - బల్లి,
Sausage - పేగుతో రవా మాంసం, లంగీసు అని అంటారు Lungiss
Savage - adj: చెంచు, వ్యాఘ్రాది క్రూర, పందాల, అడవిలో పుట్టిన, బోయ,
a fiery * prospect జాంగలస్పత్యం
Savage - n. s: చెంచు మనిషి, అడవి మనిషి, బోయవాడు, పందాలవాడు
Savagely క్రూరంగా, పశువులవలె [illegible]
Savanna - పచ్చికబేను, పసరిక భూమి, పొలాలు
Savant - శాస్త్రి, ఆచారి
To Save - v. a: కాచుట, రక్షించుట, దక్కించుట, కడతేర్చుట, or bestow salvation - మోక్షము కలగచేయుట, may God save you దేవుడు మిమ్ములను తరింపగా చేసుగాక, దేవుడు బ్రోచుగాక, this will * you the trouble - యిది ఆశ్రమము మీకు వేకుండా చేసును, to * a man's life బ్రతికించుట, to * or lay up money మిగులుచుకొనుట, to * appearances he consented మానరక్షణంకొరకు సమ్మతించినాడు, he got there in time to save his passage వాడు వెళ్ళిపోక మునుపే అక్కడికి చేరినాడు, he could not do it to save his life - అతడు చచ్చినా బ్రతికినా యిది చేయజాలడు, will you save our lives మమ్ములను బ్రతికిస్తావా, you must save time - ఆలస్యం చేయరాదు, the baggage was lost but the guns were saved సామానుపోయి యుండిగా ఫిరంగులు తప్పినవి, Four were slain and 3 were saved నలుగురు చచ్చినారు ముగ్గురు బ్రతికినారు

See next page Z.

Save - adv - వినః, కాక, వేరె, తప్పు, save this యిది వినః, యిది వినా యుంచి,
Saveall - దీపచ్ఛేదం
Saved - తేరిన, తేలిన, మించిన, బ్రతికిన, అగ్గువ, the
Saver - రక్షకుడు, a money saver - రూకలు దాచేవాడు,
Savin - తోట కూర భేదం,
Saving, adj: మితముగా జరిగించే, మితవ్యయము చేసే,
Saving. adv: వినః, కాక, [illegible] except
Saving - n - s: savings, కూడిక, మిగలపెట్టే ద్రవ్యం, petty * పుణాకరింతలు,

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.]

An impertinent or petulent fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan.*] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan.* *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce.*]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behav'd himself very *saucily.* *Addis.*

SA'UCINESS. *n. s.* [from *saucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness.* *Shakespeare.*

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness.* *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramb.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SA'UCISSE. *n. s.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON. *n. s.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare.*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from other's books. *Shak.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shak.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver*, *saulver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere man can say God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isa.* xlvi. 7.

A wond'rous ark
To *save* himself and houshold from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save.* *Dryden.*

Will no superior genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink of writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakespeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb.* x. 39.

His merits *save* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job*, xx. 20.

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *sav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*

6. To salve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shak.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. s.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save.*]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied

plied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent.* there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving.*] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *saving.*]

1. Parsimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and Saviour sent. *Milton.*

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *L'Estrange.*

Tell me, why *sauntering* thus from place to place
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face? *Dryd.*

So the young 'squire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *saunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dunciad.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselesly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *saunt'ring* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*

SA'VORY. *n. s.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*saveur*, Fr.]

1. A scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shak.*

I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakespeare.*

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown's V. Err.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoureth* of good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *savour* of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*

That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham's Sophy.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves. *Shakespeare.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God. *Matt.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury.*]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Estr.*

This mufti is some English renegado, he talks so *savourily* of toaping. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *savoury.*]

1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour.*]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

2. Picquant to the taste.

Savoury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genesis.*

The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAV'OY. *n. s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colwort.

SA'USAGE. *n. s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW. The preterite of *see*.

I never *saw* 'till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. s.* [*sawe*, Danish; ꞅaga, or ꞅige, Saxon; *scie*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end: because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

The roach is a leather mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryd.*

If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [Saga, Saxon; *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare.*

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak.*

Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Hebrews.*

A carpenter after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *Wisd.* xiii. 11.

Master workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it; they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is an incalescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust.*] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wiseman.*

Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish.*] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakespeare.*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak saw-dust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAW-WORT. *n. s.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed, in having the borders

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Savings ధనం। పొదుపు, మిగులు [illegible] 17

Savingly — రక్షణాంధారకేలాగు।

Saviour — స్వామి। రక్షకుడు। దేవుడు। తారకుడు। (Mill says ముక్తి దాత) త్రాతA †రక్షకుడు P.K.† najāt dēnē wāla Martyn

Ꝟ. Savour n s రుచి। చవి। నాలు salt that has lost its * చవ్వారుప్పు।

M * దుర్గంధం। నీచు।

to Savour v: n పరిమళించు

Savoury తీపి। నీచుగల। సరసమైన। చవిగా ఉండే। * food పథ్యాన్నం।

Saw v: a to See అనేక్రి యొక్క [illegible] కాల

Saw n. s. రంపం। teeth of a * రంపము పల్లు। or saying సామెత।

to Saw. v. a రంపము తో కోయు। he sawed his hand up and down చేయి ఆడించినాడు।

Sawdust రంపపుపొట్టు।

Sawfish [illegible] [I have seen this fish – ēlām] Ross says yāhla Russel

Sawpit రంపం [illegible]

Saves
They imagine that if they die here they will be saved
అక్కడ చస్తే మోక్షము కలుగునని నమ్ముచున్నారు

Ꝩ Satyr — In his fables, page 195 Gilch translates A Satyr by Hanuman హనుమంతుడు

Z. Satrap ... Moore. Fudge Family L^r XI calls Louis XVIII A conquerors Satrap – Here enter Ainsworths definition, viz A great ruler, a peer of the realm: a lord L^t of the county, a President of a country, a Governour, a Bashaw అధిపతి। అధికారి। అధిపతి – The word is Persian Sir-i-teep, or Sar-itep سرتیپ

1 (A Malay word)

Sawyer [illegible]

I can say that poem throughout

To Say v.a. [illegible] to say a lesson [illegible] they say he is dead [illegible] So they say [illegible] dont do it I say! [illegible]

I dare say – (see Dare) say ten rupees, let us suppose ten rupees [illegible] he has a great deal to say to the prince [illegible] Note ... Z

To Say v: n. [illegible] I have nothing to say to that business [illegible] Thats to say he wont come [illegible]

Say n.s. [illegible] he has had his say

Saying n: s. [illegible] as the saying is, [illegible]

Scab [illegible] &c in sheep or cattle [illegible]

Scabbard [illegible]

Scabby [illegible] This is the same as shabby – in a sermon I heard Dr Powell speak of a shabby sheep

Scaffold [illegible] (Tamil [illegible]) [illegible] or stand in a field [illegible] he expiated his crimes on the scaffold [illegible] his deeds brought him to the * They were brought to the * he sent them to the *

Z "He said &c" in English comes at the beginning of a speech: in common Telugu prose at the end: but in verse the words are arranged as in English: thus [illegible] Somavara Mahat. Dwip: [illegible]: 52
He said: and the woman looking at the merchant spoke thus...

18

borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Miller.*

Saw-wrest. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt.*] A ſort of tool.

With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Sa'wer. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, Fr. from *ſaw.*]
Sa'wyer. } One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *ſawyers.* *Moxon.*

Sa'xifrage. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.

Saxifrage, quaſi ſaxum frangere, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

Sa'xifrage, *Meadow. n. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Lat.] A plant.

Sa'xifragous. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SAY, *v. a.* preter. *ſaid* [ſecgan, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenſer.*

In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her *ſay?* *Shak.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. *1 Kings.*

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To alledge by way of argument.

After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſ.*

In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unleſs we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid.* *Fairy Queen.*

4. To repeat; to rehearſe: as, to *ſay* a part; to *ſay* a leſſon.

5. To pronounce without ſinging.

Then ſhall be *ſaid* or ſung as follows. *Common Prayer.*

To Say. *v. n.*

1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and ſhe *ſaid*, *ſay* on. *1 Kings.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

Say firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent? *Swift.*

And who more bleſt, who chain'd his country; *ſay*,
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

Say. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.

He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning ſnap. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [For *aſſay.*] Sample.

So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Trial by a ſample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *'ſay* maſters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fuſion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [*Soie*, Fr.] Silk. Obſolete.

5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

Sa'ying. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay.*] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shak.*

Moſes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Midian. *Acts.*

Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon.*

We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe,
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Prior.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ſcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Latin.]

1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs?* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs* produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horſes.

3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'ſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee, I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well ſaid, Wart, thou art a good *ſcab:* there is a teſter for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a currier. *L'Eſtrange.*

This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

Sca'bbard. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcabbard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd; they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Sca'bbed. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*]

1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.

The briar fruit makes thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed.* *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; ſorry; vile; worthleſs.

To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw. *Dryden.*

Sca'bbedness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabby.

Sca'bbiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

Scabby. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her writhled ſkin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Fairy Queen.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, ſhorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

Sca'bious. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the ſpring *ſcabious* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Sca'bious. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Lat.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harſh; unmuſical.

Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them as ſome do Chauceriſms, which were better expunged. *Ben Johnſon.*

Sca'brousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

Sca'bwort. *n. ſ.* [*helenium.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Scad. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad.*

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad.* *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch; from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]

1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.

Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune ſmiling at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports. *Denham's Sophy.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate; then aboliſhed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further uſe. *Swift.*

To Sca'ffold. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. s.* [from *scaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor.

> A strutting player doth think it rich
> To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
> 'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage.* *Shakespeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. s.* [from *scaffold.*]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

> What are riches, empire, power,
> But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
> Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaffolding*
> Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

2. Building slightly erected.

> Send forth your lab'ring thought;
> Let it return with empty notions fraught,
> Of airy columns every moment broke,
> Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
> Yet this solution but once more affords
> New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *n. s.* [Fr. *scalada*, Spanish,
SCALA'DO. } from *scala*, Lat. a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Lat.

1. To burn with hot liquor.

> I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
> And spleen of speed to see you. *Shak. K. John.*
> O majesty!
> When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
> Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
> That *scalds* with safety. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
> Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
> Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
> Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
> Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
> Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*
> That I grieve, 'tis true;
> But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
> And if a manly drop or two fall down,
> It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
> That, sputt'ring in the flame, works outward tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplasms discuss; but *scalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

> The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald* him;
> For which operation there's nothing more proper
> Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the four land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head.

> Her head, altogether bald,
> Was overgrown with scurff and filthy *scald.* *Spen.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

> Saucy lictors
> Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymers
> Ballad us out o'tune. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. *Hickes.*] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead* are referrible. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. s.* [scale, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]

1. A balance: a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

> If thou tak'st more
> Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
> But in the estimation of a hair,
> Thou diest. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
> Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
> Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakespeare.*
> Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the *scales*, against either *scale.* *Shakespeare.*
> Long time in even *scale*
> The battle hung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
> The world's *scales* are even; what the main
> In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*
> The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
> Now than my vows. *Waller.*
> In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
> I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
> The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The sign Libra in the Zodiack.

> Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
> The *scales*, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*Escaille*, Fr. *squama*, Latin.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

> He puts him on a coat of mail,
> Which was made of a fish's *scale.* *Drayton.*
> Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
> And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone. *Peacham.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.

> Love refines
> The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
> In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
> By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.

> Others to a city strong
> Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *scale*, and mine
> Assaulting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

> Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
> From centre to circumference; whereon
> In contemplation of created things,
> By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings, all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

> Far as creation's ample range extends,
> The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing mark'd at equal distances.

> They take the flow o' th' Nile
> By certain *scale* i' th' pyramid: they know
> By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
> Or foison follow. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [From *scala*, a *ladder.*] To climb as by ladders.

> Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
> All to dislodge the raven of her nest:
> How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
> The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
> Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*

They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders *scaled* the walls. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

> The way seems difficult, and steep, to *scale*
> With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*
> Heav'n with these engines had been *scal'd*,
> When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*
> When the bold Typhæus *scal'd* the sky,
> And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly.
> The lesser Gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [From *scale*, a *balance.*] To measure or compare; to weigh.

> You have found,
> Scaling his present bearing with his past,
> That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

3. [From *scale* of a fish.] To strip off scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.

4. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale.*] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

> Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
> A cistern for *scaled* snakes. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

SCALE'NE *n. s.* [French: *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *scaly.*] The state of being scaly.

SCALL. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. See

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Scaffolding [illegible]

To Scald [illegible] or dip in boiling water [illegible] to scald grain [illegible]

Scaldhead [illegible]

Scale n. s. [illegible] a pair of scales [illegible] of a fish [illegible]

[illegible] as on a sore [illegible] or filament [illegible]

rate or plan [illegible] on a large*

[illegible] a work executed on a large * [illegible]

[illegible] he traded on a large * [illegible] The sign of

the Zodiac [illegible] a tiger is a cat on a large * [illegible]

[illegible] the scales fell from my eyes [illegible]

Scale v. a. (with ladders) [illegible] to scale fish

[illegible] scaling ladder [illegible] [Cangar.]

Scale off v. n. [illegible]

Scaled [illegible]

Scaline [illegible]

Scaliness [illegible]

Scall [illegible]

Scallion [illegible]

Scallop [illegible]

Scalloped [illegible]

Scalp [illegible] (hairy * [illegible]

Scalp [illegible]

Scalpel [illegible]

Scoly [illegible]

to Scamble, Scramble [illegible]
Scammony [illegible]
Scamp n. s: [illegible] Italian Scampaforca one who has escaped the gallows — Scampo is a piratical vessel in the Mediterranean "To ~~Scampish [illegible]~~ go upon the scamp is to go on the Highway" — Select Trials 4 vols, vol 3. 119 — & we scamped him, i.e. robbed him

to Scamper [illegible]

Scampish [illegible]

to Scan v. a: [illegible] ~~his tongue is now~~ [illegible]

Scandal n. s: [illegible] in the old law phrase it is [illegible] or, Illegality [illegible]

to Scandalize [illegible]
shocked, disgusted [illegible] he was much ~ at this. Gibbon §50. note 139

Scandalized [illegible] I was much * [illegible]

Scandalous adj: [illegible] in law phrase, wrong, + Illegal = [illegible]

Scandalously [illegible]

Scandalousness [illegible]

Scansion [illegible]

~~to Scant~~ [illegible]

Scant adj: [illegible] it was cut as * (close, scantily) as possible AR. 1776. [141 foot.

Scantily [illegible] to give * [illegible]

Scantiness n. s: [illegible] Jervis p: 401.

Scantling strictly & originally meant measure: [illegible] Ainsw says Modulus, mensura, proportio [illegible] beams of immense ~ [illegible] The Marq of Worcester's celebrated book is named the ~s of 100 Inventions — He is within a scantling of the truth (Penny Cyc in Norwood.

Scantness [illegible]

Scanty adj: [illegible] * allowance [illegible]

See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Upon thy bald hede maist thou have the *scall*. *Chaucer*.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev.* xiii. 30.

SCA'LLION. *n. s.* [*scaloyna*, Italian; *ascalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwincles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras*.

The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer*.

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen*.

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp's Surgery*.

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*,
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

The hairy *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
Th' ensanguin'd field. *Phillips*.

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull, by *scalping*, but that the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp*.

SCA'LPEL. *n. s.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton*.

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden*.

A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward*.

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Meric Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser*.

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakesp*.

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shakesp*.

He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton*.

2. To shift aukwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More*.

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled*, and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer*.

SCA'MBLER. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery*.

SCA'MMONY. *n. s.* [Latin; *scammonée*, Fr.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux*.

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange*.

You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison*.

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And, as you're *scamp'ring*, stop you in your coach. *King*.

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton*.

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh*.

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd*. *Shakesp. Ham.*

The rest the great architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Every man has guilt, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great King shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam*.

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that cou'd be made in it. *Addison*.

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior*.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury*.

SCA'NDAL. *n. s.* [σκάνδαλον; *scandle*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryd*.

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermons*.

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repin'd,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*.

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *scandaliser*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hooker*.

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundam*.

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon*.

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel*.

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison*.

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker*.

Something savouring
Of tyranny which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding which was used. *Pope*.

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift*.

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope*.

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝescænan, Saxon, to break; *skaaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.

You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

We might do well to think with ourselves what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon*.

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville's Scepsis*.

Starve them,
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden*.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden*.

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not

1. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.
White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant:* ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*
A ſingle violet tranſplant:
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*
Redoubles ſtill and multiplies. *Donne.*
To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-taſk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*
2. Wary; not liberal; not parſimonious.
From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of your maiden preſence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete.
The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*
We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbott's Deſcript. of the World.*
A wild pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
O'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowly; not plentifully.
2. Sparingly; niggardly.
He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakeſp.*

SCAN'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs.
Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line; but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs; want of liberality.
Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling.*] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.
While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, ſo their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet,* 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon,* French; *ciantellino,* Italian.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe.
'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion.
The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſmall quantity.
Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*
In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete.
England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their ſeveral *legati nati;* whereas France had *ſcantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.
My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lye;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmallneſs.
He was a man fierce, and of no evil diſpoſition, ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of things, truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]
1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient.
As long as one can increaſe the number he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity. *Locke.*
His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty;* for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*
Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine;
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.
Their language being *ſcanty,* and accommodated only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*
There remained few marks of the old tradition, ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious.
In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*
They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from eſcape.] To eſcape; to miſs; to avoid, to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.
What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*
I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging. *Shakeſpeare.*
What can *'ſcape* the eye
Of God all-ſeeing? *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But ſlain revive, and, taken, *ſcape* again? *Dryd.*

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.
I ſpoke of moſt diſaſt'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Means of eſcape; evaſion.
Having purpos'd falſehood, you
Can have no way but falſehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Diſpute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.
No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away it's nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs
A bearne! a very pretty bearne! ſure ſome *ſcape:* though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou lurkd'ſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Caliſto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'ſt thy *ſcapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade.
The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula.* *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire,* Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *ſcapula,* Lat.] Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.
The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axiliary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches. *Wiſeman of Ulcers.*
The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar, eſcare,* French; *'εσχάρα.*] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *ſcar* of it. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind. *More.*
This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar,* or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, ſtypticks are often inſignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar,* when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.
Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor *ſcar* that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter. *Shakeſp.*

SCA'RAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabée,* Fr. *ſcarabæus,* Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings.
A ſmall *ſcarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche,* Fr.] A buffoon in motly dreſs.
It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend puppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo,* Italian; *ſchaers,* Dutch]
1. Not plentiful; not copious.
A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarcer* now in England, and therefore riſen one-fifth in value, than a tradeſman of London will ſell his commodity cheaper to the Iſle of Man, becauſe money is *ſcarce* there. *Locke.*
2. Rare; not common.
The *ſcarceſt* of all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medallion well preſerved. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }
1. Hardly; ſcantly.
A thing which we ſo little hoped to ſee, that even they which beheld it done *ſcarcely* believed their own ſenſes. *Hooker.*
When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We *ſcarcely* think our miſeries our foes. *Shak.*
Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and conſequently ſhould have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *ſcarce* ever appears of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt gaudery of youth. *South.*
You neither have enemies, nor can *ſcarce* have any. *Dryden.*
2. With difficulty.
He *ſcarcely* knew him, ſtriving to diſown
His blotted form, and bluſhing to be known. *Dryden.*
Slowly he fails, and *ſcarcely* ſtems the tides;
The preſſing water pours within her ſides. *Dryd.*

SCA'RCENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*]
SCA'RCITY. }

1. Small-

To Scape v.a: తప్పించుకొను।

Scape n.s. తప్పుకోవడం। freak, prank గుణంచేష్ట

Scape-goat బలిగొఱ్ఱె। బలిమేక। విడబోతు। విడుబోతు। విడుమేక। పరుని కర్తృఫలం (Z) అనుభవించేవాడు। The best word seems to be ఉత్సర్గ see Buch. E. I. 3.85 (Z)

Scape-grace దిమ్మరితు। తలక్రొట్లవరాణి। దేశ్యగాడు। తుంటకురవాడు।

Scapula రెట్ట। రెక్క।

Scapular } బుజాల మీదకట్టే వక వేషం। కవచం।
Scapulary }

Scar n.s. గాయపుగురుతులు। జిడ్డు। దద్దు। మచ్చ। నారకాయము।

~~To Scar గాయము మచ్చలుపడు।~~

Scarabaeus పేడపురుగు।

Scaramouch హాస్యగాడు। బోరిగాడు। వ్యంగి

Scarce adj: అరుదయిన। తక్కువ। అపురూపమయిన।

Scarce } adv: వుంతివుంతనట్టు। కలిగికొనట్టుగా। సక్కృద్ధుం। ప్రయాసగా। this is * correct అది న్యాయమువు అనిపించదు। ఆదినిర్ణయం అని చెప్పలేము।
Scarcely } he is * alive కొంచెం ప్రాణాములతోను న్నాడు। * any మహా కొంచెం। this is * enough అది చాలినంత లేదు। he has * any hair వానికి ముకెలుకలినట్టు తేనట్టు వున్నది। this is * right న్యాయమైనది కాదు See Hardly — Of this I could * find a single instance — దొరకడము అరుదు। — 1 Pet. IV. 18 μόλις

(Z) I look upon him as a scape goat. వాడు వల్లెలలితిగా వున్నాడు। అనగా కరవులు అపరాధులు శిక్ష విధించక యితనికి వుట్టుచలమును తెచ్చి ఉన్నారు।

Scarceness }
Scarcity } [illegible] there was a great * of vegetables – [illegible]

To Scare [illegible] he scared away the birds [illegible]

Scarecrow [illegible]

Scared [illegible] he was ⊔ with dreams [illegible]

Scarer, [illegible]

Scarf [illegible] of women [illegible] of men [illegible] Scarfskin [illegible]
Smollett I. 146

To Scarify [illegible]

Scarlet n. s. [illegible]

Scarlet adj. [illegible] Crimes of a scarlet dye [illegible] She blushed quite scarlet [illegible]

Scarp [illegible]

Scarped [illegible] a scarped mount [illegible]

Scarred [illegible]

Scate [illegible]

Scates or Skaits

To Scate or Skait

To Scath [illegible]

Scath n. s. [illegible]

Scathed [illegible] Scathless [illegible]

To Scatter v. a. [illegible]

Z or offenders to go ⊔. [illegible]

[illegible]

1. Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want ſhall ſhun you;
Ceres' bleſſing ſo is on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis neceſſary for me to ſee many fair ones; but, becauſe there is ſo great a *ſcarcity* of lovely women, I am conſtrained to make uſe of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Corn does not riſe or fall by the differences of more or leſs plenty of money, but by the plenty and *ſcarcity* that God ſends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *ſcarceneſs* recommend the fare. *Addiſ.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in freſco, inſomuch that a *ſcarcity* of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples. *Addiſon.*

2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs.

They that find fault with our ſtore, ſhould be leaſt willing to reprove our *ſcarcity* of thankſgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *ſcarceneſs*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moſt which is moſt ſerviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

They have *ſcared* away two of my beſt ſheep, which, I fear, the wolf will ſooner find than the maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

My grained aſh an hundred times hath broke,
And *ſcar'd* the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp.*

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will *ſcare* the herd, and ſo my ſhoot is loſt. *Shak.*

Scarecrows are ſet up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and ſome report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dove-houſe, will *ſcare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Iriſh was ſo grievouſly either galled or *ſcared* therewith, that, being ſtrangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to ſtand ſtill, nor good aſſurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reaſon why men's good purpoſes ſo often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *ſcared*, they then in the general reſolve to live religiouſly. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *ſcar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *ſcarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his firſt adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Spenſer.*

No eye hath ſeen ſuch *ſcarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

We muſt not make a *ſcarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one ſhape, 'till cuſtom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of thoſe great guns, wanting powder and ſhot, ſtood but as cyphers and *ſcarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *ſcarecrow* ſet to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kind of advertiſements; and bells ſerve to proclaim a *ſcarefire*, and in ſome places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharfe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *ſcarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he paſs'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenants *ſcarf*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *ſcarf* can ſhow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *ſcarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They ſwath'd him with their *ſcarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correſpondent writes a word in defence of large *ſcarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *ſcarf*, and take your pleaſure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw looſely on.

My ſea-gown *ſcarft* about me in the dark
Grop'd to find them out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *ſcarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind! *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakeſp.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.

The *ſcarfſkin*, being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Lat. *ſcarification*, French; from *ſcarify.*] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *ſacrification* ought to be made with crooked inſtruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]

1. He who ſcarifies.

2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Lat. *ſcarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

Waſhing the ſalts out of the eſchar, and *ſcarifying* it, I dreſſed it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deſerve to be cupped and *ſcarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, French; *ſcarlato*, Ital.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *ſcarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By ſight of *ſcarlet* and a ſanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a learned profeſſor, and that which his *ſcarlet* would bluſh at, to have his authority of forty years ſtanding in an inſtant overturned? *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red deeply dyed.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *ſcarlet* lip. *Shak.*

The Chineſe, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaſter, paint their cheeks *ſcarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *ſcarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *ſcarletbean* has a red huſk, and is not the beſt to eat in the ſhell, as kidney beans; but is reputed the beſt to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SCA'RLET-OAK. *n. ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *n. ſ.* [For ſkirmiſh. *Spenſer.*] It is now pronounced
SCA'RMOGE. } by the Londoners *ſkirmige*.

Such cruel game my *ſcarmages* diſarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, when Love does give his ſweet alarms. *Spenſer.*

SCARP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, French.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcache*, French.] A kind of horſebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* [*chaſſes*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh; *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ſceaðan, ſcaðan, Saxon; *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy. Both the verb and noun are now obſolete.

As when Heaven's fire
Hath *ſcath'd* the foreſt oaks, or mountain pines,
With ſinged top their ſtately growth, though bare
Stands on the blaſted heath. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SCATH. *n. ſ.* [ſceað, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes ſpoil or damage: as, he bears the *ſcath* and the ſcorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *ſcath*. *Spenſer.*

He bore a ſpiteful mind againſt king Edward, doing him all the *ſcath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenſer.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *ſcath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, ſo overlaid them, that he won the iſland from them. *Knolles.*

Still preſerv'd from danger, harm, and *ſcath*,
By many a ſea and many an unknown ſhore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which ſuch *ſcathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loſs,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakeſp.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [ſcateran, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *ſcatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endleſs joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, ſtill
Voracious, ſwallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *ſcatter'd* o'er the ſavage year. *Thomſon.*

2. To

2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe.

A king, that ſitteth in the throne of judgment, *ſcattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov.* xx. 8.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *ſcattered* from Saul. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 8.

Adam by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, and his *ſcatter'd* ſp'rits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To ſpread thinly.

Why ſhould my muſe enlarge on Libyan ſwains,
Their *ſcatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryd.*

4. To beſprinkle with ſomething looſely ſpread

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now *ſcatter'd* lies
With carcaſes and arms th' enſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed.

Sound diffuſeth itſelf in rounds; but if that which would *ſcatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the ſound. *Bacon.*

The ſun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *ſcattering* clouds. *Thomſon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *ſcatteringly*, upon the ſea-coaſts, ſet up ſome towns. *Abbot.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, *ſcatteringly* ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation. An elegant word, but diſuſed.

Such loſels and *ſcatterlings* cannot eaſily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer.*

Gathering unto him all the *ſcatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*ſcaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. ſ.* [from ſcaꝑan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Saxon.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to reſolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controverſies, I cannot ſee how to be a butcher, *ſcavenger*, or any other ſuch trade does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Faſting's Nature's *ſcavenger.* *Baynard.*

Dick the *ſcavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unneceſſarily from the French by a Scottiſh author.

Scelerats can by no arts ſtifle the cries of a wounded conſcience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene.*]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He muſt gain a reliſh of the works of nature, and be converſant in the various *ſcenary* of a country life. *Addiſon.*

2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progreſs of the ſound, and the *ſcenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the ſounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *ſcenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcæna*, Lat. σκηνη, *ſcene*, French.]

1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A ſylvan *ſcene*; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

Now prepare thee for another *ſcene.* *Milton.*

A mute *ſcene* of ſorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfiniſh'd cheer. *Dryd.*

A larger *ſcene* of action is diſplay'd,
And, riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry ſev'ral place muſt be
A *ſcene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When riſing Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *ſcene* of nature is diſplay'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *ſcenes* and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſon.*

About eight miles diſtance from Naples lies a very noble *ſcene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay, are theſe reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *ſcene*, unjuſt to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It ſhall be ſo my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *ſcene* you play were mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful *ſcenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place.

If his characters were good,
The *ſcenes* entire, and freed from noiſe and blood,
The action great, yet circumſcribed by time,
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting theſe, his buſineſs done. *Dryden.*

5. The place repreſented by the ſtage.

The king is ſet from London, and the *ſcene*
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſp.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anon.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνη and γράφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically.* *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνη and γράφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, French.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent.* *Watts.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.

Bellman cried upon it at the mereſt loſs,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent.* *Shakeſp.*

The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davis.*

Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With laviſh hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambroſial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame ſcent into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe.

So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dryden.*

Actæon ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Latin; *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

How, beſt of kings, do'ſt thou a *ſceptre* bear
How, beſt of poets, do'ſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *B. Johnſon.*

I ſing the man who Judah's *ſceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTERED. *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To Britain's queen the *ſcepter'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin; *ſchedule*, French.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll.

The firſt publiſhed *ſchedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavory ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall
B' annex'd in *ſchedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventoried, and every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shakeſp.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμος.]

1. Com-

~~To Scatter~~ v. n. చెదరిపోవుట। చెదిరిపోవుట। పారిపోవుట। Scatterbrain చలచిత్త

Scattered [illegible] చెదిరిన। * fruits ఎక్కడెక్కడ పక్వపండ్లు a few * villages ఎక్కడెక్కడ కొన్ని పల్లెలు। a few * trees కొన్ని చెట్లు। ఉన్న చెట్లు కాదు they live in a ~ neighborhood ఉన్న ఊండ్లలోని

Scatteredly పలపలగా। ఎక్కడెక్కడ। సకృత్।

Scattering as చల్లడం the pigs and crows perform the part of scavengers [illegible]

Scavenger పాకీవాడు। [illegible] కుప్పతొట్టి [illegible] A scavengers cart కుప్పబండి

Scene నాటకశాలలో చూపే దృశ్యం। [illegible] ప్రదేశం। రంగం। [illegible] విహారం।

sight or occurrence [illegible] దృశ్యం। [illegible]

[illegible] place క్షేత్రం। రంగం। [illegible] I was not present at this scene ‡

[illegible] Phrases This was a very trying scene

[illegible] it was a strange scene Wesley 4.139 [illegible] a forest scene

[illegible] behind the scenes [illegible]

[illegible] the person behind the scenes [illegible] సూత్రధారుడు। [illegible]

[illegible] Wishing to avoid a ...

Scenery n. s. [illegible] ప్రదేశం। forest scenery [illegible]

Scenic నాటకసంబంధ। Scenic entertainments నాటకం। [illegible]

Scent వాసన। to follow by the scent [illegible] as soon as he got * of this [illegible]

the same nasty scene of all rocks [illegible]

The same scene was repeated every day for a month [illegible] a scene in the streets I went home [illegible] when the * first opened

solemn scene, as in a forest [illegible] It is a * of desolation [illegible]

The original sense is [illegible] All the other senses originate in this. ‡ I was present at this scene

[illegible] The scene became animated in the extreme [illegible] yesterday the capital was a * of discord

See X under Scorn

to Scent: v. a.: వాసన [illegible] or perfume [illegible]

Scented వాసనవేసిన। [illegible]

Sceptical సందేహించే। [illegible] he is very ~ about the payment

Scentless [illegible] వాసనలేని।

Sceptic: n. s.: [illegible]

Sceptre: n. s. [illegible] Sceptre అధికారం [illegible] DTAT

Sceptred [illegible]

అనుబంధము.

Schedule: n. s: పట్టి। దినాలు ~~[illegible]~~ చెప్పినవాటిని వ్రాయించే ఆస్తి జాబితా,
to Schedule పట్టిలో వ్రాసుట। పద్దుకట్టుట
to Scheme: v. a. తంత్రించుట। ఆలోచించుట కల్పించుట। యుక్తపరచుట
Scheme: n. s: ఆలోచన। ఉపాయం। కల్పన। యుక్తం। తంత్రం। కృత్రిమం।
యుక్తి। సంకల్పం। తలదురుబాటు। a wicked * దుర్మంత్రాంగం। రంధికంత।
Schemer ఉపాయం చేసేవాడు।
Scheming: n. s: ఆలోచన।

{Schism See Benson on 1 Cor XI. 19, and Watson, Dict = ద్వైతము। ఛిద్రము

Schism భిన్నభేద। జగడం। మతఛిద్ర। ~~ద్వైతము~~ విరోధం। ఛిన్నమతం। తంత్రం। విరోధము యైనమతం। ~~[illegible]~~
పాషండమతం। without * అనుమోదనం. C — The true word seems to be ఛిన్నమతం
Schismatical విరోధమయిన। ఛిన్నమతస్థుడు.
Schismatick పాషండుడు। బాహ్యుడు। ~~the~~ ఛిన్నమార్గస్థుడు
Scholar: n. s: { He is no a [illegible] Aragon a French [illegible]
శిష్యుడు। విద్యార్థి। or learned man శాస్త్రి। విద్వాంసుడు। పండితుడు,
Scholarlike విద్వత్తుల్లో। శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు।
Scholarship చదువు। విద్య। or subsistence మానం। or learning విద్యా [illegible] Local Rec. 6. 19.
Scholastic — } adj: [illegible] * learning వేదాంతం as opposed to classical
Scholastical } learning (that of humanists, Viz: సాహిత్యజ్ఞానం। * theology వేదాంతతర్కవాదం.
~~Scholastic: n. s: వేదాంతి।~~
Scholiast: n. s. టీకా। వ్యాఖ్యానం। టిప్పణి
Scholium గద్యపద్యవ్యాఖ్యానం। తాత్పర్యము। ఫలితార్థము.
School: n: s. బడి। పాఠశాల। పల్లెకూటం। or doctrine మతం। శాఖ।
a fencing * గరిడి। a dancing * నట్టువబడి। నాట్యశాల।
a * for scandal [illegible] Tomorrow ~~the~~ begins at 8 and is over at 12

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Greech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME. *n. s.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are disposed this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. s.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

SCI'RRHUS. *n. s.* [*scirrhe*, French. This should be written *skirrhus*, not merely because it comes from σκίῤῥος, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiseman.*

SCI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wiseman.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *scirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SCHISM. *n. s.* [σχίσμα; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errours by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adv.* [*schismatique*, Fr. from *schismatick.*] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical.*] In a schismatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. s* [from *schism*] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into these countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks* bravado's
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a* [from *schism.*] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. s.* [*scholaris*, Lat. *écolier*, Fr]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The diff'rence but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res augusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*; he is at Oxford still, is he not? *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *n. s.* [from *scholar.*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv* [from *scholastick.*] According to the niceties or methods of the schools

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Lat. *scholastique*, Fr.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*

Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlesly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr. *scholiastes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts*, 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHO'LION. } *n. s.* [Latin.] A note; an
SCHO'LIUM. } explanatory observation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholium*, for the exposition of old words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker*.

He, therefore, which made us to live, had also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded to the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. s.* [*schola*, Lat. *école*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryd.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be.
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Dav.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysicks, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*

Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryd.*

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Att.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. s.* [*school* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. s.* [*school* and *day.*] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. s.* [*school* and *fellow.*] One bred at the same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. s.* [*school* and *house.*] House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. s.* [*school* and *man.*]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was drest up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMA'STER. *n. s.* [*school* and *master.*] One who presides and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shak.*

Adrian VI. was some time *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Serm.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. s.* [*school* and *mistress.*] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*. *Dryden.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. s.* [*turdus viscivorus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr. σκιαγραφία.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.
SCI'ATHERICK. } σκιαθηρικὸς.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Dict.*

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *n. s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischiadica*
SCIA'TICK } *passio*, Lat.] The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakespeare.*

Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakesp. Timon.*

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica.*] Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *n. s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every thing as it is, his presence or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryden*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth: but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*

I present you with a man
Cunning in music and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *science.*] Producing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within: whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr.
SCIENTI'FICK. } *scientia* and *facio*. Lat.]
Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

No where are there more quick inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical.*] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

SCINK. *n. s.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *slink*.

To SCINTI'LLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat.] from *scintillate*] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

SCI'OLIST. *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things superficially.

'Twas

to school గద్దించుట। ఉపదేశంచేయుట। చివాట్లుపెట్టుట।

Schoolboy శిష్యుడు।

~~Schoolday~~ చదువుకొనేవారం।

Schoolfellow సహపాఠి। కూడచదువుకొనేవాడు।

Schoolgirl చదువుకొనేచిన్నది।

Schoolhouse బడి [illegible]।

Schooling చదువు। fee paid for his schooling + అయ్యవారికిజీతం ఇచ్చేది। or reproof చివాట్లు। మాటలు

Schoolman వేదాంతి। a particular sort of divine వేదాంతాచారి

Schoolmaster అయ్యవారు। బడిగురువు। పంతులు। ఉపాధ్యాయుడు।

Schoolmistress విద్యలునేర్పేస్త్రీ। బడిచెప్పేస్త్రీ।

Schooner వకతెరహవాడ

Sciatica ~~[illegible]~~ నడుమునొప్పి। దుష్టమైనవాయువు

Science విద్య। వేది। శాస్త్రం। the sciences వేదాంగం। the science of medecine వైద్యం। చికిత్సశాస్త్రం।

Scientific శాస్త్రయుక్తమైన। శాస్త్రోక్తమయిన। విధ్యుక్త। a * man శాస్త్రి

Scientifically శాస్త్రప్రకారం। యథావిధిగా। శాస్త్రయుక్తః

Scimitar ఖడ్గం। కృపాణిక

to Scintillate మిణుగురులువచ్చుట।

Scintillation మిణుగురులు। Sciolism పిల్లిపాండిత్యము। స్వల్పశాస్త్రయం

Sciolist పైపైగాచదువుకొన్నశాస్త్రి। అసంప్రదాయకుడు। రెండు మూడుముక్కలు తెలిసి అహంకరించేవాడు

Zamorin or Samorin – See Francis Buchanan's Mysore 2.394
"In Cochin the eldest man of the royal family is the Tamuri Raja, called by Europeans the Zamorin – He is also called Mana Vicrama Samudri Raja. Possibly an error for సముద్రి
See Buch Mysore 2.432

Scion శాఖ। సంతానం। కొమ్మ। Sci

Scire facias ~~[illegible]~~ ప్రకటన। వాయిదాంపు। నోటీసు
Scirrhous: adj. గట్టి కట్టిన। గ్రంథిగా వుండే
Scirrhus: n. s: గ్రంథి। వ్రణములకు కట్టిన కాయ।

Scissars } కత్తెర, కి। కత్తెరకాలు। or nippers for betelnut అడకత్తు। అడ
Scissors } కొత్తు।

~~Scissure [illegible]~~

Scite: n: s: ప్రదేశం। నెల్వు। గదిమకథం। స్థానం। పట్టణాసమూహం।

Sclerotic కల్లు।

~~to Scotch or check in rolling~~ [illegible]
(~~see note~~ on lever)

to Scoff తిరస్కరించుట। తిరస్కారము చేయుట। పరిహాసించుట। వెక్కిరించుట।

Scoff: n. s: తిరస్కారము।

Scoffer తిట్టుబోతు। తిట్టేవాడు। నవ్వేవాడు।

Scoffingly తిరస్కరించి।

to Scold: v. n: ప్రారంభించి దుర్భాషలాడుట। ఘర్షణ చేయుట।

to Scold: v. a: తిట్టుట। తాకనాడుట।

Scold: n: s: తిట్టుబోతు।

Scolding n. s: తిట్టు। దూషణం।
Scolopendra జెర్రి
Sconce తల। బుర్ర।

to Scoop: v. a: తోడుట। మెకాంతముగా। తొలిపించుట। బోలుగా చేయుట।
Scoop: n: s: తెడ్డు।

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howell.*

SCI'OMACHY. *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, Fr. σκία and μαχὴ.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *sciamachy*.

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, Sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCI'ON. *n. s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind
By bud of nobler race. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

March is drawn, in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCIRE FA'CIAS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ judicial in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment given. *Cowell.*

SCI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbuth.*

SCI'SSION. *n. s.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SCI'SSOR. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool. *Shak.*

Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, Fr. σκληρὸς.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are aplied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to *scoff* at religion. *Tillotson.*

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

SCOFF. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is, no; to their *scoffs*, nothing. *Hooker.*

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *n. s.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*.
Shakespeare.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of; not that there was a deluge, but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistick *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,
As th' other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakesp.*

They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*

Scolding and cursing are her common conversation. *Swift.*

SCOLD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A shrew in domestick life is now become a *scold* in politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;
Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*

SCO'LLOP. *n. s.* [written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n. s.* [*scolopendre*, Fr. σκολόπενδρα.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.
2. [*scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

SCOMM. *n. s.* [perhaps from *scomma*, Lat.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The *scomms*, or buffoons, of quality are wolvish in conversation. *L'Estrange.*

SCONCE. *n. s.* [*schantz*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel, of the body. A low word.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls.
Dryden's Lucret.

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *sconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the fight.
Pope.

Put candles into *sconces*.
Swift's Directions to the Butler.

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *sconce*, as it signifies the head; to *sconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP. *n. s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

2. A chirurgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *swoop*.

Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *scoop*! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson*.

Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*

3. To empty by lading.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?
Addison.

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A ſpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *ſcooped* out of that hollow ſpace. *Spectator.*

Her fore-feet are broad, that ſhe may *ſcoop* away much earth at a time. *Addiſon.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky ſtaff we dext'rouſly applied,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

5. To cut into hollowneſs or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *ſcoop* in, it has an influence on all the reſt; for the ſea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thoſe carbuncles the Indians will *ſcoop*, ſo as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

It much conduces how to ſcare
The little race of birds, that hop
From ſpray to ſpray, *ſcooping* the coſtlieſt fruit,
Inſatiate, undiſturb'd. *Phillips.*

The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to ſcale,
Or *ſcoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoop.*] One who ſcoops.

SCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Lat.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *ſcope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your ſoul ſeems good.
Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.

His coming hither hath no farther *ſcope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchiſement immediate on his knees.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

Had the whole *ſcope* of the author been anſwerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *ſcope* of all their pleading againſt man's authority is to overthrow ſuch laws and conſtitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they ſhould therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counſels to the faireſt *ſcope.*
Hubberd's Tale.

We ſhould impute the war to the *ſcope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counſels, and in what excels,
Miſtruſtful, grounds his courage on deſpair
And utter diſſolution, as the *ſcope*
Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare repreſentation of what is true, but that he might let himſelf looſe to viſionary objects, which may give him a freer *ſcope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *ſcope* enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of viſion, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.

If this conſtrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, ſave in thoſe things only where the church hath larger *ſcope*, it reſteth that they ſearch out ſome ſtronger reaſon. *Hooker.*

Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have ſome *ſcope* to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shak.*

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *ſcope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them
For what I bid them do. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being moody, give him line and *ſcope*,
Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

6. Act of riot; ſally.

As ſurfeit is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *ſcopes* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

8. It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr.
SCORBU'TICK. } from *ſcorbutus*, Lat.]
Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

A perſon about forty, of a full and *ſcorbutical* body, having broke her ſkin, endeavoured the curing of it; but obſerving the ulcer ſanious, I propoſed digeſtion. *Wiſeman.*

Violent purging hurts *ſcorbutick* conſtitutions; lenitive ſubſtances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical.*] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.

A woman of forty, *ſcorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a ſordid ulcer, put herſelf into my hand. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon: in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour reſted in his mind,
And recompens'd him with a better *ſcorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ꞅcoꞃneꝺ, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn ſuperficially.

Fire *ſcorcheth* in froſty weather. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew no longer air but fire:
The fainty knights were *ſcorch'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.

The ſame that left thee by the cooling ſtream,
Safe from ſun's heat, but *ſcorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with ſuch contempt on pain,
That languiſhing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in ſtorms appear
Scorch more than when the ſkies are clear. *Waller.*

The ſame beams that ſhine, *ſcorch* too. *South.*

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *ſcorches* me to death. *Dryd.*

He, from whom the nations ſhould receive
Juſtice and freedom, lives himſelf a ſlave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild deſires,
Laſh'd by mad rage, and *ſcorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up.

The ſwarthy Africans complain
To ſee the chariot of the ſun
So nigh their *ſcorching* country run. *Roſcommon.*

The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed properly when the heats of that *ſcorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy ſtraw or fern amongſt your ſeedlings, to prevent the roots from *ſcorching*, and to receive the moiſture that falls. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SCORCHING *Fennel. n. ſ.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long inciſion.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *ſcore* and the tally: thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They ſay he parted well, and paid his *ſcore.*
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *ſcores* with all the elements, in the fruits that iſſue from it? *South.*

4. Account kept of ſomething paſt; an epoch; an era.

Univerſal deluges have ſwept all away, except two or three perſons who begun the world again upon a new *ſcore*. *Tillotſon.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou doſt love her, ſtrikes ſome *ſcores* away
From the great compt.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

6. Reaſon; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade; as many more
Have lately done on the ſame *ſcore*. *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of ſickneſs, wrote the fox word how glad he ſhould be of his company, upon the *ſcore* of ancient friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *ſcore*. *Collier on Pride.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindneſs on Cydaria's *ſcore*. *Dryd.*

Kings in Greece were depoſed by their people upon the *ſcore* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I ſuppoſe, because twenty, being a round number, was diſtinguiſhed on tallies by a long ſcore.

How many *ſcore* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The fewer ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a *ſcore*. *Pope.*

For ſome *ſcores* of lines there is a perfect abſence of that ſpirit of poeſy. *Watts.*

9. *A ſong in* SCORE. The words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*

1. To ſet down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Inſtead of five you *ſcor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *ſcore* 'em on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in ſhort-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

3. To mark by a line.

Haſt thou appointed where the moon ſhould riſe,
And with her purple light adorn the ſkies?
Scor'd out the bounded ſun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might ſpread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Droſs; recrement.

The *ſcoria*, or vitrified part, which moſt metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the ſurface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glaſſy ſkin, cauſes theſe colours, is much denſer than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcoria*, Lat.] Droſſy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many droſſy and *ſcorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch; *eſcorner*, Fr.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *ſcorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job*, xvi.

Scope n.s. అధికారం|అభిప్రాయం|తాత్పర్యం|ప్రసక్తి|స్వాధీనం|ప్రయత్నం| or liberty (see Johnson No 4) అవకాశం|సందు — See Z below

27

Scorbutic కంఠమాలలతోగూడిన్న వకరోగములు|

Scorch కాల్చుచు|కాల్చుట| సెగతగిలిన|కందిన|మాడిపోయిన

Scorched కాల్చిన|మాడిన|నిప్పుసోకిన|అగ్నితగిలిన| s. land బొందుగడ్డి|బొందుపయిరు|

Scorching n.s. దావాగ్ని|

Scorching adj. తీవరమైన|కాల్చే| s. heat దావాగ్ని (మండిపొయ్యేయెండ) how s. the sunshine is today నిప్పులు కాలుతవి|

he retired on the s of weak health = వాసి,

Score n.s. or incision కక్కు|గాటు| a line గీత|గీత| an account లెక్క| or article పద్దు| reason కారణం (వ్యాజం)|హేతువు|నిమిత్తం|నెపం| twenty కోడిగ|వింశతి| in scores of places నూరుస్థలములందు| I have told you scores of times వేయిసార్లు

to Score లెక్కలమీద [illegible]

Scoria పుక్కుసున్నం|చిట్టం|పిప్పం|మసికట్టు|

To Scorn v.a. కాదను|తృణీకరించు (నిరాకరించుట)|ధిక్కరించుట|అలక్ష్యంచేయుట|తిరస్కరించుట|[illegible]|

వెసరికొట్టిరి|సన్నచూచుట|వెక్కిరించుట| they scorned him చెడనాడిరి|వంచించిరి|రోష్యగించిరి| I would s. to do so అట్లాంటి పని నాయకుడే చేయును|

Z. Scope .... "Ships sometimes part anchor by riding with too short a scope of cable" — here it clearly is అవకాశం | తాడు విరిగా ద్విత్వం దున

The proper word is Sanitary, from sanitas health not Sanatory which would come from Sanare to heal — the word Sanitary is "concerning or touching the condition of a people — This I find in a newspaper But I doubt its correctness — Each word being bad Latin one is as good as the other

Scene — Till the shades of evening closed over the scene = ఆరు రేఖలు, (వృ)త్తాంతం

Scorn n. s. యెగతాళి। తిరస్కారం। గర్వం। రష్టు। to return s. for s. మీదిమీదిగా చేయుట। to laugh to s. అపహాస్యంచేయుట।

Scorned మానభంగపడ్డ। అనాదరణంపొందిన। వంచిత।

Scorner నవ్వేవాడు। ధిక్కారి। యెగతాళిచేసేవాడు। తిరస్కరించేవాడు। (ఉపహాసకారి At[illegible]

Scornful అవమానించిన। గర్వించేసి।

Scorning యెగతాళి। పరిహాసం। Scorpio అనేరాశి

Scorpion తేలు। వృశ్చికం। the large black s. మండ్రగబ్బ। the small s. పున్నతేలు। the most venomous s. అరుతేలు। Scorzonera The Fr. Tamil Dict. say,

Scot n. s. వెట్టి scot and lot - see quitrent

Scot - అనగా Scotch దేశస్థుడు।

Scotch - అనగా Scotland అనే దేశమందు పుట్టిన। జనబాహ్య ఇంగ్లీషుప్రాంతభేదమవును।

తప్పుతేకతప్పి బయటపడ్డారు

To Scotch నుజ్జునుజ్జు నరుకుట।

Scotchman జాతివాండ్లలో ఒకభేదం।

Scotfree నిర్బాధకముగా। lodgings scot free తేరకొంప he got off* ఆయాసంలేకే తప్పించుకొన్నాడు

Scoundrel ముచ్చు। పోకిరి। అకతాయి। తుంటగాడ్డు। a debasing * doggrel (Watson's Works. VII. 432) ప్రెద్ద(ది) మాటలు। జబ్బు పలవనలు his train (Thomson's Summer 1639)

Scoundrelism పచ్చిపుతనం। పోకిరితనము। లుచ్చాతనం।

Scoundrelly తుంట। క్షుద్రులయిన।

To Scour v. a. తోముట। కడుగువెళ్లేట్టుచేయుట। తుడుచుట। they scoured the country దేశముమీద పారిరి। దవుడుచేసిరి। the troops scoured the streets ప్రజలు కాకుండా సిపాయిలు వీధులలో తిరుగుతున్నారు he

To Scour v. n. పారిపోవుట he scoured along the road దారిపట్టి దబదబ పరిగెత్తినారు

To SCORN. *v. n.*

1. To ſcoff; to treat with contumely.

He ſaid mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *ſcorn'd* at me. *Shak.*

Our ſoul is filled with the *ſcorning* of thoſe that are at eaſe, and with the contempt of the proud. *Pſalm* cxxiii. 4.

2. To diſdain; to think unworthy.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he *ſcorn'd* to think of night. *Craſhaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to ſtray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To deſpiſe; to contemn.

Surely he *ſcorneth* the ſcorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And ſeal thee ſo, as henceforth not to *ſcorn*
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

4. To neglect; to diſregard.

This my long ſufferance, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *ſcorn* ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded, more. *Milton.*

SCORN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Afric's ſun
Than in the pride and ſalt *ſcorn* of his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould you think that I ſhould woo in *ſcorn*?
Scorn and deriſion never come in tears. *Shakeſp.*

If we draw her not unto us, ſhe will laugh us to *ſcorn*. *Jud.*

Diogenes was aſked in *ſcorn*, What was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whoſoever hath any thing in his perſon that induces contempt, hath alſo a perpetual ſpur to reſcue himſelf from *ſcorn*: therefore all deformed perſons are bold, as being on their own defence, as expoſed to *ſcorn*. *Bacon.*

Every ſullen frown and bitter *ſcorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too faſt did burn. *Dryd.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a moſt horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *ſcorn* of him that made us? *Tillotſon.*

Numidia's grown a *ſcorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. *To think* SCORN. To diſdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in uſe.

If he do fully prove himſelf the honeſt ſhepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reaſon why you ſhould *think ſcorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: *think* no *ſcorn* of me, leſt, if thou make as though thou heareſt not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.

4. *To laugh to* SCORN. To deride as contemptible.

He that ſitteth in the heavens ſhall *laugh* them *to ſcorn*; the Lord ſhall have them in deriſion. *Pſalms. Common Prayer.*

SCO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*]

1. Contemner; deſpiſer.

They are very active; vigilant in their enterprizes, preſent in perils, and great *ſcorners* of death. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *ſcorner* ſhould conſider, upon the ſight of a cripple, that it was only the diſtinguiſhing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, in the *ſcorner's* or the judge's ſeat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *adj.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*]

1. Contemptuous; inſolent; diſdainful.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *ſcornful* damſel ſhuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's froſt and ſummer's ſun. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently.

He us'd us *ſcornfully*: he would have ſhew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for 's country. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſacred rights of the Chriſtian church are *ſcornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

SCO'RPION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpion*, French; *ſcorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous ſting.

Well, fore-warning winds
Did ſeem to ſay, ſeek not a *ſcorpion's* neſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Full of *ſcorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack.

The ſqueezing crab and ſtinging *ſcorpion* ſhine. *Dryden.*

3. A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty.

My father hath chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with *ſcorpions*. 1 *Kings*, xii. 11.

4. [*ſcorpius*, Latin.] A ſea fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SCORPION *Sena*. *n. ſ.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Graſs*. }
SCORPION'S *Tail*. } *n. ſ.* Herbs. *Ainſw.*
SCORPION *Wort*. }

SCOT. *n. ſ.* [*écot*, French.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT *and Lot*. Pariſh payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *ſcot and lot* too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Protogenes, hiſtorians note,
Liv'd there a burgeſs, *ſcot and lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as thoſe that pay *ſcot and lot*, for about theſe ſix months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleaſes, may plunder or impriſon. *Addiſon.*

SCOTFREE'. *adj.* Without ſcot or mulct; unhurt; *impune.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

He was too hard for him; directly before Corioli, he *ſcotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

SCOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for ſix *ſcotches* more. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Give him four *ſcotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly, and theſe *ſcotches*, ſweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops*. *n. ſ.* [from *To ſcotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers*. *n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *ſcotch hoppers* would be the ſame thing to them. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round. *Ainſw. Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. *n. ſ.* A provincial word, which denotes, in Herefordſhire, a cuſtom among the boys of burning a wad of peaſe-ſtraw at the end of harveſt. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Lat.] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſworth. Bailey.*

SCO'UNDREL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian, a hider: *Skinner.*] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain. A word rather [illegible]crous.

Now to be baffled by a *ſcoundrel*,
An upſtart ſect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hud.*

Scoundrels as theſe wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. [illegible]

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *ſcoundrels* ever ſince the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheuren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a ruſt, than to be *ſcoured* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And *ſcour* his armour from the ruſt of peace. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Part *ſcour* the ruſty ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of ſoap and ſand to *ſcour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned ſpleen devour'd,
Can taſte no pleaſure ſince his ſhield was *ſcour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In ſome lakes the water is ſo nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *ſcoureth* them of itſelf; and, if they ſtay, they moulder away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A garden-worm ſhould be well *ſcoured* eight days in moſs, before you fiſh with him. *Walt. Angler.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *ſcour'd* manteau, and the ſlattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by ſcouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, *ſcouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And ſtain my favour in a bloody maſk,
Which, waſh'd away, ſhall *ſcour* my ſhame with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then in the clemency of upward air
We'll *ſcour* our ſpots, and the dire thunder's ſcar. *Dryden.*

5. [*ſcorrere*, Ital.] To range about, in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having ſent out ſome gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *ſcour* the ſea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *ſcour* theſe ſeas, infeſted greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *ſcour'ſt* the ſtreets by night,
And doſt in murders, rapes, and ſpoils delight,
Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

6. To

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

To Scour. *v. n.*

To perform the office of cleansing domestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakesp.*

To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust. *Shakesp. Timon.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan *scour*. *Fairy Queen.*
I saw men *scour* so on their way: I eyed them
Even to their ships. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the outguards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

Sco'urer. *n. s.* [from *scour.*]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. s.* [*escourgée*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John*, ii. 15.

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakespeare.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shakespeare.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. 2 *Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei.*

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Such conquerors are not the favourites but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey;
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To Scourge. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shak. King Lear.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman? *Acts*, xxii. 25.

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged.* *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. 2 *Mac.* iii. 34.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

Sco'urger. *n. s.* [from *scourge.*] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To Scourse. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horse scourser.*

Scout. *n. s.* [*escout*, French, from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Latin, to listen; *scolta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakespeare.*

As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milt.*

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*

The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To Scout. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryd.*

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout.* *Dry.*

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To Scowl. *v. n.* [scylian, to squint, Saxon; *skeela sig*, to look sour, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a flavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance. *Fairy Queen.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The dusky clouds o'erspread
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'ns
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson's Summer.*

Scowl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Sco'wlingly. *adv.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.

To Scra'bble. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

SCRAGG. *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

Scra'gged. *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Scra'ggedness. } *n. s.* [from *scragged.*]
Scra'gginess. } *n. s.* [from *scraggy.*]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

Scra'ggy. *adj.* [from *scrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut samphire. *Phillips.*

To Scra'mble. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble*; *scraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

~~Scourer.~~ చాకలవాడు। వుతికేవాడు।

Scourge - n. s. కొరడా। పాశం। దెబ్బ। or affliction కండం। శాస్తి। తవాయి - బాధకం।
కంటకం। a * of scorpians నాగపాశం।

To Scourge. దెబ్బలు తగిలించుట। కొఱ్ఱడం। శిక్షించుట। Tobacco is a scourg

Scourings. వరగడుగు। కడుగులు। పలిమి। పెదడు।

Scout - వేగుచూచేవాడు। See Smollett I. 98

To Scout. v. a: ఛీపొమ్మనుట। సొడ్లుపెట్టుట। తిరస్కరించుట। మూకలుపెట్టుట। [illegible]

To Scowl. చిరచిరలాడుట। ముఖము చిటూరించుకొనుట।

Scowl. n. s. చిరాకు।

Scowling - చిరాకుగా వుండే। చిరచిరలాడే।

Scrag. n. s. బక్క పలచన। the scrag end పలచని ~~[illegible]~~ తల్లు

Scragginess - బిరతనం।

Scraggy. బక్కపలచని। శుష్కించిన।

To Scramble పారటపాకులాడుట। దేకుట Scrambling transaction [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ a rambling scrambling ~~ba~~ history దిక్కుమాలిన దసలేని కథ

Scramble (అల్లరిపని। పేకులాట) ఒకని మీద ఒకరుపడి వాటుకొనడం a general * took place
ఒకరిమీద ఒకరుపడి వారు కొనడానకు ఆరంభించినారు। పేకులాడినారు
గుంజులాట। తోడాపుల్లి

Scrambling (contemptible) దిక్కుమాలిన। అతినమన్నైన, [illegible]
మైన। a ~ marriage (Craik's Pictorial 5.254)
a rambling ~ history దిక్కుతెలని, దసలేని,

~~To Scranch~~ [illegible]

Scrannel [illegible]

Scrap n: s. [illegible] a * of verse [illegible] not a * of a letter [illegible] a * book [illegible] of food [illegible]

Scrape [illegible] to * together [illegible] with the foot [illegible] to * acquaintance [illegible] to * on a fiddle [illegible]

Scrape n: s. [illegible] with the shoe [illegible] you have got yourself into this * [illegible] they got into a * with him [illegible]

Scraper [illegible] he took to his scrapers [illegible]

Scrapings [illegible]

To Scratch v: a. [illegible] to * out [illegible]

Scratch n: s. [illegible]

Scratch-wig [illegible]

White ant. [illegible] and. That insects that do mischief in houses [illegible] there when flying are called [illegible] The green white ant. The white ant hill [illegible] the red earth therein [illegible]

England now is left
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd intereſt of proud ſwelling ſtate. *Shak.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *ſcramble* at the ſhearer's feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

It is not to be ſuppoſed, that, when ſuch a tree was ſhaking, there would be no *ſcrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They muſt have *ſcrambled* with the wild beaſts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he *ſcrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager conteſt for ſomething, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, ſomebody threw a handful of apples among them, that ſet them preſently together by the ears upon the *ſcramble*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Becauſe the deſire of money is conſtantly almoſt every where the ſame, its vent varies very little, but as its greater ſcarcity enhances its price, and increaſes the *ſcramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*]

1. One that ſcrambles.

All the little *ſcramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addiſon.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthleſs. Perhaps grating by the ſound.

When they liſt, their lean and flaſhy ſongs
Grate on their *ſcrannel* pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]

1. A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to ſpend all our time raking into the *ſcraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher eſquires ſpend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *ſcraps* and intelligence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *ſcraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *ſcrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once ſo flutter'd, and that once ſo writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *ſcrap* of paper loſt. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms, and foſter'd with cold diſhes,
With *ſcraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own ſcraps and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *ſcraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncovered, and expos'd my head
To bleakeſt colds. *Granville.*

What has he elſe to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *ſcraps*?
The offals of a church diſtreſt,
A hungry vicarage at beſt. *Swift.*

3. A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip*.

Pregnant with thouſands flits the *ſcrap* unſeen,
And ſilent ſells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ſcreopan, Saxon; *ſchrapen*, Dut. *'ſaſcrôpitigh*, Erſe.]

1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument, uſed with the edge almoſt perpendicular.

Theſe hard woods are more properly *ſcraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraſe.

They ſhall deſtroy the walls, and I will *ſcrape* her duſt, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

Bread for a toaſt lay on the coals; and, if toaſted quite through, *ſcrape* off the burnt ſide, and ſerve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footſteps *ſcrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *ſcrape* together ſo much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy thoſe who hunt for a party, and *ſcrape* together out of every author all thoſe things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harſh noiſe.

2. To play ill on a fiddle.

3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainſworth.*

4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *ſcrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs. This is a low word.

2. The ſound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]

1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped.

Never clean your ſhoes on the *ſcraper*, but in the entry, and the *ſcraper* will laſt the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *ſcraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and uſe it; elſe it is not true
That thou haſt gotten: ſurely, uſe alone
Makes money not a contemptible ſtone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye ſempiternal *ſcrapers*. *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the leaſt emotion at the moſt elaborate ſtrains of your modern *ſcrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient muſicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. *n. ſ.* [ſcritta, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring ſwain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the ſhallow ſeed again. *Dryden.*

A ſort of ſmall ſand-coloured ſtones, ſo hard as to *ſcratch* glaſs. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *ſcratch* my ſon, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhould have *ſcratch'd* out your unſeeing eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shak.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man ſwear he loves me.
——Keep your ladyſhip ſtill in that mind; ſo ſome gentleman or other ſhall 'ſcape a predeſtinate *ſcratcht* face.
——*Scratching* could not make it worſe, an 'twere ſuch a face as yours were. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wiſh that there were nothing but ſuch dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *ſcratch*, is as childiſh as to wiſh there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *ſcratch* your face;
Let go, for ſhame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound ſlightly.

4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *ſcratch* his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uſes to procure ſleep, particularly the *ſcratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *ſcratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *ſcratch* out a pamphlet, they deſire no wit, ſtyle, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow.

The coarſe file cuts deep, and makes deep *ſcratches* in the work; and before you can take out thoſe deep *ſcratches* with your finer cut files, thoſe places where the riſings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the *ſcratches* by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine grain, ſo that the *ſcratches* and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

Theſe nails with *ſcratches* ſhall deform my breaſt
Leſt by my look or colour be expreſs'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dreſs'd. *Prior.*

3. A ſlight wound.

The valiant beaſt turning on her with open jaws, ſhe gave him ſuch a thruſt through his breaſt, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and ſleeve of Zelmane, with a little *ſcratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a ſhallow *ſcratch* ſhould drive
The Prince of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcratch.*] He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching.

Making him turn cloſe to the ground, like a cat, when *ſcratchingly* ſhe wheels about after a mouſe. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe.] Surface or ſcurf.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of cutting *ſcraws*, which is flaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe to be corrupted from *ſcrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.

Peruſe my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſeeſt its owner's heart,

Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL, *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. s.* [*hirundo marina.*] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*screabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [ꝩꞃeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound
As of a dame distress'd, who cried for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakespeare.*

SCREAM, *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' the air, strange *screams* of death. *Shakespeare.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Islandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguish.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

SCREECH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screechs* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*screech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakespeare.*

Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector 's dead. *Shakespeare.*

By the *screechowl*'s dismal note,
By the black night-raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between;
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno, crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*scroeve*, Dutch; *escrou*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Phillips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryd.*

With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritic face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own chann[el]; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Gov. Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree. n. s.* [*isora*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape, casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE. *n. s.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

To Scrawl [illegible]

Scrawl } n: s. [illegible]
~~Scrawling~~

To Screak [illegible]

To Scream v: n. [illegible]

[illegible]

Scream n: s. కేక [illegible]

To Screech [illegible]

[illegible]

Screech owl [illegible] గుడ్లగూబ [illegible]

Screen n: s. [illegible] తెర [illegible]

To Screen v: a. కప్పివేయుట [illegible] with a view to * [illegible]

to * this fraud [illegible]

wheat in a riddle [illegible]

Screw n: s. [illegible] or turn = screw [illegible]

N. B. The English word, spelt [illegible] escurve is in general use

To Screw v: a. [illegible] to * up [illegible] to * up the mouth [illegible] she * up her face to prevent smirking

[illegible]

To Scribble గిలికించివ్రాయుట

Scribbler [illegible]

Scribe n: s. [illegible] (C. says [illegible] P. G. says [illegible] Dess^r says [illegible] Jt i.e. 12° Tel Test 1843

[illegible] he is but a poor * [illegible]

Scrimp (Scotch, stinted) [illegible] See Cor. Trials 4.262

he is an excellent sribe [illegible]

Scrip జోలె। బట్టసంచి। తిరుపగురాలి a * with herbs & fruits supplied జోలె

Scriptural శైవ + గ్రంథప్రకారమైన। ఆర్షమైన। శాస్త్రోక్తమైన।

Scripturally శైవ + గ్రంథప్రకారం।

Scripture } n:s. గ్రంథం। శ్రుతి। లిపి In 2 Tim 3.16 + శాస్త్రము A† but లిఖితం. C†
Scriptures } వ్రాసులు P†

Scrivener, n:s. వ్రాతగాడు। లాయరు। మునిషీ। కరణము

Scrofula ~~కుష్ఠరోగము~~ కంఠమాల। The true word is గండమాల
Scrofulous గండమాలసంబంధమైన

~~Scroggs (wild land) బీడు।~~

Scroll కవిత్వ। చుట్ట। చుట్టబడిన కాగితం। in poetry, a letter, a writing కాకితము. జాబు

Scrotum బీజకోశం। raphe scroti కుట్టు।

To Scrub v:a. తోముట। రాచుట। రుద్దుట।

Scrub n:s. దాసుడు। నీచుడు। or jungle అడవి। అరణ్యము

Scrubbing n:s. తోముట। రాపిడి।

Scrubby దిక్కుమాలిన। నీచ। ...

Scruff

Scruple n:s. సందేహం। శంక। సిగ్గు। without * ప్రమాణికి। the smallest quantity, ever so little ఇంచుకైన। twenty grains ఇరువై మాత్రల యెత్తు।

To Scruple v:n. సందేహించుట। వెనకదీయుట। he scruples to do this ఇది చేయ వెనకదీస్తాడు। the Mussulmans have not scrupled to borrow some customs from the Hindus సంకోచించక ప్రయోగించినారు

Scrupulosity సంకోచం। see Rasselas, chap XXVI.

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRI'MER. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SCRINE. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are reposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
Thy antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Fairy Queen.*

SCRIP. *n. s.* [*skræppa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakespeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakespeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakesp.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expresly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed's Sermons.*

SCRI'VENER. *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden's Horace.

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers that suck the heart and blood.
Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

SCRO'FULA. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοιράς.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. s.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakespeare.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakespeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremast man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milt.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. s.* [This word I remember only in *Shakespeare*: it seems derived from *escrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakespeare's King John.*

To SCRUB. *v. n.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*scrubet*, Dan.] Mean;
SCRU'BBY. } vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. s.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Lat.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bac.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence;
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

SCRU'PLER. *n. s.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptized, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptized by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when thay have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

Scru'pulous. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

Scru'pulously. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Scru'pulousness. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

Scruta'ble. *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

Scruta'tion. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

Scruta'tor. *n. s.* [*scrutateur*. Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

Scrutine'er. *n. s.* [*scrutator*, Latin.] A searcher; an examiner.

To **Scru'tinize.** } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]
To **Scru'tiny.** } To search; to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

Scru'tinous. *adj.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious; full of enquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectified must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

Scrutoi're. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To **Scruze.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *screw*. This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruz'd* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To **SCUD.** *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skictur*, swift, Islandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their fires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

To **Scu'ddle.** *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

Scu'ffle. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffle*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To **Scu'ffle.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To **SCULK.** *v. n.* [*sculcke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought the bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

Scu'lker. *n. s.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

Scull. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *shull*; as *testa*, and *teste* or *tête*, signify the head. Mr. *Lye* observes, more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See Sculler.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed:
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [ſceole, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton*'s style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton.*

Scu'llcap. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

Scu'ller. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is, in Islandick, a vessel; and *escueille*, in French, a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

Scu'llery. *n. s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *escueille*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

Scu'llion. *n. s.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stable-men, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

To **Sculp.** *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

Scu'lptile. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

Scu'lptor. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape 's in ev'ry part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor*'s art. *Dryd.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trisulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters

Scrupulous (2) [illegible]।

Scrupulously పదిలముగా।

Scrupulousness సూక్ష్మభావం। Scrupulosity – Hartley on Man p 312

Scrutineer విచారించే[illegible]। పరిశోధకుడు।

To Scrutinize [illegible] ఆనవాలు పట్టుట। (2)

Scrutiny శోధన। [illegible] విచారణ। పరిశీలన। నిదానపరీక్ష।

Scrutoire [illegible]

To Scud v: n. పరుగు। పరిపెత్తుట।

Scuffle [illegible] The same word as shuffle [illegible]

To Scuffle [illegible] The same as To struggle See Johnson's quot^n from K. Charles. Thus Poor creatures who manage to scuffle thro' the week in hopes of a dinner on Sunday

To Sculk [illegible]

Scull [illegible] or small boat చిన్నపడవ or an oar in a boat [illegible] he has a thick skull [illegible]

Scull cap [illegible]

Sculler [illegible] చిన్నపడవ।

Scullery [illegible]

Scullion [illegible]

Sculptor n: s. [illegible] శిల్పశాస్త్రి।

Sculpture n: s. బొమ్మ। బొమ్మలపని। శిల్పం।

(2) She kept looking at them in a very scrutinizing manner [illegible]

Sculptured [illegible]

Scum n. s. [illegible] నురుగు [illegible] | they are the very * of the earth [illegible] | the very * of the town [illegible] can any one hope for cream out of * (Fuller. Holy State 180) [illegible]

To Scum v. a. నురుగు [illegible]

Scummer [illegible]

Scupper-holes [illegible]

Scurf [illegible]

Scurfy [illegible]

Scurrility [illegible]

Scurrilous [illegible]

Scurrilously [illegible]

Scurrilousness [illegible]

Scurvily [illegible]

Scurvy n. s. [illegible]

Scurvy adj. [illegible]

Scurvy grass [illegible]

Scut [illegible]

Scutcheon [illegible] (see enter Escutcheon)

Scutiform [illegible]

Scuttle n. s. or window [illegible] a quick pace [illegible]

painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, Fr.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milt.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. s.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise,
Others to bear the same away did mind,
And others it to use according to his kind. *Fairy Queen.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryd.*

They mix a med'cine, to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryd.*

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Hear, ye sullen pow'rs below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead!
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead! *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *scum*.] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCU'MMER. *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer*.

SCU'PPER *Holes*. *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers; and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

SCURF. *n. s.* [scurf, Saxon; *skarfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Fairy Queen.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryd.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakespeare.*

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in 's tunes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryd.*

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scurrilous*.] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jons. Cataline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. s.* [from *scurf*. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The *scurvy* is a distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakesp.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakespeare.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakespeare.*

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*; *cochlearia*, Lat.] The spoonwort. A plant. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuses.

I shifted him away,
And laid good '*scuses* on your ecstasy. *Shak. Othello.*

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *scut*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Lat. *scutell*, Celt. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter, which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scuddle*.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuth.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenser. Sdegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *disdain.*]

Lifted up so high,
I *sdeign'd* subjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *disdainful.*

They now, puft up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [sæ, Sax. *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the *land.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The rivers run into the *sea.* *Carew.*

He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Exod.* xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*

Amphibious, between *sea* and land,
The river horse. *Milton.*

Some leviathan,
Haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea.* *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *sea* of Galilee. *Mat.* iv. 18.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spect.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea-swallow.

SE'ABEAT. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the *seas* he blames in vain,
That once *seabeat* will to sea again. *Spenser's Past.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SEA'BOAT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*

SE'ABOY. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze.* *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Seacolewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*

SEA'CALF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca.*] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Musæum.*

SE'ACAP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakespeare.*

SE'ACARP. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHART. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SE'ACOAL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to *London* by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. *Shakespeare.*

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husb.*

SE'ACOB. *n. s.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also Seagull.

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*

SE'ACOOT. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Lat.] Sea fowl, like the moorhen.

SE'ACORMORANT, or *Seadrake. n. s.* [from *sea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat.] A seacrow.

SE'ACOW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee.* The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

SE'ADOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends. *Roscommon.*

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SE'AEAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Lat.] A sea plant.

SEAFA'RER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers.* *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd,
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*sea* and *fare.*] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shak.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight.* *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SE'AFOWL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. s.* pl. [*fungus phasganoides*, Lat.] A sort of sea mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care;

'Tis

To Scuttle v.n. దబదబపారిపడం। గునకపరుగు।

To Scuttle v.a. వాడ మునిగిపోను రంధ్రాలు గురం ధ్రుంచేయుట।

Scymitar ఖడ్గం।

Scythe or sithe గ్రాసచ్ఛేదనసాధనము। గడ్డికోసేమచ్చుకత్తి ఇది భూమినిగాక నెట్లుపయుపయు, గట్టిపడా త్రుం తెస్తుంది మనుష్యులప్రాణసంహారకము।

Sea n.s. సముద్రం। the ship was at sea లో సముద్రమందు వుంది। sea weed
A wave తరంగం
నీపరనాచు। he is quite at sea దిక్కుతోచనివాడయినాడు। జిడిలోకి వెక్కినాడు।
నిధిమీదపడ్డాడు। దిశలు మరిచికప్పనాడు। Neptune god of the Sea
వరుణుడు। half seas over తాగినవాడై। Note — The word ~~sea~~ meaning foreign
is generally expressed by వాడ ship. Thus, sea-cocoanuts వాడటెంకాయలు।

Sea-board సముద్రపక్క। those who dwell in ⟨?⟩ towns

Sea-boat ఓడపడవ।

Sea-born సముద్రజనిత।

Sea-borne, (foreign, imported, వాడ ship. thus Sea borne turmeric వాడపసపు)

Sea-boy వాడమనిషి।

Sea-breeze తమర।

Sea-calf శ్వానంగివంటిపశుగాండ్లు।

Sea-coal దిగుమతిచేసినబొగ్గు వాడబొగ్గు।

Sea-coast తీరం। రేవు। ~~Here enter Sand — (App: Sea green)~~

Sea cunny (helmsman, boatswain) సుకాని। వాడవాండ్లలో పెద్దబంట్రౌతు

Sea-farer వాడమనిషి।

~~Sea-faring వాడలో తిరిగేవాడు। a * man వాడమనిషి।~~

Sea-fight సముద్రముందు వాడలకు జరిగే యుద్ధం।

Sea-fowl సముద్రపక్షి।

Sea-girt లంకగా వుండే। సముద్రమందు నిలిచిన।

Sea-green మంచిపచ్చ। పిల్లికన్నుపచ్చ।

Sea-gull సముద్రకాకి।

~~Sea-horse [illegible]~~

Sea-man వాడమనిషి। వాడంగి।

Sea-mark సముద్రమందు వుండే వాడకు తెలియబడే స్తంభం।

Sea-piece సముద్రవర్ణన। సముద్రమును గురించిన చిత్రపని।

Sea-port రేవు। వాడలరేవు। [illegible]

Seapoy or native soldier సిపాయి। బంట్రౌతు

Sea-room విశాలమయిన స్థానం।

Sea-service వాడసైన్యం।

Sea-shore తీరం। రేవు।

Sea-sick వాంతిగావుండే she was * by sitting in the swing ఊయెల్లల వల్ల వమనం సంభవించింది

Sea-side తీరం।

~~Sea-snake సముద్రమందుండు [illegible]~~

Sea-term సముద్రభాష।

~~Sea-water [illegible]~~

Sea-weed [illegible]

Saturnine Lillys Autobiog p 27 describes the ♄ temperament distinctly – It is now denominated Bilious

'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGRASS. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *alga*, Lat.] An herb growing on the sea shore.

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SEA'GUL. *n. s.* A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

SE'AGULL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and samphire than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse.*]

1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see dried, is a deep reddish brown: and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tusk of the morse, or waltrons, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the seahorse *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID. *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaids* musick. *Shakespeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. s.* [*sea* and *man.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

SEA'MARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shak. Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks*, or light-houses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others sway
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden*

SEAME'W. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamews* clang. *Milton.*

The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SE'AMONSTER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *monster.*] Strange animal of the sea.

Seamonsters give suck to their young. *Lam.* iv. 3.
Where luxury late reign'd, *seamonsters* whelp. *Milton.*

SE'AMOSS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *moss*; *corallium*, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

SE'ANAVELWORT. *n. s.* [*androsaces*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SE'ANYMPH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ships into *seanymphs*. *Broome.*

SE'AONION. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'AOOSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.

All *seaoose*, or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SE'APAD. *n. s.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The star fish.

SE'APANTHER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *panther*; *gabos*, Lat.] A fish like a lampry.

SE'APIECE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *seapieces*. *Addison.*

SE'APOOL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapool*. *Spenser.*

SE'APORT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *risque.*] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *room.*] Open sea; spacious main.

There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon's Advice to Vill.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ARUFF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Lat.] A kind of sea fish.

SE'ASERPENT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent*; *hydrus*, Lat.] A water serpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants.*

SE'ASHARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous seafish.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell.*] Shells found on the shore.

Seashells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

SEA'SHORE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

SEASI'DE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *side.*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *seaside*. *Judges*, vii. 12.

There disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. s.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *n. s.* [*sea* and term.] Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *water.*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I bathed the member with *seawater*. *Wiseman.*

Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SE'AWITHWIND. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] Bindweed.

SE'AWORMWOOD. *n. s.* [*sea* and *wormwood*; *seriphium*, Lat.] A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

SEAL. *n. s.* [*phoca*; seol, sele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The sea calf.

The *seal* or *soyle* is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp; he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of *seals*, and orcks, and seamews clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. s.* [rigel, Sax. *sigillum*, Lat.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakespeare.*

Sol[o]man shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *seal*? *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*. *Milt.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, and afterwards *seal* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands:
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shak.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

When I have performed this, and *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.

4. To shut; to close: with *up*.

Seal up your lips, and give no words but mum! *Shakespeare.*

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd up* my expectation. *Sh. Hen IV.*

The sense is like the sun; for the sun *seals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts. *Shakespeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal.

I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shakespeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests *seal* unto it. *Nehem.* ix. 38.

SE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *seal*.] One that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. s.* [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealing-wax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. s.* [seam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [seam, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. SEAM *of Glass*. A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.

6. [seme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, Fr.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

SE'AMRENT. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *n. s.* [seamestre, Saxon.] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleav.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.

Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SEAN. *n. s.* [segne, Saxon; *sagena*, Lat.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.

SEAR. *adj.* [seapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shak. Macb.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [seapian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron. *1 Tim.* iv. 2.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a flat-bottom'd and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SEARCE. *n. s.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *n. s.* [from *searce*.] He who searces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shakespeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land. *Num.* xiii. 25.

Through the void immense
To *search* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steddiest thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *search* them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shak.*

With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom. *Shakespeare.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart. *Judges*, v. 16.

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. *To* SEARCH *out*. To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deut.* i. 33.

They may sometimes be successful to *search out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tickel.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry;

Sea-worthy నిక్షేపమైన ప్రయాణానకు తెరంగట్టిం the ship is not sea worthy ఆ ఓడ ప్రయాణానకు తగిన దికాదు।

Seal n:s. (the phoca) వ్యంగివంటిన సముద్రజంతువు। sealskin వీటిమూ తోలువంటిది మృగతోలు

Seal (stamp) n:s. ముద్ర। అచ్చు। the lord privy seal ముద్రకర్త। a clay mark on heaps of grain పెట్టు।

To Seal v:a. ముద్రవేయుట। గుద్దించుట। In Joh. VI. 27

Sealed ముద్రవేసిన। a sealed volume అతిరహస్యగ్రంథం। వదవారానిది। his fate is sealed వానిపని తీరింది। కాలంపండింది। (కతితీరింది। కాలందగ్గిరించింది) a fountain sealed ఊటచెలమ।

Sealing wax ముద్రలక్క। (N.B. This is proverbially black.) red * ఎఱ్ఱలక్క।

Seam n:s. కవ్వి। కుట్టు। of planks కూర్పు। in tin work మాటు। కూడు।

Seamed కాయలుకట్టిన। గాయములు గుర్తులుగల। మచ్చలుగల।

Seamstress దర్జిపనిచేసే స్త్రీ।

Seamy కుట్టులుగల।

Seapoy (Indian word for a Soldier) సిపాయి। బంటు।

Sear adj. ఎండిపోయిన।

To Sear కాలిన యినుముతో వాయించుట। కాయకట్టించుట।

~~Seared~~ కాయకట్టిన। మొండి। ప్రాణమలుపడని।

To search for ... They searched the house for the ring
the police searched for him, caught him and searched him

Searce జల్లి।

To Search v:a. వెదుకుట। శోధించుట। విచారించుట। దేవులాడుట। నెమకుట। ~~to *~~
a searching enquiry విశేషవిచారణ
to * into తర్కించుట। విచారించుట। to * out బయలుదీర్చుట। విచారించు
a * medecines
కొనుట। to * the scriptures గ్రంథావలోకనము చేయుట। a searching question
కాల్చించు అడిగినది

Search n:s. విచారణ। వెదుకులాట। శోధనం।

...cording to that
...whether it be go...
3. Mansion; r...
It were enoug...
...tuals, and othe...

God who is the * of hearts, మనోజ్ఞ

Searcher విచారించేవాడు, శోధకుడు.

Searching n: s. విచారణ, పరిశీలన. a * enquiry కూలంకషమైన విచారణ

Searching. adj. తీక్ష్ణ, a * question, a * medicine [illegible]

Seared కాయకట్టిన, మొండి, పశ్చాత్తాపపడని, నిర్దయాత్మక, his conscience appears to be * [illegible]

Season n: s. సమయం, పరువం, కాలం, ఋతువు, or year, సంవత్సరం. for a season కొంచెంసేపు [illegible]. to come into * [illegible]. mangoes are not now in * [illegible] పండ్లకు [illegible]. the toddy season కల్లుపండు దినములు. produced out of season, immature: [illegible]. a cow in * [illegible]. always in * [illegible]. Note The four seasons as reckoned in England are spring Summer autumn and Winter. In India six are reckoned: being cold, hot, and rainy, each divided into former and latter. See Telugu Dictionary at the word ఋతువు. In England Usually Nov: Dec: Jan are reckoned as winter. Feb, March, April as Spring: May, June July, as Summer and Augt. Septr., Oct, as Autumn.

to Season: v. a: తాలింపుచేయు, కూరలకు మసాలా పెట్టు. See Seasoned and Seasoning. to prepare, as wood &c. పక్వంచేయు [illegible]

~~to Season~~: v: n: పదను పడు.

Seasonable adj: అదనైన, అవసరమైన, అదనుకు సంభవించిన, సమయోచితమైన, కాలోచితమైన.

Seasonableness [illegible] సంభవించడం

Seasonably సమయోచితంగా, [illegible]

Seasoned తాలించిన, highly [illegible], well seasoned [illegible] he is * to the climate [illegible]

See Appendix Page 17.

She looked searchingly in each face [illegible]

ot to scorn
barr'd. *Milton.*
tess,
t the leet,
no *seal'd* quarts.
Shakespeare.

A
S
havit
Che
of ill.

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search*. *Shakespeare.*

Who great in *search of* God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryd.*

Now mourn thy fatal *search*:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search after* knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search.*]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Baruch*, iii. 23.

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; enquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *searcher* follows fast, the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. s.* [ꞅaꞃclað, Saxon; from ꞅaꞃ, pain, and clað, a plaster; so that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASON. *n. s.* [*saison*, Fr.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakespeare.*

Then summer, autumn, winter did appear;
And spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A time, as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' *season*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philips.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*

The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high relish.

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Lev.* ii. 13.

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*

The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Season your admiration but a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection! *Shak.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shak. Coriolan.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows, every man together, against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.* v. 2.

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable.*] Properly, with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably*, advise you all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

SE'ASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. s.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings*. *Addis. Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addis. Spect.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat. *sett*, old German. *Skinner.*]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly *seat*,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Thus we debase
The nature of our *seats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Whatsoever be the manner of the world's end, most certain it is an end it shall have; and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgment *seat* of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakew. on Providence.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by

by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n! if not preferr'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.*

In Alba he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; ſite.

It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*

The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

To Seat. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down.

The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction.

Thus high was king Richard *ſeated*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories, to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*

A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle.

Should one family or one thouſand hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guiana? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

From their foundations looſening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *ſeated* hills. *Milton.*

Sea'ward. *adv.* [*ſea*, and peaꞃð, Saxon.] Towards the ſea.

The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boaſter bore. *Pope.*

Se'cant. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Lat. *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

Sece'der. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede*.] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To Sece'rn. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Latin.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more finely, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuth.*

Sece'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from, the earth's ſurface, perturbs not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

Se'cle. *n. ſ.* [*ſiecle*, French; *ſeculum*, Latin.] A century.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his ſon's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſecle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

To Seclu'de. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude.

None is *ſecluded* from that function, of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *ſeclude* from us; to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decoy of Piety.*

The number of birds deſcribed may be near five hundred, and of fiſhes, *ſecluding* ſhell-fiſh, as many; but, if the ſhell-fiſh be taken in, more than ſix times the number. *Ray.*

Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory, *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

SE'COND. *adj.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Latin. It is obſervable, that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term oðeꞃ, or æꝼꞇeꞃa.]

1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *ſecond* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

I ſhall not ſpeak ſuperlatively of them, leſt I be ſuſpected of partiality; but this I may truly ſay, they are *ſecond* to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much leſs. *Milton.*

My eyes are ſtill the ſame; each glance, each grace,
Keep their firſt luſtre, and maintain their place,
Not *ſecond* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not theſe huge bolts, by which the giants ſlain
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a leſſer mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *ſecond* rate. *Addiſon.*

By a ſad train of miſeries alone
Diſtinguiſh'd long, and *ſecond* now to none. *Pope.*

Perſons of *ſecond* rate merit in their own country, like birds of paſſage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

Se'cond-hand. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

Se'cond-hand is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build ſo much upon authorities, they have but a *ſecond hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *ſecond-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At Second-hand. *adv.* In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with ſatires and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at firſt only to make their court, and *at ſecond-hand* to flatter thoſe who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at ſecond-hand*, I ſhall tranſcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at ſecond-hand*. *Swift.*

Se'cond. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their *ſeconds* miniſter on oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them ſupplied;
And ſought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with ſimple open arms
To have their cauſes tried. *Drayt. Nym.*

Their firſt encounters were very furious, till after ſome toil and bloodſhed they were parted by the *ſeconds*. *Addiſon.*

Perſonal brawls come in as *ſeconds* to finiſh the diſpute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cauſe of divers infirmities in the ſtate, being ſure enough of *ſeconds* after the firſt onſet. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *ſecond* to injuſtice, and falls on without provocation, is a diſadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. *A* Second *Minute*, the ſecond diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the ſpace of ſixteen *ſecond minutes*, though one of theſe flames alone, in the ſame veſſel, will not laſt above twenty-five or at moſt thirty *ſeconds*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Sounds move above 1140 Engliſh feet in a *ſecond minute* of time, and in ſeven or eight minutes of time about 100 Engliſh miles. *Locke.*

To Se'cond. *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, Fr. *ſecundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were preſently *ſeconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they ſought to bring in, ſhould be otherwiſe than in the higheſt degree accounted of, took firſt an exception againſt the difference between church polity, and matters of neceſſity to ſalvation. *Hook.*

Though we here fall down,
We have ſupplies to *ſecond* our attempt;
If they miſcarry, theirs ſhall *ſecond* them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

I to be the power of Iſrael's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the teſt,
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,
With th' utmoſt of his godhead *ſeconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inſpires,
And nature *ſeconds* all his ſoft deſires. *Roſcommon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and nobody *ſeconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taſte; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thouſand movements ſcarce one purpoſe gain;
In God's, one ſingle can its ends produce,
Yet ſerves to *ſecond* too ſome other uſe. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You ſome permit
To *ſecond* ills with ills. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having formerly diſcourſed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *ſecond* the ſame with ſome neceſſary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *ſeconded*
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sin is *ſeconded* with ſin; and a man ſeldom com-

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to Seat v.a: కూర్చుండ పెట్టుట। విశ్రమింపచేయుట। he seated himself కూర్చుండెను। కూర్చుకొన్నాడు। ఆసీనుడాయెను।

~~Seated కూర్చుకొన్న। deep seated ...ముకొన్న।~~

to Secede v.n: వర్జించుట। వెనకతీయుట।

Seceder వేరుపడేవాడు। భిన్నమతి।

Secession ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండేటట్టు। వేరుపోవడం। వెళ్లడం। మరుగున పెట్టుట।

to Seclude వేరుగ పెట్టుట। to * oneself ఏకాంతంగా ఉండుట। ఏకాంతవాసం చేయుట। మరుగున ఉంచిన। వేరుగ...

Secluded ప్రత్యేకమైన। దాచిన। వేరుగా ఉండే। a * path ~~మరుగుదారి~~ మరుగుదారి

Seclusion ఏకాంతవాసం। విజనవృత్తి। ఏకాంతం।

× Second adj: రెండవ। ద్వితీయ। a * trial పునఃపరీక్ష। he came off * best రెండవవాడాయెను। habit is * nature అభ్యాసము వల్ల స్వభావము అలవడుతున్నది। the * part of the Ramayan ఉత్తర రామాయణం। a * Cupid నవమన్మథుడు। a * Shakespeare ... On * thoughts ... Second thoughts are best పునర్విమర్శనము శ్రేష్ఠము। he is * to none ... the * person in grammar మధ్యమపురుషుడు। a woman's * marriage మారుమనువు। here enter Second-hand

Second n.s: in a duel సహాయుడు। మధ్యవర్తి। or moment క్షణం।

to Second v.a సహాయము చేయుట। సహాయము చేయుట। ఆమోదించుట

Secondarily ... తదనంతరం

Secondary adj: ... thus Secondary islands ... q.v. ... Warren 370 line 14 ... the * sense ... the * crop ... the * symptoms of disease ...

Secondary n.s: మంత్రి। సహాయుడు।

Second-hand [illegible] ~~clothes of second hand purchase~~ clothes [illegible]

Secondly మరియు [illegible]

Second-rate [illegible]

Second sight. [illegible] (A)

Second - sort [illegible]

Secrecy } n. s: రహస్యం, అంతరంగం, ఏకాంతం,
Secresy }

Secret adj. రహస్యమయిన, ఏకాంతమైన, [illegible] a * enemy [illegible] a * understanding [illegible] a * meaning [illegible] * movements, or machinery [illegible] యంత్రం, తంత్రం

Secret n. s: రహస్యం, [illegible] in secret ఏకాంతంగా, రహస్యంగా, he was in the * [illegible] that's no great * [illegible] the

(B) Secrets or pudenda [illegible] The * of his refusal was the [illegible]

Secretariship మంత్రాంగం, Secretariat మంత్రాంగం, [illegible]

Secretary మంత్రి, [illegible]

to Secrete v. a: [illegible] to secrete civet [illegible] this land secretes salt [illegible] land that secretes salt [illegible]

Secreted [illegible]

Secretion n. s: [illegible] silk is the ‿ of a caterpillar, gum is a ‿ ... milk is a ‿ ... the spider's web is a ‿

Secretly ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] he * felt that this was wrong [illegible] Z

Secretory [illegible] Secretory [illegible]

[illegible]

Z he found he could not wear the sword secretly [illegible]

39A

(A) Second sight - see KP. 2. 186 and BPD Book 2. ~~§259 or ...~~ line 1035

(B) Bacon in his Essays, "Regimen of health" says "It is a secret, both in nature & state ~~that~~ that it is safer to change many things than one - Here secret means [illegible], a main point.

Second ...
First, she hath ...
trespassed against her ...
First, metals are more ...
and, secondly, they are more ...

Second-hand [illegible]

Secondly [illegible]

Second-rate [illegible]

Second sight. [illegible]

Second - sort [illegible]

Secrecy } n. s: [illegible]
Secresy }

Secret adj. [illegible]

[illegible] * un...

[illegible] * movements,

Secret n. s: [illegible]

in the * [illegible]

(B) — Secrets or pudenda

[illegible]

Secretariship [illegible]

Secretary [illegible]

to Secrete v. a: [illegible]

[illegible] to secrete

[illegible]

Secreted [illegible]

[illegible]

Secretion n. s: [illegible]

pillay, gum is a ... milk

Secretly [illegible]

Secretory [illegible]

& he found he could not wear the sword secrecy [illegible]

commits one sin to please but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SECOND *Sight. n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SECOND *sighted. adj.* [from *second sight.*] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondary*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a sloping motion. *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. s.* [from *secondary.*] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*secundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estr.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the north over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way, from the west to the east, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As in a watch's fine machine
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *second.*] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trespassed against her husband. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 23.

First, metals are more durable than plants; and, *secondly*, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*

The house of commons in Ireland, and *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE. *n. s.* [*second* and *rate.*]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] One of the second order: a colloquial licence.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*
A little can I read. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that, being the public act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakespeare.*

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*secret*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut.* xxix. 29.

Be this, or aught
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:
And I perhaps am *secret*. *Milton.*

There secret in her sapphire cell
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite
With *secret* amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. *Milton.*

6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *n. s.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shakespeare.*

There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek.* xxviii.

We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milt.*

The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

In *secret* riding through the air she comes. *Milt.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary.*] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shak.*

That which is most of all profitable is, acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men, of ambassadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarend.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.

2. [In the animal œconomy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE'TION. *n. s.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid secreted.

SE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal; not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakespeare.*

Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.

2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could

SEC

SEC

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. s.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sectando.*]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*

The jealous *sects*, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryd.*

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*

A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers. *Bentley.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SE'CTARISM. *n. s.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect.*]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;
That's the plain truth. *Shakespeare.*

Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under-keep. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*. Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the rest.

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral, in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*

Then shall they seek t'avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.

Those nothern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Temp.*

In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*

3. [*seculaire*, French.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

SECULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burn. The. of Earth.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular.*]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.

2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. s.* [*secondines*, *secondes*, Fr. *secundæ*, viz. *partes*, *quod nascentem infantem sequantur*. Ainsw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

2. Confident; not distrustful: with *of*.

But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryd.*

Haply too *secure of* our discharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secure*. *Judges.*

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*

Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryd. Horace.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince, who shall be so wise as, by established laws of liberty, to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I fought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryd.*

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

SECU'RELY. *adv.* [from *secure.*]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spens.*

'Tis

Sect n. s: మతం। భిన్నమార్గం। సంకేతం। సాంప్రదాయం Penny Cycl in Vishnu. p. 390

Sectarian n. s: మతస్థుడు। * expressions పరిభాష। a * among Hindus is called పాషండుడు। Here enter Miltons Prose Wks (St Johns Edn) 2.25.

Sectary మతస్థుడు।

Section ఖండం। భాగం। గ్రంథం। పరిచ్ఛేదం। సర్గ। సంచిక। of paper తావు
Sectioner (a transcribing clerk) కూలికి వ్రాసి జీవించే రైటరు
Sector గణితమందు కొలిచే ప్రయుక్తం।

Secular adj: లౌకిక। a * priest [illegible] వాడు।

Secular n. s: [illegible]। Secularity (in divinity, addiction to worldly things, the contrary of spirituality) ఐహికబద్ధభావము This will lead to an (z)

to Secularize లౌకికముగా చేయుంచుట।

Secularized లౌకికమర్యాదపత్త్రు వ్రతము వస్తులయిన

Secundines n. s: మావు। మావి। అనగా కలుపు నుంచి పిల్ల వెంబడిగా పుట్టేది

Secundum artem శాస్త్రసిద్ధిగా। శాస్త్రోక్తంగా

Secure adj: భద్రంగా వుండే। సురక్షితమయిన। నిర్భయంగా వుండే। he thought himself * of this [illegible] అనుకొన్నాడు। అనగా తనకు దొరకక పోతుందని తెలిచి
to Secure v. a: భద్రము చేయుట। జాగ్రత చేయుట। [illegible]
well secured భద్రముగా వుండే ill secured house [illegible]

Securely భద్రంగా। సురక్షితంగా। నిశ్చింతగా।

(z) increase of secularity ఐహికబద్ధులవుతారు (Bp Wilsons Charge, Ceylon 1848)

My giants an
Wh

Security n. s. అజాగ్రత (జాగ్రత)|ధైర్యం|అభయం|రక్షణ|భద్రం|వస్తుకొమ్ము|పదిలం| legal security పూం

పుష్పూచికాపు|జామీను| we placed ourselves in security దెబ్బపడకుండా

కడగానిలిపితిమి| he placed it in security భయము లేకుండా దాచినాడు|

Sedate (Must helpless man in ignorance sedate,

Sedan n. s. నాలికి|పల్లకి|

(c) here it is శాంతముకై|స్థిరబుద్ధి| నిశ్చింత, శమముకై

Sedate adj. శాంతమైన|స్థిరబుద్ధి గల|పెద్దమనిషిగా వుండే|శమిత|సాధు|మెదమడైన|శాంతులై

Sedately స్థిరబుద్ధిగా|నిశ్చింతగా Sedateness స్థిరబుద్ధి|శమనం|శాంతం|దమనం

Sedentary కేవలని|నిత్యం కూర్చుకొంటూ వుండే|

Sedge జంబు|తుంగ వంటి ఒక గడ్డి|

Sedgy జంబుగల

Sediment మట్టి|పుష్టు|గసి|గోదారి|కల్మషం|~~మడ్డి~~|మష్టు

Sedition రాజు మీద తిరగబడి జరిగించే కుట్ర|ద్రోహం|గల్లంతు|తంటా|ప్రాణాజంగి|

Seditious తంటా|అల్లరి|తొందర|తిరగబడే|

To Seduce + పతివ్రత్యభంగం చేయుట దుర్బుద్ధి కలగచేసి చెరుపు|చేయిచేయుట|మరగించుట| have I seduced

her husband దానిమగనిని నేను వలలో వేసుకొన్నానా| they seduced a clerk of his అతని గుమస్తాను తమలో చేర్చిరి, లాలించినారు (z)

Seduced మరగిన|చెడిపోయిన|రేగిన|మనకొన్న|లోపలికి పట్టి he was seduced to do

this జారచిత్తసినకులో నైయిది జరిగించినాడు| they were seduced from their allegiance స్వామిద్రోహం జరిగించినారు|

Seducer స్త్రీని చెరిపేవాడు|మిండడు|విటగాడు|రేచేవాడు|దుర్బోధన చేసేవాడు|

(z) the gods sent a fairy to seduce the hermit ఆయనవ్రతము చెరపటానికి రంభనుపంపిరి

42

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryd. Juv.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure.*]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakespeare.*

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts*, xvii. 9.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe because first made at *Sedan*.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryd.*

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornaments, and *sedan*, exceeding 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny, should pay 30*s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With count'nance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SED

SEDA'TELY. *adv.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Lat.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The blood of lab uring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milt. Agon.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [ſæcȝ, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakesp.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakesp.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glowworm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom,

SED

and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In soothing them, we nourish'd 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shak. H. VI.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
In everlasting darkness must she lie;
Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *seditious.*] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seduire*, Fr.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be *seduc'd*? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A beauty-waining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 *Tim.* iv. 1.

I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *seduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakespeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryd.*

He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *seduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Glanville.*

SEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. *Clarissa.*

SEDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocess of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see*. *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [ꞅeon, Saxon; *sien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it. *Is.* xxi. 3.

I speak that which I have *seen* with my Father: and ye do that which you have *seen* with your father. *John*, viii. 38.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* for badness. *Gene.* xli. 19.

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issued forth a spy. *Milton.*

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used, by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought? *Shakespeare.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I, the Lord? *Exod.* iv. 11.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fail
Of any point in 't shall be death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me *see* now;
To get his place. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SEE. *interjection.* [originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [ꞅæd, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That every plant has its *seed*, is an evident sign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEE'DCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEE'DLIP. SEE'DLOP. } *n. s.* A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ains.*

SEE'DPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast

Seducing [illegible]

Seduction [illegible]

Seductive [illegible]

Seduisante [illegible]

~~Sedulity~~ [illegible]

Sedulous [illegible]

Sedulously [illegible] well watched them [illegible]

See n. s. (episcopal) [illegible]

To See [illegible] Can you see it [illegible] No [illegible]
a cat can see in the dark [illegible]
he cannot see with his eyes [illegible]
to see the light [illegible], to let see, or, to shew, [illegible] Do you see? [illegible]
They are gone I see [illegible]
D'ye see? [illegible] I see it is broken [illegible]
I saw him out of the place [illegible]
If you see fit [illegible]
I will see you down stairs [illegible]
I saw him through the town [illegible]
I will see to it, I will see about it [illegible] See
and get it written by tomorrow [illegible]
The people were to be seen dancing [illegible] this knife has
seen service [illegible] Look and see, or Look and (2)

The governor sees people on Saturdays. He cannot see you today [illegible]

Seed n. s. [illegible] * of an event [illegible]
the plant ran to seed [illegible]

Seedcake [illegible]

Seed-corn [illegible]

Seed-lac [illegible]

~~Seedling~~ [illegible] * oak [illegible]

Seedpearl [illegible]

Seedplot [illegible] I looked but saw nothing
(2) you will see [illegible]

Seedsman విత్తులు అమ్మేవాఁడు। విత్తులు చల్లేవాఁడు।

Seedtime [illegible]

Seedy [illegible]

Seeing n. s: [illegible]

Seeing part. [illegible] all seeing [illegible]

Seeing that [illegible] seeing that he consented [illegible]

to Seek v. a: [illegible] * an opportunity [illegible]

* refuge [illegible]

to Seek v. n: [illegible] to * for [illegible] he is to seek [illegible] in these qualities he is still to seek [illegible] he is much too seek [illegible]

Seeker [illegible]

to Seel [illegible]

Seely [illegible]

to Seem v. n: [illegible] he seemed to consent [illegible] it seems to be a hill [illegible] it does not seem like a hill [illegible] she seemed as though waking she had seen a vision [illegible] this seems like the number 40, [illegible] it seems he went there [illegible] so it seems [illegible] if it seems good to you [illegible] it seems they are brothers [illegible]

cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEE'DPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and *seedplot*; there are the seats of all argument and invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEE'DTIME. *n. s.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they imediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterbury.*

SEE'DLING. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SEE'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyson. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

SEE'DSMAN. *n. s.* [*seed* and *man.*]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. One that sells seeds.

SEE'DY. *adj.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *n. s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shak.*

SEE'ING. / SEE'ING *that.* } *adv.* [*vû que*, French; from *see.* It would be more grammatically written, as *vû que*, *pourvû que*, in French; *seen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time as the ships are, usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgifte.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [ſecan, Sax. *soecken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for: often with *out*.

He did range the town to *seek* me *out*. *Shakesp.*

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakespeare.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Is.* xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.* v. 3.

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptations *out*!
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek out* some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke*, xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. *Psalm* civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dry.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shakespeare.*

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his life. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 15.

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Is.* xxxiv. 16.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm? *Milton.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut.* xxii. 2.

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 *Kings*, x. 24.

Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come. *Deut.* xii. 5.

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [an adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new *to seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still *to seek*. *Milt.*

But they misplace them all;
And are as much *to seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER. *n. s.* [from *seek.*]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

SEE'KSORROW. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ſyllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEEL *or* SEE'LING. *n. s.* [from *seel.*] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ains.*

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from ſee, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr. unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakespeare.*

So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

In holy nuptials tied;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, tho' no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *It mihi datur negotii* scilicet. *This*, it seems, *is to be my task*.

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult (so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd)
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creat.*

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem.*] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

SEE'MING. *n. s.* [from *seem.*]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep *Seeming* and savour all the winter long. *Shakesp.*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angel, nor in mist. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *seeming.*] Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language found other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*soommeligt*, Danish; from *soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The wife safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick. *Shakespeare.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

SE'ER. *n. s.* [from *see.*]

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Addison's Spect.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and mystic types of woe. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *searwood*;
Yet from the wound ensued no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryd.*

SEE'SAW. *n. s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite, *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [seoðan, Saxon; *soiden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go, suck the subtile blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings*, iv. 38.

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen.*

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seeths*. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shak.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sam.* ii. 13.

SEE'THER. *n. s.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryd.*

SE'GMENT. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles, for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY. *n. s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat. *segreger*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. s.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*

Were you not restor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories*? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seigniory* over themselves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seigniory* successively. *Davies.*

~~Seemer~~ ~~తోపేటి~~

Seeming n. s. రూపు। బాహ్యం। వైఖరి। సంగతాంబితము। this is mere — అది వట్టి పైమాటలు

Seeming adj: అగుపడే। దొంగసన్యాసములు [illegible] కనుపడే। [illegible]

Seeming like it అగుపడుచున్న। a * or pretended saint వంచన మోని। * sorrow వగవేషము।

Seemingly అగుపడగా।

Seemliness సొంపు। అందం। ఒకరొప్పు।

Seemly సొంపైన। యుక్తమైన। [illegible] సరసమైన। is this *? తగునా। నెప్పునా।

Seen part. కనపడ్డ। తెలిసిన। [illegible] దృశ్యమైన। See [illegible]

Seer {1 Sam. IX. 9 [illegible]} [illegible] దర్శి [illegible] ఋషి [illegible]

Seer (a measure) సేరు। తవ్వెడు। A sort of fish the seer fish ~~[illegible]~~ వజ్జిరం

in walking the cow [illegible]

See saw [illegible] to move * [illegible]
a see saw motion [illegible]

to Seeth v. a కాచుట। ఉడికించుట।

to Seeth v. n: కాగుట। [illegible]

Segar or cigar చుట్ట। పొగచుట్ట।

Segment ఖండం [illegible] the half moon is a * of a circle

(z) Seignior దొరగారు। స్వామి — అది Italian [illegible] మాట

z Segregation herding alone: keeping themselves to themselves,
the opposite of sociability -

Seine (a great net)

vide Seizin

Seignorage పట్టం. Seisin, (ప్ర)వేశం। అనుభవం। పట్టాభిషేకం

To Seize పట్టె, గుంజుకొనె, గ్రహించె, పట్టుకొనె, హరించె, to seize an opportunity సమయం చూచి చేసె, ప్రస్తుతించె. by warrant [illegible] జప్తీ చేయు

Seized పట్టిన, చిక్కిన, తగిలిన, చేపట్ట, with fever జ్వరం పట్ట

Seizin అనుభవము, అనుభోగము

Seizure అత్తి, పట్టు, [illegible], హరింపు, by warrant జప్తీ, [illegible]

Seldom అపరూపకంగా, తక్కువ.

To Select ఏరుకొను, కోరుకొనె, విచారించె, తీసె, [illegible]

Select (adj) + ముఖ్యమైన పట్టుడు, శిష్టపడ్డిన, + Select expressions ఏరికెల మాటలు. [illegible] men } 'a dessert phrase' [illegible]

Excellent ముఖ్యమైన

Selected ఏరుతీసిన, నికరం. the horses were well + for the purpose [illegible]

Selection కోరిక, + a Selection of Poems భిన్నశ్లోకగ్రంథం. without selection [illegible] ఏకరంగా. Selections ఏరికలు. Selections from the Amrugom అమరూశతకసారః.

usually rendered దేహము body or మనసు mind

Self తా, తాను, ఆత్మ, అహం। selves తాము। he himself did not come వాడు స్వారా వేడు, to kill himself హత్యచేసుకొన్నాడు। he learned to conquer himself [illegible] జయించినాడు। Self [illegible] he saw himself in the glass [illegible] Self knowledge ఆత్మజ్ఞానం. [illegible] శరీరం అనే అర్థం ఉన్నది. he himself did it వాడే చేసె। As an affix, ē or ēvē denotes self, as will be

See opposite Semblative

seen in the following instances. Phrase By himself [illegible] ఏకాంతంగా. by itself or apart విడిగా, విడివడిగా। [illegible] beside himself or without self command వెర్రిగా। [illegible] every man for himself ఎవ్వరి మానాన వారము। [illegible] he [illegible] I bought it for myself ఆత్మార్థం [illegible] then judged for himself స్వతంత్రించి. They said among of [illegible] selves తమలో అనుకొన్నారు. of himself, of herself, తానం [illegible] self వాడై, నేనై, తానే [illegible] స్వతః, తనంత తానే, [illegible] he came to himself [illegible]

made promise to the doctor.

Shak. Merry W.

Se'ignorage. *n. s.* [*seigneuriage*, French, from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke.*

To Se'ignorise. *v. a.* [from *seignior.*] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. s.* [ꞅegne, Saxon; *seine*, *senne*, *seme*, Fr.] A net used in fishing.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

Se'iner. *n. s.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain, with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both,
Both grip'd in each paw. *Milton.*

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The scepter, and regard not David's sons. *Milton.*

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take forcible possession of by law.

An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fairy Queen.*

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envied Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*

To Seize. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be 't lawful I take up what 's cast away? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Decay of Piety.*

Se'izin. *n. s.* [*saisine*, Fr.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseised of them. *Cowell.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*

Seisin is the same, in the canon law, as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

Se'izure. *n. s.* [from *seize.*]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst trangress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. *Shak.*

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shak.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryd.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

Se'lcouth, *adj.* [ꞅelꝺ, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon: *Spenser.* The same with *uncouth.*

SE'LDOM. *adv.* [ꞅelꝺan, rarely; ꞅelꝺoꞃ, more rarely; ꞅelꝺoꞅꞇ, most rarely. Selꝺan is supposed to be contracted from ꞅelꝺæn, or ꞅelꝺ, rare, and hpæne, when, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch; *seltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

Se'ldomness. *n. s.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftenness of doing well. *Hooker.*

Se'ldshown. *adj.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. *Dryd.*

Sele'ct. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superior excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

Sele'ction. *n. s.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select.*] The act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sele'ctness. *n. s.* [from *select.*] The state of being select.

Sele'ctor. *n. s.* [from *select.*] He who selects.

Selenogra'phical. } *adj.* [*selenogra-*
Selenogra'phick. } *phique*, Fr. from *selenography.*] Belonging to selenography.

Sele'nography. *n. s.* [*selenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *selves.* [*silba*, Gothick; ꞅylꝼ, ꞅylꝼa, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himself; *the people hiss* me, *but I clap* myself; *thou lovest* thyself, *though the world scorns* thee.

They cast to build a city,
And get *themselves* a name. *Milton.*

He permits
Within himself unworthy pow'rs to reign
Over free reason. *Milton.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; I *myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against *ourselves*, or wilful barrenness. *Milton.*

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

A horse well bitted, which *himself* did dress. *Dryden.*

And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own. *Dryden.*

7. It

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *Fairy Qu.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal indentity, *i. e.* the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sid.*

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sid.*

Before the door sat *self*-consuming care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Sh. Macb.*

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have spoke thereof;
But being over-full of *self*-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shak. Mids. Night's Dream.*

Nor know I aught
By me that 's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence assails us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,
Which he forswore. *Shakespeare.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. *Shakespeare.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakespeare.*

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

But lest myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakespeare.*

He conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self*-subdued. *Shak.*

The Everlasting fixt
His cannon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
To change the course. He 's full of alteration
And *self*-reproving. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

More or less to others paying,
Than by *self*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakespeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
Point against point. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakespeare.*

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shak. R. III.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they digged down a wall. *Gen.* xlix. 6.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
If any can be soft to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed. *Crashaw.*

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him: longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyself from flatt'ring *self*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man 's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
And, my just anger, be no more confin'd
To vain complains or *self*-devouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin. *Graunt.*

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by common experience? *South's Sermons.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self*-denying frame of spirit, he cannot

take a more efficacious course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal *self*-imposture, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force, of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited fop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

All these receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phœnix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryd.*

The burning fire, that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Pow'r, *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryd.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet greater pride and *self*-conceitedness, when we take upon us to set another right in his story. *Loc.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself; for he that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-movent; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
Who form'd and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackmore.*

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self*-existence call? *Blackm.*

Shall nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly among *self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This

he came of his own self వలశి వచ్చె। reading to one's self స్వాధ్యాయం। the river separates itself into three streams మూడు పాయలుగా పారుతుంది। we among ourselves మనలో మేమె I am
+ not myself today ఆ వేళ నాకు యిదిగా వున్నది. See further in Appx. page 21 When used adverbially
self takes a dative form, as the monkey, vile in itself, spoils the grove తనకు తానె కోతి వనమెల్ల చెరిచింది It fell down of itself తనకు తానె పడింది। యెదృచ్ఛ। In compounds, ఆత్మ।
self reproach ఆత్మనింద self knowledge q.v. See opposite Semblative

Self acting స్వతంత్ర; తనకు తానె [illegible]

Self command దమం. దాంతం. శాంతి. ధైర్యం he has great self command జితేంద్రియుడై వున్నాడు. devoid of self command పంచేంద్రియ బద్ధుడు

~~Self denial~~ వైరాగ్యం, నిగ్రహం, తపస్సు {పరిత్యాగం. అనాశకం. Self denying వీతరాగ. to exercise self denial తనకు కాదనుట [illegible]

~~Self evident~~ స్వతస్సిద్ధమైన. Self driven (as rocket, says Cowper) [illegible] స్వేచ్ఛ

~~Self existence~~ స్వయంభూత్వం. Self Existent స్వయంభువు Self-indulgence సుఖప్రాప్తి [illegible] ~~Self interest~~ +
Self importance గర్వం

Selfish* అహంభావంగా నుండె. పరుల సుఖం విచారించని, పకీని వాడు. స్వంత సుఖమే విచారించే

Selfishness మమత. ~~మమకారం (see JCM!!) అహంభావం (Reeve says ఆత్మ[illegible]~~!

~~Self knowledge~~ ఆత్మజ్ఞానం. వివేకం

the Self planting leaf (a certain plant) {పర్ణబీజ MM కట్టెపావర ఆకు మొలుకా కుచెట్టు. సకుజిల్లేడు పానుమోదుమొక. }
I was told this but doubt it

Self possession ధైర్యం Self-moving చలత్.

Self respect మానం. అహంకారం. స్వామానవిమర్శ. గౌరవం In 1 Tim 3.2 ఆత్మప్రేమి [illegible]

Self righteous. Selfrighteousness గర్వమే Self seeker అహంకారి

Self same అదే. in the self same house ఆ యింట్లోనే. ఆ యొక్క యింట్లోనే।

Self sufficiency అహంకారం। గర్వము: Self seeking...... మమత. See Wade's Chron: 925 line 48

Self will మొండితనం. వ్యభిచారం. [illegible] అహంకారం

Self willed కామచారి. వ్యభిచారి. సాహస. దుడుకు. అహంకరించిన। [illegible] మాటవినని। పెంకి।

Self taught - see opposite Semination

Self working స్వతంత్ర.

* Selfish స్వార్థపరాయణుడు 2 W. 966 (q.v.) తనబాగును మాత్రమే విచారించే యెవ్వరేట్లపోయేతేమనకేమి అన్నుండేగుణం। తన ముఖ్యకార్యను విచారించుకొనే। స్వకార్యదురంధర

Selfishly క్రూరంగా। తనముఖ్యకుతానే।

Selfishness

To Sell v.a. అమ్ముట।
To Sell v.n. అమ్ముడు।
Seller విక్రయకారుడు।
Selling విక్రయము।
Selvedge అంచు, [illegible], కొస, [illegible], the last two [illegible] and [illegible] are the true words.
Semaphore - To Semaphore
Semblance రూపు, భావము, పోలిక, వన్నె, there was not even the semblance of a reply [illegible] సమాధానం లేదు, [illegible]।
Semen రేతస్సు, వీర్యం, శుక్లం।
Semi అర్ధ, semi barbarous [illegible], semi human [illegible]
Semicircle చంద్రవంకవంటి।
Semicircular అర్ధచంద్రాకృతిగా వుండే।
~~Semicolon [illegible]~~
Semilunar అర్ధచంద్రవంక।
Semimetal [illegible]
Seminal సంతానమైన, ఆదిమ, వీర్యసంబంధమైన seminal vessels [illegible]
Seminary బడి, పల్లికూటం, [illegible]
Semination [illegible]
Semitransparent [illegible]
~~Semivowels అర్ధస్వరం~~

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errours? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Ad.*

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuth. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arb. John Bull.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,
We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self*-sufficiency of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self*-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe's Amb. Stepmother.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this island's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came
Self-banish'd thence. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wand'ring *self*-consuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jov's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And, while *self*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. s.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The same with SANICLE; which see.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it? *Addison's Spectator.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List under reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker, Preface.*

Flight pursued one way the *self-same* hour. *Milt.*

I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give:
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind!
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryd.*

SE'LION. *n. s.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] *Sell* is retained in *Scotland* for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives, and *sells*. *Ben Jonson.*

SELL. *n. s.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Fairy Queen.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ꞅẏllan, Saxon; *sela*, Islandick.]

1. To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Genesis.*

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Genesis, xxxvii. 27.*

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell*. *Davies.*

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addison on Italy.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shakesp.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffic with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Consult not with a buyer of *selling*. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 11.*

SE'LLANDER. *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shak.*

The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witnesses, are in both instruments. *Add. on Italy.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvage* in the coupling. *Exod. xxvi. 4.*

SELVES. The plural of *self*.

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains. *Shakespeare.*

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. s.* [*semblance*, Fr. from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakespeare.*

She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!
O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakespeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier, for you likest are,
For manly *semblance*, and for skill in war. *Spenser.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Fairfax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT.

SE'MBLANT. *n. s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*
Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and sound;
And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

To **SE'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *adj.* [*semi*, and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *Grew's Musæum.*

SE'MIBREF. *n. s.* [*semibreve*, French.]

Semibref is a note in musick relating to time, and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays
A *semibref* 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare.*
Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakespeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*semi* and *circu-*
SEMICI'RCULAR. } *lar.*] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakespeare.*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. s.* [*semi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the center of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre: the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SE'MIDOUBLE. *n. s.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Latin.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET. *n. s.* [*semi* and *floret.*] Among florists, an half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a sort of *semifluid*; it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbuth.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.
SEMILU'NARY. } *semi* and *luna*, Latin.] Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MINARY. *n. s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, from *semino*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown, to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodw.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries* in any Christian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The act of sowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*,
SEMINI'FICK. } Latin.] Productive of seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. s.*

Seminification is the propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bissected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows horns. *Grew.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. s.* [*semi* and *proof.*] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. s.* [In astronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

Sempiternal [illegible]

Self- further notes The number of his children is in itself an advantage -

The shape of the dress is in itself an important

The food in itself is good but the butter spoils it

Fruit is in itself wholesome but if raw or rotten it is pernicious

This regulation is wrong in itself

The law is right in itself but your comments ruin it

The verse is clear in itself but the comment spoils it

Self-taught In James Fergusons biography of himself he says of Cantley "He was what is generally called self-taught: but I think he might with much more propriety have been termed God Almightys scholar" *

Self- The Hindu women are modesty itself.

* ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

[illegible]

Sempiternal నిరంతరం।

Sempstress, Semstress దర్జీపని చేసే ఆడమనిషి।

Sen. అనగా Senior

Senate ఆలోచన।

Senator మంత్రి।

To Send పంపుట। పొమ్మనుట। పుచ్చుట। send him వాణ్ని పొమ్మను। to send cattle- తోలిపెట్టుట। to send about his business లేచి పొమ్మనుట। to send away పంపివేయుట। సాగనంపుట। to send for రప్పించుట। తెప్పించుట। కొనుట। కోరుట। తెమ్మనుట। పిలుచుట। రమ్మనుట। they sent for him పిలువనంపినారు। To send forth a sprout వేర్లు తీయుట। He sent the stone at my head రాయి నా తల మీద వేసినాడు To send a devil into a man శివము ఎక్కించుట। సోకించుట।

To send a man to Coventry యిదివరకు పట్టు పెరుండగా ఆపట్టు మునకు మనిషిని పంపడం రేపు మంటె అతనితో యెవరు మాట్లాడకుండ జరిగించుట।

Sending n. s. అంపకం। పంపకం। పంపు। ప్రేరేపణ। ప్రేరణ।

Seneschal యింటిపెద్ద। మంత్రి।

Senility వృద్ధదశ। వార్ధక్యం।

Senior n. s. జ్యేష్ఠుడు। పెద్ద। పెద్దవాడు। వృద్ధుడు। he is much your senior యిడు చూస్తే వాడు నీకు పెద్దగా వున్నాడు। a senior among school boys బడి పెద్ద। Seniors పెద్దలు। గురుజనం। to Mr. Wilson senior పెద్ద విలసనకు యివ్వవలసినది।

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical.*] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SE'MITONE. *n. s.* [*semiton*, French.] In musick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels.* *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin; that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *æternus*, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *a parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Latin.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. s.* [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *semstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The tuck'd-up *semstress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE'NATE. *n. s.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debase
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There they shall found
Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*senate* and *house.*] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come. *Shak.*

SE'NATOR. *n. s.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators.* *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *se-*
SENATO'RIAN. } *natorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]
Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

To SEND. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *sent.* [*sandgan*, Gothick; ꞅenꝺan, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things.

He *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Esther.*

His citizens *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke*, xix. 14.

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. *Jer.*

But first, whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*
The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut.* xxviii.

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aëreal music *send.* *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through th' Achaian cities *send* the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To despatch a message.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To send for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place; and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *send.*] He that sends.

This was a merry message.
—We hope to make the *sender* blush at it. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shakesp.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay; without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr. of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*;
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. s.* [*sedum.*] A plant.

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SE'NIOR. *n. s.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whitgifte.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *senior.*] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be consigned to his care by the right due to his *seniority.* *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. s.* [*sena,* Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna,* or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts; the bastard *senna,* and the scorpion *senna;* both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *sevennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thursday *sennight,* the Thursday that follows the next Thursday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *se'nnight,* time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus,* Lat.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular.* *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SENSA'TION. *n. s.* [*sensation,* Fr. *sensatio,* school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations;* and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville's Sceps.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.* *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. s.* [*sens,* Fr. *sensus,* Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.

This pow'r is *sense,* which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense's* organs be;
And in those five all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *sense* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and use the *sense's* pains;
But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *sense,* whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five *senses,* two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but *sense,* then only they
Should have found minds which have their senses sound;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense,*
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense,*
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses.* *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense.* *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense,*
Good *sense,* which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense:*
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense,* to my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense,* to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense.* *Shakespeare.*

A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *More.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense,* within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses,* and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses,* and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. *Watts's Logick.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *sense.*] Perceived by the senses. A word not in use.

Let the sceptist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville's Sceps.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full.*] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense.*]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things! *Shakespeare.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless,* a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste;
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South's Sermons.*

Other creatures, as well as monkies, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and over-cold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless* of his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseless.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *senseless.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY.

Seniority పెద్దరికం।

Senna నేలతంగేడు। The printed Tariff says [illegible] because brought from Surat

Sennight [illegible]। On saturday sennight [illegible] here enter Johnsons remark

Sensation వేదన। his departure excited a great sensation in the village [illegible]

Sense బుద్ధి। [illegible] 2 sensation ఇంద్రియం [illegible]

consciousness [illegible] the five senses పంచేంద్రియములు। [illegible]

3 of intellect [illegible] sound sense [illegible] 4 Keenness ప్రజ్ఞ। వివేకం।

5 understanding [illegible] 6 reason [illegible]

[illegible] 7 notion [illegible] 8 conviction [illegible] 9 feeling [illegible] 10 import or hidden import [illegible] "I never met with the word [illegible] in the sense of a house" [illegible]

the popular or vulgar sense [illegible] an organ of sense [illegible] a man the sweet smell regaled his senses

a disagreeable odour saluted his senses [illegible]

a man of sense తెలిసినవాడు। [illegible] good sense వివేకం। [illegible]

he recovered his senses [illegible] he had

I did this to bring him to his senses [illegible]

he had the good sense to dismiss them [illegible] common sense వివేకం। [illegible] he administered these medecines as common sense directed [illegible] To lose the senses [illegible]

the technical sense సంప్రదాయం। in the literal sense [illegible] the literal sense [illegible]

every sense [illegible] he is out of his senses [illegible]

Senseless తెలివిమాలిన। [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ The Vicramarca Cathalu is a senseless romance

Senselessly వెర్రిగా। అవివేకులై

see next page, at Z ... every * of the word ... in the ... he is a poet ... highest sense of the word [illegible]

Senselessness అపస్మారకం। దుర్బుద్ధి। తెలివితేనితనము

Sensibility [రసజ్ఞ] రసం। శృంగారభావం। a woman of great * [illegible] [above: కరుణారసం। సరసభావము]
[illegible]
Sensible తెలిసిన। వివేకశీలమైన। 2 perceptible గోచరమైన। స్పష్టమైన। ముఖ్య [above: ఇంద్రియ...]
There is a ~ change in the weather — This was a ~ obligation = ముఖ్య
మైన। తేట। 4 perceiving వివేకంగల। ధీమంతులైన। బుద్ధిమంతుడు। or clever
In this disease the skin is not ~ — without any ~ error = ఘనమైన
గడుసు। Are you sensible of this తెలిసిగినారా। తెలుసుకొన్నారా। are you
sensible of any difference వ్యత్యాసం [illegible] తోస్తుందా। తెలుస్తుందా
I am sensible of your kindness దయ తెలిసిగినాను। There is no * difference
ముఖ్యమైన భేదం లేదు great, గొప్ప as he was in * peril ఘనమైన

(Z) Sensibly తెలుసుగా। కనబడగా। బాగా। స్పష్టంగా।

Sensitive సున్నిత The contrary of Indifferent — [illegible] touchy సంకోచించే
+ చురుకైన। the sensitive plant ముడుగుదామర। [illegible]
or touchy సంకోచించే
[illegible]చెట్టు। vulgarly అత్తపత్తి। they are not very * regarding conjugal infidelity

Y X Sensual పంచేంద్రియబద్ధమైన। పశుప్రాయమైన। పంచపాశబద్ధమైన। దుష్ట।
సుఖపరులైన। శృంగారంగా జీవించే। a ~ poem శృంగారకావ్యము

Sensualist పంచేంద్రియబద్ధుడు। పశుప్రాయుడు। కాముకుడు। [illegible]

Sensuality కామం। [illegible]। మోహాంధకారము। అవివేకము। పంచేంద్రియబద్ధ
భావము

~~This in every * wrong [illegible] అన్నివిధాలుగా [illegible]~~ [illegible]
Z {In every sense of the word + ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
he was a poet in the highest * of the word ~~కవి అనగా [illegible]~~ ।
వాని కావ్యమే కావ్యం। [illegible] శ్రేష్ఠుడు .... Common sense
"The aptitude to profit by occasions to speak or act = Presence of mind
See Rev Dan Wilson's Prize Essay on Common Sense in Xn Observer 1820, p 235 & 307
{Doddridge IV. 214 foot}
Y Sensitiveness + సున్నితం he showed not shew such over * regarding his wife's behaviour [illegible]
[illegible] Also a phrase for "lusts, or passions"
(Z) అతిముఖ్యంగా Thus our family was ~ obliged to him. Doddr Comm 2.303.
This grieved me ~ [illegible]

X Sensory The mind the memory. Rambler 78 page 1

Sensibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, French.]

1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.
2. Quickneſs of perception; delicacy.

Modeſty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the ſoul; it is ſuch an exquiſite *ſenſibility*, as warns a woman to ſhun the firſt appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Se'nsible. *adj.* [*ſenſible*, French; *ſenſilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes.

Would your cambrick were as *ſenſible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live witneſs in themſelves; the *ſenſible* in their *ſenſible* natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of ſome other *ſenſible* faculty. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Perceptible by the ſenſes.

By reaſon man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *ſenſible*: it reſteth, therefore, that we ſearch how man attaineth unto the knowledge of ſuch things unſenſible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill:
Art thou not, fatal viſion, *ſenſible*
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The ſpace left and acquired in every *ſenſible* moment in ſuch ſlow progreſſions, is ſo inconſiderable, that it cannot poſſibly move the ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

It is manifeſt that the heavens are void of all *ſenſible* reſiſtance, and by conſequence of all *ſenſible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwiſe moved than by ſenſe, and have neither leiſure nor ability ſo to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the aſſiſtance of *ſenſible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *ſenſible* to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuth. on Air.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleneſs was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes in publick, and the diſgrace was more *ſenſible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes.

This muſt needs remove
The *ſenſible* of pain. *Milton.*

I ſaw you in the eaſt at your firſt ariſing: I was as ſoon *ſenſible* as any of that light, when juſt ſhooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not ſay there is no ſoul in man, becauſe he is not *ſenſible* of it in his ſleep; but I do ſay, he cannot think at any time, waking or ſleeping, without being *ſenſible* of it. *Locke.*

The verſification is as beautiful as the deſcription complete; every ear muſt be *ſenſible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *ſenſible* of courteſy,
I ſhould not make ſo great a ſhew of zeal. *Shak.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *ſenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

7. Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe.

They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have puſhed their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addiſon.*

8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

Se'nsibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility.

The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful conſciouſneſs.

There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs*, and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

Se'nsibly. *adv.* [from *ſenſible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes.

He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood that firſt gave life to you. *Shak.*

A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly*. *Temple.*

The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive; and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.

That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

Se'nsitive. *adj.* [*ſenſitif*, Fr.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin, yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are in painting called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants; a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

Sensitive *Plant.* *n. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having many ſtamina in the centre: theſe flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower riſes the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briſkly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſenſation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which well
We name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo called, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks. *Mortimer.*

Se'nsitively. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner.

The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }

1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe.

Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As ſound in a bell, or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* it is a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound. *Newton.*

Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſenſitive ſubſtance is preſent, and into which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Organ of ſenſation.

That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]

1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.

Men in general are too partial in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.

The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.

From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell;
The *ſenſualleſt*, and after Aſmodai
The fleſhlieſt, incubus. *Milton.*

No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

Se'nsualist. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe hers. *South.*

Sensua'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar not her ſenſe with *ſenſuality*:
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will ſlave to vanity. *Davies.*

Senſuality is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addiſon.*

Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To Se'nsualize. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures,

sures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensual.*] In a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sense.*] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. Not in use.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtile and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send.*

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezra*, vii. 14.

SE'NTENCE. *n. s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jeremiah*, iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Holy War.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on Odyssey.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold consid'rance, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both
To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious*! *Addison's Cato.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things: a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprize.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another: so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts,
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watchtower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SE'NTRY. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprize.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.
—To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts*, xiii. 2.

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 1.

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen.* xiii. 9.

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds

Sensually పశురతిగా

Sent పంపబడ్డ - send చూడుము [illegible] వలసినది

Sentence వచనం। తీర్పు। విధి। or maxim or principle సూత్రం। + All in one sentence ఒంటాయమానంగా। to give sentence తీర్చుట।

to Sentence విధించుట। ఆజ్ఞచేయుట। పనుచుట।

Sententious, austere గురువాక్యం వంటిది (శాస్త్రి)యమైన। గారవమైన or laconic సంక్షేపం। సంక్షిప్తము। see (z)

ఇమిడించిన। కంఠోక్తి గల * maxims [illegible]। సూత్రము

Sententiously సంక్షేపంగా, సంక్షిప్తముగా

Sentient జీవి। a sentient being [illegible]

Sentiment రసం। భావం। తాత్పర్యం। అభిప్రాయం। See note Z under Sermonize

Sentimental శృంగారరసంగా నుండే। sentimental excitement విరహం। [illegible]

a * poem or romance శృంగారకావ్యం "The Sentimentalist" a calcutta journal సర్వరసం [illegible] Friend of India 1845. page 21 & p: 75

Sentimentality వగ। విరహం। శృంగారభావం

Sentinel }
Sentry } [illegible] ద్వారపాలకుడు। తలవరి।

Separable భిన్న।

to Separate v. a వేరువేరు చేయుట। ప్రత్యేకముగా [illegible]। విడదీయుట। [illegible] ప్రత్యేకించుట। he separated himself [illegible] to separate into threads [illegible]

to Separate v. n. విభాగం అవుట। విడిపోవుట। [illegible] as a stream [illegible] they have separated [illegible] the heirs separated from one another విభాగములయినారు। వేర్లుపడ్డారు। The party from whom I had separated at Vellore

(z) [illegible]

Separate adj వేరుపోయిన। వేరైన। వేరే। వేరువేరు పక్ష ప్రత్యేకం। a separate head in accounts భిన్నద్రవ్యం। they are separate from us వాండ్లు వేరు మేము వేరు।

Separated తెగిన। విడిగిన। మొంటి।

Separately వేరువేరంగా। పృథక్కు। విడిగా। ఏకటంగా।

~~Separating భేదనం।~~

Separation వేర్పాటు। వింగడం। విభజనం। of the hair over the forehead పాపట।
holy separation విరక్తి। the grief of separation విరహం। విరాళి। చీకాకు।

Sepoy సిపాయి a native Soldier

Sept at dice సత

September తొమ్మిదవ మాసం। Month అనే మాటను చూడు।

Septennial ఏడు ఏండ్లగడువున।

~~Septentrion ఉత్తరదిక్కు।~~

~~Septuagenarian~~ డెబ్బై ఏండ్లగల।

Septuagint డెబ్బై యిద్దరు చేసిన భాషాంతరం। అది Bible గ్రంధమునకు [illegible]

Sepulchral పాతిపెట్టడమును గురించిన। స్మశానం। *rites ఉత్తరక్రియలు। in a *tone of voice బొంగురుగొంతు। దీనస్వరం।

Sepulchre గోరి। సమాధి।

to Sepulchre పాతిపెట్టుట।

Sepulture సమాధి సంస్కారం।

Sequel ఉత్తరభాగం। ఉత్తరకథ। in the * తదనంతరం। ఉత్తరోత్తర। తర్వాత।

Sequence క్రమం। ధోరణి। వరస

herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *sep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate.*] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate.*]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakespeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate.*] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate.*] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

SE'PILIBLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. s.* [*sepimentum.* Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR, *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. s.* [Latin; *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath its name from being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SE'PTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. s.* The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *n. s* [French; *septentrio*, Latin.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

If the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *septentrional.*] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional.*] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικός.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septical* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lyes our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and 's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the m[illegible] and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption, wrought;
Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior.*] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in hers *sepulchre* thine. *Shakesp.*

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou so *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Diſparted ſtreams ſhall from their channels fly,
And, deep ſurcharg'd, by ſandy mountains lie
Obſcurely *ſepulchred*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a ſtone, was nothing elſe but that during her life ſhe erected over her *ſepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *ſepulture* prepare;
With ſpeed to Meleſinda bring relief,
Recal her ſpirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryd.*

In England, *ſepulture* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the perſon deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecil a rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above thoſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail. *Thomſon.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequacious*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Lat.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and *ſequacity*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.]

1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part.

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor. But was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South.*

2. Conſequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* thereof would be ruin both to itſelf and whatſoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

What *ſequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgifte.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of ſucceſſion. An elegant word, but little uſed.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Sh. Rich. II.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence* and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; ſucceeding.

Let my trial be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suſpected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]

1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.

Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train?
Shakeſpeare.

To the which place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

In ſhady bow'r
More ſacred and *ſequeſter'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*

Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions bleſs,
Bear me, oh bear me, to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aſide; to remove.

Although I had wholly *ſequeſter'd* my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to ſegregate.

A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *ſequeſtered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragouts, which *ſequeſtered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of ſeparation.

Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneaſily *ſequeſtrable* ſalt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate.

In general contagions, more periſh for want of neceſſaries than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being *ſequeſtrated* from mankind.
Arbuthnot on Air.

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate*.]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courſes vain;
I never noted in him any ſtudy,
Any retirement, any *ſequeſtration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shak. Hen. V.*

There muſt be leiſure, retirement, ſolitude, and a *ſequeſtration* of a man's ſelf from the noiſe of the world; for truth ſcorns to be ſeen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

2. Diſunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unſevered, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any *ſequeſtration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3 State of being ſet aſide.

Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,
Before whoſe glory I was great in arms,
This loathſome *ſequeſtration* have I had.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the biſhop, to build upon it, under pain of *ſequeſtration*. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *ſequeſtrators*, and they have taken all from me.
Taylor.

SERA'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio*. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *n. ſ.* [שׂרף.] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excellence of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, Fr. from
SERA'PHICK. } *ſeraph*.]

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

2. Pure; refined from ſenſuality.

'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Talks in a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at laſt deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſaiah*, vi. 6.

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [ſeaɲian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere*. *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vitious, ungentle. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
Dryden.

On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,
Muſing and ſtill. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

SERE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from ſcyɲan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That mounted on the winds, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *ſeres*.
Chapman.

SERENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate* from *ſerenus*, Latin; the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.]

Muſick

---

to Sequester కట్టివేయుట। జప్తి చేసుట

Sequestered జప్తి చేసిన। కట్టివేసిన। పట్టుబట్టిన। a * retirement ఎవ్వరు రానిస్థలం। ఏకాంత దివ్యప్రదేశం। అధివిష్టలం। see below

to Sequestrate జప్తిచేయుట, they [illegible] the land ఆభూములనన్ని సర్కారు దాఖ్లి యిచ్చేశారు Local 9. 228

Sequestration జప్తి।

Sequestred { a — village మార్గమునకు దూరస్థమైన। దారికి వకరగా వుండే పల్లె. (Y)
ఏకాంతమయిన। ~~విజనమయిన~~। a — spot అరివితాన్ని }

Sequin ~~[illegible]~~ బంగారు వరాహ। more precisely వరహాలలో వక తరహ see Z.

Seraglio రాణివాసం। అంతఃపురం। నగరు। an expression in history for the Council of Turkey – The Ministers.

Seraph గంధర్వుడు। చారణుడు। దూత। దివ్యపురుషుడు। దివ్యభామ। the * Contemplation దివ్యధ్యానము

Seraphic దివ్యమయిన।

Seraphim దివ్యపురుషులలో వక భేదం

Sere ఎండిపోయిన।

Serenade సంగీతం। పదం। "A musical performance at night by a lover to his mistress" — రాత్రి కాలమందు వకపురుషుడు [illegible] పాడే పాట

to Serenade వకతె వినేలాగు పాడుట। [illegible] సంతోషపెట్టుట

Serene adj. నిర్మలమయిన

Serenely శాంతంగా।

Z. Earl Munster says. The sequin is still well known in India by name; though corrupted into the word chikeen: its value is four rupees. చిక్కీను అనే వరహ

Fra Bartolomeo writing in Hyder's days says that in Malabar was worth from 3¾ to 4 Rupees or occasionally 4¼ Rs

(Y) he was sequestered from parliament i.e. dismissed, put aside, removed. Imperial Hist of Engl 2. 114 line 12

Serenity శాంతం। నిర్వికారం

Serf వెట్టివాడు। సమితగాడు। మాలవాండ్లు See in proof Dublin Univy Magaz. No 152 last page · line 9

Serge n.s. ధావళిగుడ్డ।

జ్యేష్ఠుడు, the eldest, Thus "Saddler [illegible] to the Queen's 22d"

Sergeant పెద్ద + (in police) తలవరి। కట్టుబడి బంట్రు। సలాది in law a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge - శాస్త్రి in any army హవాలదారుడు।

Series n.s. క్రమం। వరుస। పరంపర। సరణి। in unbroken * [illegible] or succession వరుస see Lila 2, 49

Serious adj. + గంభీరమయిన। [illegible]మయిన। నష్టమైన। important ముఖ్యమయిన। (ముఖ్యమయిన) this is a * loss

ప్రబలమయిన। are you * యిదివాస్తవమా। I am quite * యిదివట్టి he looked very * [illegible]

మాటకాదు। యిదినవ్వుమాటకాదు। a serious person భక్తుడు। భక్తిపరుడు।

* impressions భక్తి. The disease assumed a * aspect [illegible]

Seriously - ముఖ్యంగా। గట్టిగా। the quarrels terminated * [illegible] తలనర్థం వచ్చింది

Seriousness ముఖ్యమైన భావం। స్థిరబుద్ధి। నిష్ఠ।

Sermon - [illegible]। మతములను గురించి చేసిన ప్రసంగం। భక్తి బోధన। జ్ఞానమార్గవాక్యం

~~to sermonize [illegible]~~

(4) Sentiment - modern writers use it for respectful love - thus - In her intercourse & ultimate union with him there was passion but not sentiment: for how could sentiment exist where trust and propriety were violated? Sheridan Knowles's Fortescue, chap XLII.

Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or serenate, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milt.*

Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless serenade? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile serenade? *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his midnight serenades, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to serenade her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *adj.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; shewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a serene expectation of the future life. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Gutta SERE'NA. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optic nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please t' appear,
Seas, serenes, swords, shot, sickness, all are there. *Ben Jonson.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *serene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone serenely bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and serenely break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and serenitude in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. s.* [*serenité*, Fr. from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and serenity. *Bentley.*

Pure serenity apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thoms.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and serenity newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and serenity, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. s.* [*serge*, French; *xerga*, Spanish, which *Covaruvias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or serge, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and serges grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. s.* [*sergent*, French; *sergente*, Italian; from *serviens*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell sergeant, Death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Sh. Haml.*

When it was day, the magistrates sent the sergeants, saying, Let these men go. *Acts*, xvi. 35.

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the sergeant,
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made sergeants, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chirurgeon*; that is, a chirurgeon *servant* to the king.

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. s.* [from *sergeant.*]

Grand sergeantry is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit sergeantry is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sergeant.*] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the series of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any series. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the series of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine, are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are serious round about us: God is serious, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is serious, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is serious, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most serious things in the world; the Holy Sacraments represent the most serious and awful matters; the whole creation is serious in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are serious: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a serious matter. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There's nothing serious in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious.*] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think seriously with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou couldst seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryd.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them seriously inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SE'RIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *serious.*] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterb. Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and seriousness to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison's Spectator.*

SERMOCINA'TION, *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR, *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obstreperous sermocinators make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Latin.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our sermons, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the sermons of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shak.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their sermons, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or sermoned at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, sermon me no farther:
No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN or *Seseli*. *n. s.* [*silex*, Lat.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. s.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematose, or schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*sereux*, French; *serosus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

SE'RPENT. *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

The chief I challeng'd: he, whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*serpentinus*, Lat. from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine* yet constant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*dracantium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE *Stone*. *n. s.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be infused therein for four-and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spa-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SERPENT'S *Tongue*. *n. s.* [*ophioglosson*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Lat.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales. *Wisem.*

SERPI'GO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakespeare.*

She had a node, with pains, on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand. *Wiseman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Form-
SE'RRATED. } ed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes, with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, *Bacon* uses *serr*; but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array,
Of death immeasurable. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

SE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*servant*, French; *servus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of master. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milt.*

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A word of civility used to superiors or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought? *Genesis*, xxix. 15.

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* so drest,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the curate *served* two churches.

They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezek.* xlviii. 19.

8. To obey in military actions: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where

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~~Serous~~ పలచని

Serpent సర్పం। పాము। a kind of firework తారాజువ్వలు or trumpet తారపంటుంది వక పెద్దబాంకా

Serpentine వంకర। మెలిక। A sort of green marble వక తరహా నల్లరాయి

Serpigo పుండ్లు।

Serrated } రంపంవంటి। కొక్కులుగల। నక్కులుగల। మొగిలి ఆకువలె (see [illegible])
serried }

Servant సేవకుడు। పనివాడు। జీతగాడు। దాసుడు। a * of God భక్తుడు। your humble * అయ్యా మీ యొక్క బంగారుగాను। యిది మాట్లాడే శమములో వస్తుంది గాని జాబులలో వచ్చే మాటగాదు। a female * పనిది। పనికత్తె।

Servant-girl దాసి।

to Serve v. a. and n. కొలుచుట। (ప్రాజించుట) పనిచేయుట। భజించుట। సహాయము చేయుట। సేవించుట। (పాలుట। పాలిపంచుట।) this will * యిది పనికి వచ్చును। (పాల్పడు) this served him right (వానికి యిట్లా కావలె) యిది అన్యాయము కాదు। వానికి యీ కష్టం న్యాయంగా వచ్చింది। he served them cruelly క్రూరంగా తిప్పినాడు। this serves to shew he is careless. అతడు అజాగ్రత్తుడుగా వున్నట్లు యిది వృదపారకంగా వున్నది। this grain will * for a year యీ దినుసు యేడాది సంవత్సరమునకు వచ్చును

they bought salt to * them on the journey

this will * for a door యిది తలుపుగా పనికి వచ్చును। this served as a screen తెరగా అయ్యింది। this served for a seat కూర్చునేటందుకు వచ్చింది to serve out యిచ్చుట। to serve up a meal వడ్డించుట। they served him with water నీళ్లు యిచ్చిరి Do you know how he served them వాండ్లను యేమి చేసినాడు ~~[illegible]~~ విన్నావా। the tide served at noon నీళ్లు మధ్యాహ్నము కొండతిరిగినది he served in China చీనా యుద్ధమునందు ఉద్యోగము పనిపట్టెను She declared that he was incapable to * a woman పనిచేయడానికి అసమర్థుడు To be employed in the army his father served for ten years పదియేండ్లు [illegible]

Serval [illegible]

he was served in silver [illegible]

to serve a gun

ఉపయోగం, ప్రాప్తం

Service n. s. పని, ప్రయోగం, ఆచారం, ఫలం, క్రియ, he is not in the * ప్రయోగస్థుడు కాడు, సర్కారు పనిమీద లేడు, * is held in this temple యీగుడిలో అర్చన జరుగుతుంది, or series of dishes, or plates సామాను of viands వడ్డన, a * of plate వెండిపాత్రసామాను, it would ఉపయోగించును, do you * ప్రయోగించును, my * to you మీకు దండం, Three ships were sent upon this * పని this knife has seen * ... Z.

~~the service tree [illegible]~~

Serviceable సఫలమయిన, ప్రయోగించే, పనికివచ్చే

Z [illegible]: officers of both services [illegible] military officers and naval officers (or else those employed in the Royal Company)

the horse is at your * నీకు కావలెనా ప్రొద్దున, నీకు అక్కరవుంటే తీసుకో

I have a room at your *

I am at your * [illegible]

where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them but riding. *L'Estra.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy;
And, in the cunning, truth itself 's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*Se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of*. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for: and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtile speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby on the Soul.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingw.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.

Matters his leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*

18. *To* SERVE *a warrant*. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. *To* SERVE *an office*. To discharge any onerous and public duty.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Genesis*, xx. 27.

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah*, xliii. 24.

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve alone?* *Luke*, x. 40.

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. To produce [illegible] end desired.

The look bewra[illegible] that, as she used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and, when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the public dinner.

SE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:
A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shakesp.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*. *Shakespeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shakespeare.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shakespeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superior.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*. *Shakespeare.*

Riches gotten by *service*, though it be of the best rise, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons;
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in sea-*service*, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton's Buck.*

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*

That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

16. Public office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No sermon, no *service*. *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service* book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

17. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Anthony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*servissable*, old Fr. from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence

diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakespeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *serviceable.*]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakespeare.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile.*] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryd. Aur.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *servile.*]
SERVI'LITY. }

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s.* [*serve* and *man.*] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle, now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR. *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shakespeare.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who acts under another; a follower.

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university.

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [*servitude*, Fr. *servitus*, Lat.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for, the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use.

After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr.
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } *sesquialter*, Latin.]

In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them, in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SESQUIPE'DAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*,
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } Lat.] Containing a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison's Guardian.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies's History of Ireland.*

SE'SSION. *n. s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A stated assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready t' appear
Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Summon a *session*, that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shakespeare.*

The old man, mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Of their *session* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,
Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.

SE'STERCE. *n. s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny *sterling*. *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison on Medals.*

To

Serviceableness ఫలం।

~~Serviceably సఫలంగా~~

Servile - చిన, చిద। a * letter in Arabic or Hebrew ఉపాక్షరం

Servilely చినరీతిగా।

Servility దాసభావం। దాస్యం।

Serving n.s. వైద్యన। శుశ్రూషం।

Serving man పనివాడు।

Servitor దాసుడు। పనివాడు

Servitude దాస్యం। దాసత్వం।

Sesamum oil మంచినూనె। * flour నూపిండి। * seed నువ్వులు, a crop of నువ్వులు। seed, or rape seed నువ్వులు. తిలలు

Sesquipedalian అతిదీర్ఘమైన। ఉద్ధారమైన

Session n.s సభ in the supreme court దొంగలను గురించి తీర్పు చేసే కాలము in the Scotch church, a Council సభ

To set v. a. [illegible]। [illegible]। పెట్టుట। వేయుట। కట్టుట। నిలుపుట। పట్టుట। ప్రతి-
ష్ఠించుట। [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। నియమించుట। [illegible]-
చుట। [illegible]। విధించుట। or plant నాటుట। [illegible] పెట్టుట।
[illegible] the heart or mind [illegible]। [illegible]
[illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। I have set my
heart upon this [illegible]। to set a pattern [illegible]
[illegible]। a price వెల కట్టుట। a saw [illegible] పెట్టుట। [illegible] పెట్టుట।
a knife సాన పెట్టుట। [illegible]। [illegible] gems
[illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। or frame a
picture [illegible]। in battle array [illegible]
[illegible]। he set himself to search [illegible]।
plants నాటుట। he set the plants thick [illegible]। he set
~~the plants thick~~ his face against them [illegible]। he set
them by the ears [illegible]। to set
about [illegible]। [illegible] పెట్టుట। to set against [illegible]।
to set apart or to set aside [illegible]। [నిరసించుట] [illegible]। [illegible]।
or devote [నియమించుట] [illegible]। [to set aside] or quash a document [illegible]।
~~or leave out~~ [illegible]। to set before. Setting God before his
eyes (Vema 1490) [illegible]। to set by [illegible]। to set down
[illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। they set down this as false
[illegible]। to set forth [illegible]।
[illegible]। [illegible]। to set forward on his journey
[illegible]। [illegible]। to set free [or, set at liberty] [illegible]। [illegible]। to set
in order [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]
[illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। to set off [illegible]।
to set on or incite [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]
[illegible]। to set on fire [illegible] పెట్టుట। [illegible]। [illegible]
[illegible]

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet*. [*ſatgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; ſettan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakeſpeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that are younger have me in deriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job*, xxx. 1.

He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John*, iii. 33.

They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of the ſlain. *Ezek.* xxxii.

God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 17.

She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;
One gift refus'd, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be juſtly enough *ſet* over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture.

They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroach! *Shakeſpeare.*

Our princely general
Will give you audience; and wherein
It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,
You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off
That might ſo much as think you enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty, to return. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Every ſabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order. *Lev.* xxiv. 8.

I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father. *Matthew.*

Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe veſſels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full. 2 *Kings*, iv. 4.

The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in majeſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a ſour grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge. *Jer.* xxxi. 20.

The ſhipping might be *ſet* on work by fiſhing, by tranſportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel, *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſet* over his horſe. *Hayward.*

By his aid aſpiring
To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man ſo inconſiderable; for it *ſets* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fire was form'd, ſhe *ſets* the kettle on. *Dryden.*

Leda preſent came
To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to ſchool, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

Over-labour'd with ſo long a courſe,
'Tis time to *ſet* at eaſe the ſmoking horſe. *Dryd.*

The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſet* my ſoul at eaſe,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haſte
The ſon of Maia, with ſevere decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment. *Tillotſon.*

When the father looks ſour on the child, every body elſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveneſs aſked, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtored him to his former credit. *Locke on Education.*

His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong. *Locke on Education.*

If the fear of abſolute and irreſiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs, which determines his will, and *ſets* him at work in purſuit of his choice on all occaſions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire. *Addiſon.*

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addiſon.*

Your fortunes place you far above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their firſt movement and impreſſed motions demand the impulſe of an almighty hand to *ſet* them a-going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whoſe effects you deſire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the ſight, inanimate ſhe ſeems,
Set are her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bittereſt terms; which the gentleman, with a *ſet* geſture and countenance, ſtill ſoberly related; until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at *ſet* diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other. *Addiſon.*

5. To regulate; to adjuſt.

In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's bleſt dominions,
And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions.
Againſt experience he believes,
He argues againſt demonſtration;
Pleas'd when his reaſon he deceives,
And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done ſo,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſet* and ſing my pain;
And, by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundredth pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not ſow.

Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interſperſe or variegate with any thing.

As with ſtars, their bodies all,
And wings, were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this it is *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.

Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? no. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but, if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii. 2.

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 7.

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccl.*

Some I found wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, *ſet* on revenge and ſpite. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milt.*

When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on. *Dryden and Lee.*

Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come unto the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

Men take an ill-natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being. *Addiſon.*

I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune ſo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge. *Addiſon.*

11. To predetermine; to ſettle.

We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Neh.* ii.

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job,* xxviii. 3.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? *Job,* vii. 12.

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has set over us. *Addison.*

14. To exhibit; to display: with *before.*

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milt.*

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place.
To *set before* your sight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* th' unhappy Phaëton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addison.*

— When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison's Cato.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation. *Broome.*

15. To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench? *Shakespeare.*

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has given thee all. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

Though the same sun, with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desp'rate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore. *Prior.*

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all. *Shak. R.* II.

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset:* as, Adam, hard *beset*, replied. *Milton.*]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Psalms.*

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*

With whate'er gall thou *sett'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer.* xxiv. 6.

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclus.* x. 9.

25. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*

26. To station; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryd.*

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakespeare.*

28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

30. *To* SET *about.* To apply to.

They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

31. *To* SET *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezek.*

The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

32. *To* SET *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

33. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart.* *Knolles.*

34. *To* SET *aside.* To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lye in your throat. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

In 1585 following the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

35. *To* SET *aside.* To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside.* *Prior.*

36. *To* SET *aside.* To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside.* *Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition. *Atterbury.*

37. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by.* 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30.

38. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*

39. *To* SET *down.* To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down.* *Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set down.* *Locke.*

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*

40. *To* SET *down.* To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*

Take

ఆరంభించుట। కలిగించుట। రాజువేయుట। to set on foot మొదలుపెట్టుట।
మొదలెత్తించుట। ఆరంభించేయించుట। to set out బయల్పరచుటకానుట। సిద్ధం
చేయుట। to set out of view మరుగుపరచి విచారించకకతమ పెట్టుట। పాపందిగనాకిరి
to set at rest తెట్టుకు। ప్రశమనం చేయించుట
...। to set right దిద్దుట। సరిచేయుట। సరిపెట్టుట। (2) to set sail వాడ
లంపులకట్టుట। ఆంతరించుట। to set store by ఘనపరచి విచారించుట।
ముఖ్యం ఆయనదనితలచుట। to set up నిలుపుట। to set up or hallow
ప్రతిష్ఠించుట। సంప్రతిష్ఠించేయుట। నిలుపుట। to set up a claim మని
వినిపెట్టుట। సింగారించుట। to set up a carriage బండిపెంచుకానుట।
రథములనుకొనుట। he has set his heart upon her. దానిమీందట
కామములు విదుప్పున్నాడు। మనస్సు తిరించుపున్నాడు। the leopard set
the man just as a dog sets a partridge అనేక
దృష్టించినాడు (2) this medecine set him to rights
కుదిరించినది। ఆరోగ్యము చేసినది he set the books to rights
సరిగా పెట్టినాడు। దిద్దినాడు

Take
One half of my commiſſion, and *ſet down*
As beſt thou art experienc'd, ſince thou know'ſt
Thy country's ſtrength and weakneſs.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

I cannot forbear *ſetting down* the beautiful deſcription Claudian has made of a wild beaſt, newly brought from the woods, and making its firſt appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addiſon.*

41. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a reſolve.

Finding him ſo reſolutely *ſet down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he incloſed the ſame round. *Knolles.*

42. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to eſtabliſh.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *ſet down* with himſelf, for himſelf to do all things by. *Hooker.*

43. *To* SET *forth.* To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by theſe arguments of fear,
Set forth in your purſuit. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The poems, which have been ſo ill *ſet forth* under his name, are as he firſt writ them. *Waller.*

44. *To* SET *forth.* To raiſe; to ſend out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *ſet forth* fleets to deſcry the ſeas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of ſixty gallies, *ſet forth* by the Venetians.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

45. *To* SET *forth.* To diſplay; to explain; to repreſent.

As for words to *ſet forth* ſuch lewdneſs, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted ſhew thereunto, borrowed even from the praiſes proper to virtue. *Spenſer.*

Whereas it is commonly *ſet forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

So little have theſe falſe colours diſhonoured painting, that they have only ſerved to *ſet forth* her praiſe, and to make her merit further known.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

46. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *ſet forth*
In beſt appointment all our regiments.
Shakeſp. King John.

47. *To* SET *forth.* To ſhow; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monſtrous, and what unto a miracle *ſets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himſelf. *Brown.*

To *ſet forth* great things by ſmall. *Milton.*

The two humours, of a chearful truſt in providence, and a ſuſpicious diffidence of it, are very well *ſet forth* here for our inſtruction. *L'Eſtrange.*

When poor Rutilus ſpends all his worth,
In hopes of *ſetting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madneſs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

48. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *ſet forward*, but not begin, the work of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Amongſt them there are not thoſe helps which others have, to *ſet* them *forward* in the way of life.
Hooker.

In the external form of religion, ſuch things as are apparently, or can be ſufficiently proved, effectual, and generally fit to *ſet forward* godlineſs, either as betokening the greatneſs of God, or as beſeeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celeſtial impreſſions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *ſet forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied ſeaſonably to the roots of trees, doth *ſet* them *forwards.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

49. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin.

If you pleaſe to aſſiſt and *ſet* me *in*, I will recollect myſelf. *Collier.*

50. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embelliſh. It anſwers to the French *relever.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *ſet* it *off.*
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

The prince put thee into my ſervice for no other reaſon than to *ſet* me *off.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Neglect not the examples of thoſe that have carried themſelves ill in the ſame place; not to *ſet off* thyſelf by taxing their memory, but to direct thyſelf what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your ſorrows paſt
Set off thoſe joys I wiſh may ever laſt. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes muſt contraſt each other by their ſeveral poſitions: thus, in a play, ſome characters muſt be raiſed to oppoſe others, and to *ſet* them *off.* *Dryden.*

The men, whoſe hearts are aimed at, are the occaſion that one part of the face lies under a kind of diſguiſe, while the other is ſo much *ſet off* and adorned by the owner. *Addiſon.*

Their women are perfect miſtreſſes in ſhewing themſelves to the beſt advantage: they are always gay and ſprightly, and *ſet off* the worſt faces with the beſt airs. *Addiſon.*

The general good ſenſe and worthineſs of his character, makes his friends obſerve theſe little ſingularities as foils, that rather *ſet off* than blemiſh his good qualities. *Addiſon.*

The work will never take, if it is not *ſet off* with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

Claudian *ſets off* his deſcription of the eridanus with all the poetical ſtories. *Addiſon on Italy.*

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to inſtigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *ſet on* with hope; or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with deſpair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was caſt; and even now he ſpake
Iago *ſet* him *on.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thou, traitor, haſt *ſet on* thy wife to this. *Shak.*

Baruch *ſetteth* thee *on* againſt us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He ſhould be thought to be mad, or *ſet on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuſe the duke. *Clarendon.*

In oppoſition ſits
Grim death, my ſon and foe, who *ſets* them *on.*
Milton.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs, and *ſet on* by miſinformation. *South's Sermons.*

The ſkill uſed in dreſſing up power, will ſerve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *ſet* men *on* the more eagerly to ſcramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *ſets* every particular perſon *upon* making a higher figure than is conſiſtent with his revenue.
Addiſon.

52. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* This ſenſe may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to aſſault.

There you miſſing me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me under board priſoner, preſently *ſet upon* another ſhip, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the ſword.
Sidney.

Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark:
He 's almoſt ſlain, and Roderigo dead. *Sh. Othello.*
So other foes may *ſet upon* our back.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Alphonſus, captain of another of the gallies, ſuffering his men to ſtraggle too far into the land, was *ſet upon* by a Turkiſh pirate, and taken.
Knolles.

Of one hundred ſhips there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we *ſet upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If I had been *ſet upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which now I ſuffer.
Taylor.

When once I am *ſet upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I ſhould be fighting. *L'Eſtrange.*

When ſome rival power invades a right,
Flies *ſet on* flies, and turtles turtles fight.
Garth's Diſpenſary.

53. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a taſk.

Set on thy wife t' obſerve. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

54. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *ſet upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer reſpect to her honour than your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

55. *To* SET *out.* To aſſign; to allot.

The reſt, unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, ſhould be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the ſame ſhall be *ſet out.* *Spenſer.*

The ſquaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *ſet out* for him, is a bleſſing.
L'Eſtrange.

56. *To* SET *out.* To publiſh.

I will uſe no other authority than that excellent proclamation *ſet out* by the king in the firſt year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all ſhould be *ſet out* to the world by an angry whig, the conſequence muſt be a confinement of our friend for ſome months more to his garret.
Swift.

57. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of thoſe infinite abyſſes of ſpace and duration, *ſet out*, or ſuppoſed to be diſtinguiſhed, from the reſt by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

58. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embelliſh.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *ſet out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

59. *To* SET *out.* To raiſe; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *ſet out*, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

60. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to diſplay; to recommend.

Barbaroſſa, in his diſcourſes concerning the conqueſt of Africk, *ſet* him *out* as a moſt fit inſtrument for ſubduing the kingdom of Tunis.
Knolles.

I could *ſet out* that beſt ſide of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into ſhade, that he might place a ſuppoſed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to prove.

Thoſe very reaſons *ſet out* how heinous his ſin was. *Atterbury.*

62. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to eſtabliſh newly.

There are many excellent inſtitutions of charity lately *ſet up*, and which deſerve all manner of encouragement, particularly thoſe which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children.
Atterbury's Sermons.

63. To enable to commence a new buſineſs.

Who could not win the miſtreſs, woo'd the maid,
Set up themſelves, and drove a ſep'rate trade. *Pope.*

64. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *ſet up* new: then, if the echo like not
In ſuch a room, they pluck down thoſe.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

Jacob took the ſtone that he had for his pillow, and *ſet it up* for a pillar. *Geneſis,* xxviii. 18.

Such

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *ſet up* his tabernacle.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Images were not *ſet up* or worſhipped among the heathens, becauſe they ſuppoſed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *ſet up* to all thoſe who had made themſelves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſhew you how to *ſet up* a forge, and what tools you muſt uſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Patrons, who ſneak from living worth to dead,
Withhold the penſion, and *ſet up* the head. *Pope.*

65. *To* Set *up.* To raiſe; to exalt; to put in power.

He was ſkilful enough to have lived ſtill, if knowledge could be *ſet up* againſt mortality. *Shak.*

I'll tranſlate the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and *ſet up* the throne of David over Iſrael. *2 Sam.* iii. 10.

Of thoſe that lead theſe parties, if you could take off the major number, the leſſer would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *ſet up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occaſions of *ſetting up* his own countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

66. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men ſhould, without ſhame or fear, ſerenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *ſet up.* *Locke.*

67. *To* Set *up.* To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, ſhaken me to pieces, and *ſet* me *up* for his mark. *Job,* xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *ſet up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *ſets* thee *up* to view,
And ſhows thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

68. *To* Set *up.* To place in repoſe; to fix; to reſt.

Whilſt we *ſet up* our hopes here, we do not ſo ſeriouſly, as we ought, conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

69. *To* Set *up.* To raiſe by the voice.

My right eye itches, ſome good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *ſet up* ſuch a note as ſhe ſhall hear. *Dryden.*

70. *To* Set *up.* To advance; to propoſe to reception.

The authors that *ſet up* this opinion were not themſelves ſatisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

71. *To* Set *up.* To raiſe to a ſufficient fortune; *to ſet up* a trade; *to ſet up* a trader.

In a ſoldier's life there's honour to be got; and one lucky hit *ſets up* a man for ever. *L'Eſtrange.*

72. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwiſe than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is ſcarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the ſtate of the ſubject, with ſome degree of continuance in the ſtate ſuperinduced.

To Set. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening.

The ſun was *ſet.* *Geneſis,* xxviii. 11.

Whereas the *ſetting* of the pleiades and ſeven ſtars is deſigned the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto ſome latitudes theſe ſtars do never *ſet.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That ſun once *ſet,* a thouſand meaner ſtars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of waſting night,
And *ſetting* ſtars, to kindly reſt invite. *Dryd. Æn.*

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion *ſets* in wintry rain,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æneid.*

My eyes no object met
But diſtant ſkies that in the ocean *ſet.* *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The Julian eagles here their wings diſplay,
And there like *ſetting* ſtars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and ſerring of the ſpirits together to reſiſt, maketh the teeth to *ſet* hard one againſt another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night.

Ahijah could not ſee; for his eyes were *ſet,* by reaſon of his age. *1 Kings,* xiv. 4.

4. To fit muſick to words.

That I might ſing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyſhip can *ſet.*
—As little by ſuch toys as may be poſſible. *Shak.*

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid ſubſtance in a few minutes begins to *ſet,* as the tradeſmen ſpeak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmneſs. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And ſolemnly ſee him *ſet* on to London. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

On Wedneſday next, Harry, thou ſhalt *ſet* forward;
On Thurſday we ourſelves will march. *Shakeſp.*

The king is *ſet* from London, and the ſcene
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Sh. Henry V.*

7. To put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture of removal.

The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *ſet* to ſea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *ſets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in moſt warlike manner appointed, *ſet* forward with Solyman's ambaſſador towards Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *ſetting,* I think myſelf beholden to him that aſſures me, that in ſuch a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant, not ſow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To ſow dry, and *ſet* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10 It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit,* which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is ſometimes found in authors.

If they *ſet* down before 's, 'fore they remove
Bring up your army, *Shakeſpeare.*

11. To apply one's ſelf.

If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him. *Hammond.*

12. *To* Set *about.* To fall to; to begin.

We find it moſt hard to convince them, that it is neceſſary now, at this very preſent, to *ſet about* it: we are thought a little too hot and haſty, when we preſs wicked men to leave their ſins to-day, as long as they have ſo much time before them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How prepoſterous is it, never to *ſet about* works of charity, whilſt we ourſelves can ſee them performed! *Atterbury.*

13. *To* Set *in.* To become ſettled in a particular ſtate.

When the weather was *ſet in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to ſee a gallery furniſhed by great maſters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As November *ſet in* with keen froſts, ſo they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or leſs ſeverity, as the winds changed. *Ellis's Voyage.*

A ſtorm accordingly happened the following day; for a ſouthern monſoon began to *ſet in.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

14. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.

Be't your charge
To ſee perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

He that would ſeriouſly *ſet upon* the ſearch of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The underſtanding would preſently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *ſet upon* ſome new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* Set *on.* To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their anſwer we will *ſet on* them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

16. *To* Set *out.* To have beginning.

If any inviſible caſualty there be, it is queſtionable whether its activity only *ſet out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

17. *To* Set *out.* To begin a journey, or courſe.

At their *ſetting out* they muſt have their commiſſion from the king. *Bacon.*

I ſhall put you in mind where you promiſed to *ſet out,* or begin your firſt ſtage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'ſt not ſlow,
Who ſince the morning-hour *ſet out* from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

My ſoul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Yours firſt *ſet out,* mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

Theſe doctrines, laid down for foundations of any ſcience, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we muſt *ſet out,* and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *ſets out* upon weak legs, will not only go farther, but grow ſtronger too, than one who with firm limbs only ſits ſtill. *Locke.*

For theſe reaſons I ſhall *ſet out* for London tomorrow. *Addiſon.*

Look no more on man in the firſt ſtage of his exiſtence, in his *ſetting out* for eternity. *Addiſon.*

The dazzling luſtre to abate.
He *ſet* not *out* in all his pomp and ſtate,
Clad in the mildeſt lightning. *Addiſon.*

If we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we firſt *ſet out.* *Addiſon.*

18. *To* Set *out.* To begin the world.

He, at his firſt *ſetting out,* threw himſelf into court. *Addiſon.*

Eugenio *ſet out* from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time, with Coruſodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* Set *to.* To apply himſelf to.

I may appeal to ſome, who have made this their buſineſs, whether it go not againſt the hair with them to *ſet to* any thing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

20. *To* Set *up.* To begin a trade openly.

We have ſtock enough to *ſet up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no leſs capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be ſplit, yet he ſaves his cargo; has ſomething left towards *ſetting up* again, and ſo is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own induſtry, but the friendſhip of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London, and a long reſidence there after I had *ſet up* for myſelf. *Swift.*

21. *To* Set *up.* To begin a ſcheme of life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *ſetting up* for himſelf after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity. *Arbuthnot.*

† A ſevere

To set v. n: as the sun అస్తమించుట। క్రుంగుట। పొద్దుగూకె। as a star వాలుట। as the teeth పండ్లుకరవడం। when the wind sets this way గాలి యిటుతిరిగి కొట్టేటప్పుడు। వీచేటప్పుడు। to set in ఆరంభించుట। as the rains ప్రవేశించుట। to set off బయలుదేరుట। పయనమౌట। to set on him అతని మీదికి విరుచుకొన్నారు। to set out on a journey ప్రయాణమౌట। బయలుదేరుట। వెళ్ళుట। to set to work పని చేయసాగుట। పనిపట్టుట। ప్రయత్నించుటకు। మొదలుపెట్టుట। పూనుకొనుట। ఆరంభించుట। కడియట్టుట। ~~to set up ఎంగరిపెట్టుట~~ They set to పని మొదలు పెట్టిరి ~~a set to ఆరంభం~~ వారు ఆరంభించేశినారు। a set to పోరు। మల్లయుద్ధం। to set up ఆరంభించేయుట। లేవనెత్తి పెట్టుట

VULGARITY – A thing may be uncommon and still vulgar — as a Lord Mayor's coach. Vulgarity is poor imitation, or affectation. If successful it is not vulgarity but fashion. Real politeness is ease ~~without~~ neither coarse selfish nor affected. ~~He~~ A man may be, like Henry VIII coarse and brutal, yet not vulgar. – A woman may be handsome & clever: and still vulgar

Abstracted from a modern essay
1849 – Qrly Rev. No. 172 of 1850... p. 455

Set. part. [illegible] (with gems [illegible]) A ruby set in gold [illegible] (or acquired, as favour, [illegible]) The fruit is set [illegible] (or fixed [illegible]) her mind is set upon doing this [illegible] a boddice set with pearls [illegible] set aside [illegible] set on edge as the teeth [illegible] his eyes are set [illegible] Some spectacles are set in silver & some in gold

Set n. s. [illegible] Of songs [illegible] of jewels [illegible] a set of clothes [illegible] of things [illegible] of dancers [illegible] of musicians [illegible] of cups & saucers [illegible] of plates and dishes [illegible] of drawers or shelves [illegible]

Set off, or equivalent [illegible]

Seton. n. s. [illegible]

Settee [illegible]

Setter [illegible]

Setting n. s. of the sun [illegible] of a ring [illegible] of a stone [illegible] the setting in of the rains [illegible] or young plant [illegible] The price of spectacles depends on the setting

~~Setting star~~ [illegible]

Settle n. s. [illegible]

to Settle v. a. [illegible]

to Settle v. n. [illegible] he settled [illegible] to settle in life [illegible] the flies settle upon it [illegible] I will settle with him [illegible] as a sediment [illegible] After settling with our host we hired mules [illegible]

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick. *Addison on Italy.*

22. *To* SET *up*. To profess publickly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryd. Juv.*

Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the Muses, are never like to *set up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men, who *set up* for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little bless'd with the *set* phrase of peace. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Th' indictment of the good Lord Hastings
In a *set* hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shak. Rich.* III.

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*

In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character, to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Broome.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those criticks who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis rais'd by *sets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

When the battle 's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shak.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

SETA'CEOUS, *adj.* [*seta*, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TFOIL. *n. s.* [*tormentilia*, Latin.] An herb.

SE'TON. *n. s.* [*seton*, Fr. from *seta*, Lat.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiseman.*

SETTE'E. *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Pround *setter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Acts*, xvii.

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SETTING *Dog. n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Ital. *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE. *n. s.* [settol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*

6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line. *Dryd. Æn.*

This, by a *settled* habit in things whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation, which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful? *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But, since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryd.*

A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelesgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west, so as we could make no way. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To

7. To take any lasting ſtate.

According to laws eſtabliſhed by the divine wiſdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *ſettled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitiſh: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *ſettles* in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To reſt; to repoſe.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them diſcretion, their fondneſs *ſettles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And ſhades eternal *ſettle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highneſs *ſettle*,
Come not before him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He ſighs with moſt ſucceſs that *ſettles* well. *Garth.*

11. To contract.

One part being moiſt, and the other dry, occaſions its *ſettling* more in one place than another, which cauſes cracks and *ſettlings* in the wall. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate.

What one party thought to rivet to a *ſettledneſs* by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*]

1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my paſtures take,
With *ſettlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon ſigh'd ſo loud and ſtrong,
He blew a *ſettlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and ſix, and houſe in town. *Swift.*

4. Subſidence; dregs.

Fuller's earth left a thick *ſettlement.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life.

Every man living has a deſign in his head upon wealth, power, or *ſettlement* in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *n. ſ.* [*valeriana;* Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ſeoꝼon, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than ſix. It is commonly uſed in poetry as one ſyllable.

Let ev'ry man be maſter of his time
Till *ſeven* at night. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Of every clean beaſt thou ſhalt take to thee by *ſevens.* *Geneſis.*

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is ſaid, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *ſeven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana *ſev'n* unſpotted ewes. *Dryden's Æneid.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles; increaſed ſeven times.

Upon this dreadful beaſt with *ſevenfold* head
He ſet the falſe Dueſſa, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ſevenfold* ſhield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Not for that ſilly old morality,
That, as theſe links were knit, our loves ſhould be,
Mourn I, that I thy *ſevenfold* chain have loſt,
Nor for the luck's ſake, but the bitter coſt. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled thoſe grim fires,
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into *ſevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen,
Who ſway'ſt the ſceptre of the Pharian iſle,
And *ſev'nfold* falls of diſemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of ſeven to one.

Whoſoever ſlayeth Cain, vengeance ſhall be taken on him *ſevenfold.* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Wrath meet thy flight *ſevenfold.* *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following; a ~~week,~~ numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than juſts with the ſword and lance, maintained for a *ſevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *ſe'nnight*'s ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *ſevennight* loſt their ſhining. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

This comes from one of thoſe untuckered ladies, whom you were ſo ſharp upon on Monday was *ſe'nnight.* *Addiſon.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was *ſevenſcore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ſeoꝼontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; ſeven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ſeoꝼonteoða, Sax.] The ſeventh after the tenth; the ordinal of ſeventeen.

In the ſix hundredth year of Noah's life, the ſecond month, the *ſeventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.

The conqueſt of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *ſeventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ſeoꝼoða, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth.

The child born in the *ſeventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the firſt:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line ſtretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *ſeventh!* I'll ſee no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

So Pharaoh, or ſome greater king than he,
Provided for the *ſeventh* neceſſity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *ſeven.*

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have ſenſe, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth, ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [handſeoꝼontig, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that

Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all,
From twelve to *ſeventy.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *ſeventy.* *Taylor.*

The weight of *ſeventy* winters preſt him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up *ſeventy* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, Fr. *ſeparo*, Lat.]

1. To part by violence from the reſt.

Forgetful queen, who *ſever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder.

They are not ſo far disjoined and *ſevered*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *ſever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

What thou art is mine:
Our ſtate cannot be *ſever'd*, we are one,
One fleſh; to loſe thee were to loſe myſelf. *Milt.*

3. To ſeparate; to ſegregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels ſhall *ſever* the wicked from among the juſt. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *ſever'd* from the reſt the warrior ſouls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate by chemical operation.

5. To divide by diſtinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *ſevered* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to diſunite.

Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the *ſevering* clouds in yonder eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be *ſever'd* from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in ſome one or other of its principles, and may therefore uſefully be ſought for in that principle *ſevered* from the others. *Boyle.*

7. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
Not ſeparated with the racking clouds,
But *ſever'd* in a pale clear ſhining ſky. *Shakeſp.*

I will *ſever* Goſhen, that no ſwarms of flies ſhall be there. *Exod.* viii. 22.

To SE'VER. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſeparation; to make a partition.

The Lord ſhall *ſever* between the cattle of Iſrael and of Egypt. *Exod.* ix. 4.

There remains ſo much religion, as to know how to *ſever* between the uſe and abuſe of things. *King Charles.*

Better from me thou *ſever* not. *Milton.*

2. To ſuffer disjunction.

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging
As ſoul and body's *ſev'ring.* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

SE'VERAL. *adj.* [from *ſever.*]

1. Different; diſtinct from one another.

Divers ſorts of beaſts come from *ſeveral* parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to couple, and many times with *ſeveral* kinds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The conqueſt of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *ſeveral* attempts, in *ſeveral* ages. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

Four *ſeveral* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *ſeveral* kingdoms. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of World.*

This

పరిచిన, చక్కని, నిశ్చిత
Settled. తీరిన, వ్యవహారముయిన, తేలిన, పంచిన, వదలిపోయిన, a settled account
తీరిన లెక్క, we will ~~[illegible]~~ consider this settled వెల్లడాయినదని
కొందుము తెల్లపెట్టుకొందుము, a * district సాక్షితేవేరేజు నిశ్చయము
చలక్షదేశం they have no notions of morality

Settledness కుదురుపాటు, స్థిరబుద్ధి, నిశ్చితార్థము

Settlement కుదురుపాటు, నిర్ణయం, తెల్పు, తీర్పు, ~~[illegible]~~ marriage settlement మనువు,
or town పల్లె after the establishment of our ... పుర్వుకరికి, ప్రాప్తుకల్పనకు,
మనువు, a town or camp పేట, ప్రాంతం, revenue *

Settler ~~[illegible]~~ పాలుకారి (కొత్తవాడు), కట్టుబడివున్నవాడు.

~~Settling~~ n s తీర్పు, తెల్లి,

Seven యేడు, (ఆరునొకటి,)

~~Sevenfold~~ యేడింతలు (బ్రహ్మాండంగా),

Sevennight వారం రోజులకు

Seventeen పదిహేడు,

Seventeenth సప్తదశ,

Seventh యేడవ,

Seventhly యేడింట,

Seventy డెబ్బయి,

to Sever v:a వెరవేయుట, వ్రాక్కుట, ఖండించుట, భేదించుట, వెలగొట్టుట, విడదీయుట, విరుచుట,

~~to Sever v.n~~ వేరుపోవుట,

Severed వేరువేరుగా పెట్టబడిన, వేరు బాపిన, like severed lovers చంద్రచకోరన్యాయముగా, (ప్రస్తావ)

Several adj నానా, అనేక, ప్రత్యేకమయిన, కొన్ని, several people పలువురు, పది మంది, పెక్కండ్రు,
కొందరు, on three several occasions వేరే వేరే మూడు అవసరములగా,
regarding the several points in this case ఆ యా సంగతులను గురించి
in their several houses వారి వారి యిండ్లలో She washed the
rice} in — waters పదేపదే ఉతికినది
cloth}

they ⌴ assented వారు విరువురు ఒప్పినారు

Severally ప్రత్యేకంగా। వేరువేరుగా। they ⌴ signed it వారివారి వ్రాలు పెట్టిరి. they ⌴ must be present వారు వుండవలెను

Severe adj క్రూరమయిన। కష్టమైన। మంచిచెడ్డ। తీక్ష్ణ। బలమైన। the fever became * జ్వరం భారకించింది। by gentle and * methods నయమున భయంగా। a * blow మోపుగా వేసిన దెబ్బ। the weather (or, the night) was severe అనగా చెడ్డ ...

Severed తెగిన। విభాగమయిన।

Severely చెడ్డగా। బాగా। మహా। అతిశయంగా మోపుగా।

Severity క్రూరం। అతిశయం। గాటం। నిర్బంధం। by gentleness and * నయము భయముగా। or austerity భీభత్స। the severity of the season కాలవతిరేకం of fever అభిన్యాసం। అతిశయం। through the * of the famine కరువుమం అతిశయించినందున। కాటకి బలుపు అయినందున।

to Sew v.n. కుట్టుపని చేయుట।

[struck through: to Sew v.a కుట్టుట। to * up ... కుట్టుట।]

Sewer n.s. or butler అగ్రాసనాధికారుడు। {a drain కాలువ = "shore" Johnson / common ⌴ ...}

Sewn సూత్రితమయిన। కుట్టిన।

Sex లింగం। జాతి। the fair * the weaker * స్త్రీలు। the sex or the female sex స్త్రీలు। స్త్రీజనం। the male * the ruder * the stronger * మగవాండ్లు। the population of both sexes అక్కడి పురుషులున్ను స్త్రీలున్ను। she is a disgrace to her * (Sar. Divi 606) ఆడుజన్మంబులకు అపకీర్తి వచ్చె। she was endowed with courage beyond her * స్త్రీలకు లేని ధైర్యం యామెకు కలిగింది। she was the flower (or crown) of her * కాంతాతిలకం। అతివల తిలకమ్ము। the * of a palm tree is known by the leaf తాటిచెట్టు పోతుదైనదో పెంటిదైనదో ఆకులవల్ల తెలుస్తుంది। he selected out of the number of his domesticks one of each sex ... The petitioners were admitted, sex by sex, to his court పురుషులు వేరుగా స్త్రీలు వేరుగా ... She outwent her sex in resolution In his anger

See under Sham

[written below "Sex": Leave it untranslated, viz సెక్సును]

[written above the line: All the ⌴ స్త్రీలు। స్త్రీజాతి]

[written above the line: Or, she outwent her sex in resolution]

[struck through: Sexagesima ...]

[written vertically in left margin: he slew them all without any regard to sex or age / Both sexes are great equestrians / The queen replied Those of our * must submit]

This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and, after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies's Ireland.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted. *Milton.*

Each might his *sev'ral* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A state of separation, or partition. This substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser's Husb.*

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakesp.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shakespeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond's Fund.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Any inclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*

4. Inclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One said to him, Your lordship doth contrary to other married men; for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh stood by and said, There is no beast, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *several.*] Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*

Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryden.*

Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally*, so as to number them. *Newton's Opticks.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. s.* [from *several.*] State of separation from the rest.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. s.* [from *sever.*] Separation; partition.

Those rivers inclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SEVE'RE. *adj.* [*severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*,
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*

In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd, and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton.*

Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisdom.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*. *Pope.*

6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires are soft, as now *severe*. *Milton.*

8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *severe.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war; and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horridly.

More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY. *n. s.* [*severitas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shakespeare.*

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of public power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood; as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an eccle[siastical] censure and *severity*: for under a censure [is] include[d] excommunication, suspension, an[d in]terdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* [every] other punishment of the church is intended: but, according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW. for *sue.* To follow. *Spenser.*

To SEW. *v. n.* [*suo*, Latin.] To alter any thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Eccl.* iii. 7.

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark*, ii. 21.

To SEW *up*. To inclose in any thing sewed.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew me up* in the skirts of it. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. *Job*, xiv. 17.

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE'WER. *n. s.* [*escuyer trenchant*, French: or *asseour*, old French, from *asseoir*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who serves up a feast.

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*

The cook and *sewer* each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise.

2. [from *issue*, *issuer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Cowel.*

The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring, till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men suffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer* or stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers*, annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uses a needle.

SEX. *n. s.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SE'XAGENARY. *adj.* [*sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

I SEXA'NGLED.

SEXA'NGLED. } adj. [from *sex* and *an-*
SEXA'NGULAR. } *gulus*, Latin.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *sexangular.*] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Latin.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SE'XTAIN. *n. s.* [from *sextans, sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT. *n. s.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *n. s.* [*sextarius*, Latin.] A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *n. s.* The same as sacristy.
SE'XTRY. } *Dict.*

SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] In such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distance, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakespeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sexton.*] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks: a low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *shabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS. *n. s.* [from *shabby.*] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

SHA'BBY. *adj.* [a word that has crept into conversation and low writing, but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun *shackles*; *schaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare.*

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [ꞅeacul, Sax. *schaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fairy Queen.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exhausted and destroy'd
In *shackles*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SHAD. *n. s.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fish.

SHADE. *n. s.* [ꞅcadu, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such vollies of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*

Then to the desart takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After forty days fasting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*
Which hides from sight his venerable maid. *Dryd.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dissever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees, which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To Trachin, swift as thought, the flitting *shade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickel.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.

A seraph six wings wore to *shade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*

And, after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
An host so great as cover'd all the field;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryden.*

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*

✝ Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shakespeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Milton.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *n. s.* [ꞅcadu, Saxon; *schaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Life 's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakespeare.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakespeare.*

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

His countrymen probably lived within the shake of the earthquake, and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree
For your good host. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface, where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, terrible *shadow*!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakespeare.*

Sexagenarian అరవై యేండ్లమనిషి। షష్టిపూర్తి అయినవాడు

Sexagesima వకపండుగపేరు

Sexangular - ఆరుపలకలుగల।

~~Sexennial ఆరుయేండ్ల।~~

Sextant [illegible]

Sextile ... నక్షత్ర(జ్యో)శాస్త్రమందు వకవిశేషం।

Sexton నిమిందవాడు। + గుడిలోపనివాడు। పాతిపెట్టే గోరితవ్వేవాడు। సంబివానివంటి వకమనిషి।

~~Sextuple ఆరింతలయిన।~~ షడ్విధ

Sexual లింగమునుగురించి। the * passions మోహం। విరహం।

* intercourse రతి। సంభోగం। స్త్రీవ్యాపారం।

Shabbily - దిక్కుమాలినరీతిగా। తుచ్ఛరీతిగా। వికారముగా। పాడుగా। నీచగా।

Shabbiness - బీదతనం। వికారం

Shabby - నీచ। బోసి। పిస్సి। వికారమైన। పాడు। a * beard కరకగడ్డం। This is the same as scabby

Also - She is but a ⌴ philosopher = జబ్బు

To Shackle-v-a- సంకెళ్లుపెట్టుట। యిబ్బందిపరుచుట।

Shackles - సంకెళ్లు। బేడీలు

Shad - వకచేపపేరు।

Shaddock - బందరమానుపండు। పంపరమానుపండు।

Shade - n-s- నీడ। చీకటి। చాటు। మరుగు। in colours కప్పు। కళ। కపురు। ఛాయ।
in a painting తెరలు। there is a shade of distinction between these two-
దీనికిదానికి రవ్వంత భేదం కలదు। or ghost భూతం। a glass to protect a
light, a glass shade, or a cover for a clock a statue, &c. This is a ⌴ deare[r]

To Shade - కప్పుట। చాటునుంచుట। This is a ⌴ easier = రవ్వంత

Shadiness - నీడ।

Shadow - n-s- నీడ। కాపు। రక్షణం। ఛాయ। there is not a * of doubt రవ్వంతనిమిత్తం। there is not a ⌴ of proof
యించుకయినా సందేహము లేదు। సందేహించవలసినఛాయయైనా లేదు। he has
not a * of learning విద్యయొక్కవాసనే లేదు। without a shadow of change
యించుకైనా భేదం లేక। not a shadow of hatred ద్వేషం వాసనంత లేదు।
we dwell under his shadow ఆయన నీడపుల్లో వున్నాము। the * of death
చావు చీకటి। మరణాంధకారం In Hebr x.1. ఛాయ, A†

To Shadow - v. a. - నీడగాచూపుట। కప్పుకొనుట। నీలగాతెలియచేయుట।

Shadowy - చీకటి। అగుపడని। (unreal) కపటు। లేనిపోని। నిరాకార।

Shady - నీడగావుండే। చీకటి।

Shaft - కోల। బాణం। స్తంభం। of a coalmine గాయిరి। -- Z

Shag - n. s. - బొచ్చు। చింపిరివెంట్రుకలు। మురుమువెంట్రుక।

Shagged }
Shaggy } బొంత। జుంజురయిన। చింపిరి। కరుకయిన। నూగుగల। బిరుసు। a * beard బయిరుగడ్డం।

Shagginess - జుంజురులు। బొచ్చు

Shagreen - కురుకయినచేపతోలు।

Shakal నక్క So spelt by Colebr

To Shake - v. a. - కదలించుట। మెదిలించుట। వణాకించుట। to * down రాల్చుట। రాలకొట్టుట। to * hands దండంపెట్టుట। చేతికిచెయిచేర్చుట। దండంపెట్టేవాండ్లువకనిచెయివకదుపట్టుకొనుట। to * off తొలించుట। పారగనాడుట। వదనాడుట। పాపుకొనుట। వదలించుట। విదల్చుట। బాదించుట। to * out రాల్చుట। to * up a bed దులుపుట।

To Shake - v. n. - ఆడుట। కదలుట। వణకుట। తొణకుట। to * to pieces బిట్లుపోవుట। బెట్లెత్తుట।

Shake - n. s. దెబ్బ।

Shaken - కదలిన or relaxed శిధిలమయిన। శ్లథ। in intellect చలచిత్తమయిన। పిచ్చిపట్టిన।

Z Every pillar is in three parts: the base below, the capital above and the shaft between స్తంభము మూడుభాగములుగావుం[illegible] ... అడుగుభాగం। పైనిబోదె। నడిమిభాగము. shafts of a carriage (in Tamil ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]) [illegible] ... The shaft of a pillar [illegible] ... [illegible]

7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to *ſubſtance*.

If ſubſtance might be call'd that *ſhadow* ſeem'd. *Milton.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *ſhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

Without the leaſt impulſe or *ſhadow* of fate. *Milton.*

Amongſt the creatures are particular excellencies ſcattered, which are ſome *ſhadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotſon.*

8. Inſeparable companion.

Sin, and her *ſhadow*, death. *Milton.*

Thou my *ſhadow*
Inſeparable muſt with me be long. *Milton.*

9. Type; myſtical repreſentation.

Types and *ſhadows* of that deſtin'd ſeed. *Milton.*

10. Protection; ſhelter; favour.

Keep me under the *ſhadow* of thy wings. *Pſalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,
So fair and great, that *ſhadow'd* all the ground. *Spenſer.*

The Aſſyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *ſhadowing* ſhroud. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

2. To cloud; to darken.

Miſlike me not for my complexion;
The *ſhadow'd* livery of the burning ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat.

A gentle ſouth-weſt wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *ſhadowed* waters in the extreme heat of ſummer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen.

Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby ſhall we *ſhadow*
The number of our hoſt, and make diſcov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud.

God ſhall forgive you Cœur de Leon's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnſoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a ſaucer of vinegar, and ſet over a chafing-diſh of coals till it boil; then wring it into a ſhell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *ſhadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted on our minds is of a flat circle, variouſly *ſhadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*

More broken ſcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *ſhadowings*, that naturally ariſe from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addiſon.*

7. To paint in obſcure colours.

If the parts be too much diſtant, ſo that there be void ſpaces which are deeply *ſhadowed*, then place in thoſe voids ſome fold, to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

8. To repreſent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *ſhadow'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Auguſtus is *ſhadow'd* in the perſon of Æneas. *Dryden.*

I have *ſhadowed* ſome part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To repreſent typically.

Many times there are three things ſaid to make up the ſubſtance of a ſacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *ſhadoweth* or ſignifieth grace, and the word which expreſſeth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*

The ſhield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *ſhadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhadow* and *graſs*; *gramen ſylvaticum*, Latin.] A kind of graſs.

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *ſhadow*.]

1. Full of ſhade; gloomy.

This *ſhadowy* deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flouriſhing peopled towns. *Shakeſpeare.*

With *ſhadowy* verdure flouriſh'd high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleaſant light
Shadowy ſets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly repreſentative; typical.

When they ſee
Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove,
Save by thoſe *ſhadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious muſt be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *ſhadowy* and fictitious nature, in the perſons of ſin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſon.*

5. Dark; opake.

By command, ere yet dim night
Her *ſhadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haſte
Homeward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *ſhade*.]

1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy.

The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *ſhadieſt* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Stretch'd at eaſe you ſing your happy loves,
And Amaryllis fills the *ſhady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat.

Caſt it alſo that you may have rooms *ſhady* for ſummer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꝼt, Saxon.]

1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon.

To pierce purſuing ſhield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *ſhafts* ſhot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*

Who, in the ſpring, from the new ſun
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins thoſe *ſhafts* to ſhun
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has ſhot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and *ſhaft* taking aim afar off, and then ſhooting themſelves directly upon the deſired mark. *More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn muſt ſend the ſhaft below. *Dryden.*

2. [*ſhaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They ſink a *ſhaft* or pit of ſix foot in length. *Carew.*

The fulminating damp, upon its accenſion, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an exploſion ſo forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *ſhaft*. *Woodward.*

Suppoſe a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *ſhaft*, were ſunk from the ſurface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing ſtraight; the ſpire of a church.

Practiſe to draw ſmall and eaſy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *ſhaft* of a ſteeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceacga, Saxon.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Full often, like a *ſhag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he converſed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakeſp.*

Where is your huſband?
He's a traitor.
—Thou lyeſt, thou *ſhag*-ear'd villain! *Shakeſp.*

From the *ſhag* of his body, the ſhape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the ſlowneſs of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he ſeems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth, with its *ſhag* unſhorn,
Be this the horſeman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A ſea bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon *ſhags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. }
SHA'GGY. } *adj.* [from *ſhag*.]

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they ſtare,
Lean are their looks, and *ſhagged* is their hair. *Dryden.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the *ſhaggy* ſkin,
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*

From the froſty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in *ſhaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers, on mutual ſlaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load,
Rock, waters, woods; and by the *ſhaggy* tops
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There, where very deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on with unblench'd majeſty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*

Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his courſe, but through the *ſhaggy* hill
Paſs'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*

How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws when tipt with gold,
And throw the *ſhaggy* ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſon.*

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn;
Ye grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid thorn! *Pope.*

SHAGRE'EN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. Both ſhould be written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk ſideways. A low word.

Child, you muſt walk ſtraight, without ſkiewing and *ſhailing* to every ſtep you ſet. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterite *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*. [ꞅceacan, Saxon; *ſhecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.

Who honours not his father,
Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſp.*

I will *ſhake* mine hand upon them, and they ſhall be a ſpoil to their ſervants. *Zech.* ii. 9.

I *ſhook* my lap, and ſaid, ſo God *ſhake* out every man from his houſe; even thus be he *ſhaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.

The ſtars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree caſteth her untimely figs when ſhe is *ſhaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi.

He *ſhook* the ſacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his *ſhaken* curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

She firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies,
Shaking his hand at diſtance on the main;
She took the ſign, and *ſhook* her hand again. *Dryd.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, Sir, by you alone. *Roscommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all her buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet. *Matth.* x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd.* *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This respite *shook*
The bosom of my conscience. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Christ is at hand. 2 *Thess.* ii. 2.

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.*

With the slave
He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakespeare.*

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8 *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakesp.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years
From these old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I've *shook* it *off*: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty smooth
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows. *Addison.*

To SHAKE, *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear. *Job*, xli. 29.

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

What said the wench, when he rose up again?
—Trembled and *shook*; for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakespeare.*

A *shaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.

He, short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

SHAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*:
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,
A toy, shunn'd cleanly, passeth with thee best. *Herbert.*

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms, that would fall away with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addis.*

SHA'KER. *n. s.* [from *shake.*] The person or thing that shakes.

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise:
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SHALE. *n. s.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell.*] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men. *Shakespeare.*

SHALL. *verb defect.* [ʃceal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In *Chaucer, the faithe I* shall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God*: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir, dois, doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Islanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall*, future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassâ Minervâ*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.]

1. *I* SHALL *love.* It will so be that I must love; I am resolved to love.

2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love?

3. *Thou* SHALT *love.* I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.

4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. *He* SHALL *love.* It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain.
——*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall?* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

See Romulus the great:
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear;
And, like his sire, in arms he *shall* appear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language] Will it be that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLOO'N. *n. s.* A slight woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat.

You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir John Fearne's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

Our hero set
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low.*]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakespeare.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should

Shaking - n - s - కంపం। తణుకు। తూలు।

~~Shakingly~~ - వణకె to sound* పెటపెట్లాడుట। Shakot (thus spelt in Gleig's Thesaur) = chaco.

Shale - పొట్టు।

Shall - వలెను - From this rule you shall not depart యిందుకుతప్పునడిపించకూడదు

From this rule you shall not deviate యిందుకుతప్పునడిపించకూడదు * shall such men be enslaved to idols యింతజ్ఞానులువిగ్రహపూజబద్ధులైవుండవలెనా?

Shalloon - సన్నమైనబొంత।

Shallop - చిన్నపడవ।

Shallow - లోతులేని। నత్త। జబ్బు। మిట్టవాగుగావుండే।

Shallow - n - s - లోతులేనిగుంటు। ఉత్తానం।

Shallowbrained - పిచ్చి। వెఱ్ఱి।

Shallowness - పిచ్చితనం। by the * of the water నీళ్ళలోతుచేతనంతున। Shalt + Ps. 91.8 [illegible]

Sham - [illegible] + దొంగవగలుకల్పుట। To sham anger - కోపంతెచ్చుకొనుట।

Sham - n - s - + ఠక్కు। వినోదం। తెచ్చుకొన్నభావం। బొంకులాట [above: వట్టిమాయ। దొంగవేషం। [illegible]]

Sham - adj - మాయ। + వట్టి a * priest + ~~[illegible]~~ sham gems [illegible] a * fight [illegible]

Shamming + see Modern Brit: Drama 3. 289 "Plain Dealer" బొంకటం

* Here enter Johnsons definition of Shall - He that shall come will come Hebr X. 37 రావలసినవాడు తప్పనిసరిగా [illegible]

Sex. In his anger he regarded neither age rank nor sex [illegible] In learning she has seldom been equalled even by the other sex ~~sex~~ [illegible] They had no servants of either ᴗ [illegible] There is nothing to distinguish the ᴗ of fishes. The sex of these plants is clearly perceptible. Some friendships between the sexes last for fifty years The softer ᴗ స్త్రీలు The braver ᴗ పురుషులు She hates the whole ᴗ పురుషులను [illegible] The plain word is [illegible] as పురుషత్వం। స్త్రీత్వం। [illegible]

~~To Shamble - కాళ్లు యీడుస్తూ నడుచుట।~~

Shambles - మాంసపు వీధి। కటికె అంగడి।

Shame - n. s. సిగ్గు। అన్యాయం। పాపం। మానం। లజ్జ। to cry * on కాదనుట। ధిక్కరించుట। what a *! అన్యాయం! (మె। అదే పాపం।) for * ఛీ। ఛీ పో। fie for * ఛీ। ఛీ పో। for * dont beat him పాపం కొట్టవద్దు। * upon you కటకటా। అక్కటా। to put to * సాధ్వతీయుట। to feel * సిగ్గుపడుట।

To Shame - లజ్జించుట। సిగ్గుపరుచుట। అవమానించుట।

Shamed - సిగ్గుపడ్డ। అవమానం పొందిన।

Shamefaced - సిగ్గరిగా వుండే। మోమోడిన। అధైర్య। ధైర్యం లేని। ముఖము వెల్లని।

Shamefacedly - బిడియముగా। మొహమాటతో, సిగ్గుతో

Shamefacedness - బిడియం। మొహమాటము, బిడాయం,

Spleen] continued from page under Spring -] Johnson under Wing quotes Chapman's verse "A spleenless wind" meaning changeless ∴ Spleen means చాంచల్యం। చిత్తచాంచల్యం।

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of *ſhallows* and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A ſwift ſtream is not heard in the channel, but upon *ſhallows* of gravel. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats and *ſhallows*, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction, and now on the ſudden tranſported, to be toſt with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

You that ſo oft have ſounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *ſhallows* of his heart, ſhould need no inſtruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

He ſounds and fathoms him, to find
The *ſhallows* of his ſoul. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *ſhallows* now withdraw,
And there lay ſnares to catch the Britiſh hoſt. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the *ſhallows* of the moving ſand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In arms of the ſea, and among iſlands, there is no great depth, and ſome places are plain *ſhallows*. *Burnet.*

Their ſpawn being lighter than the water, there it would not ſink to the bottom, but be buoyed by it, and carried away to the *ſhallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the uſe of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *ſhallows*. *Norris.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and *ſhallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*ſhallow* and *brain.*] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of juſt indignation to all good men, to ſee a company of lewd *ſhallowbrained* huffs making atheiſm, and contempt of religion, the ſole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *ſhallow.*]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the graſs, or but *ſhallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; fooliſhly.

Moſt *ſhallowly* did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhallow.*]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; ſillineſs; emptineſs.

By it do all things live their meaſur'd hour:
We cannot aſk the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *ſhallowneſs* of our requeſt. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *ſhallowneſs* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar ſort in Druina, who were carried away with ſuch an ignorant devotion for his ſucceſſes, when it little concerned their religion or ſecurity. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. ſ.* [German.] A kind of muſical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his ſoldiers in readineſs to ſet forward upon the ſign given, which was by the ſound of a *ſhalm* or hoboy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall.*

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welſh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are ſooner wrought upon by ſhame than by conſcience, when they find themſelves fooled and *ſhammed* into a conviction. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then all your wits that fleer and *ſham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jeſts and puns purloin,
And ſlily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We muſt have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *ſham* fallacies upon the world for current reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. A low word.

No *ſham* ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curioſity and vulgar prejudice ſhall be aſſiſted with the *ſhams* of aſtrological judgments. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that firſt brought the *ſham*, wheedle, or banter in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

That in the ſacred temple needs would try
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the ſolemn *ſham*, not I. *Addiſon.*

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *ſham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology; *ſcannaglia*, Ital.]

1. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *ſhambles* of the parliament-houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

I hope my noble lord eſteems me honeſt.
—Oh, ay, as ſummer flies are in the *ſhambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He warned a flock of ſheep, that were driving to the *ſhambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering ſome ſounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly uſed.

When the perſon is made the jeſt of the mob, or his back the *ſhambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *ſhambling* in his walk, it ſhould be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

So when nurſe Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *ſhambling* legs, long chin, and fooliſh eyes,
With dangling hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. ſ.* [ſceam, Saxon; *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt; the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes.

Lamenting ſorrow did in darkneſs lie,
And *ſhame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenſer.*

Peace, peace, for *ſhame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *ſhame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *ſhame*;
And in my *ſhame* ſtill lives my ſorrow's rage. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Hide, for *ſhame*,
Romans, your grandſires images,
That bluſh at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the ſchools men are allowed, without *ſhame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or, out of the ſchools, from thence have learned, without *ſhame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy.

The more *ſhame* for him that he ſends it me;
For I have heard him ſay, a thouſand times,
His Julia gave it him, at his departure. *Shakeſp.*

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, who are the *ſhame* of religion. *South.*

This jeſt was firſt of th' other houſe's making,
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking:
For 'twere *a ſhame* a poet ſhould be kill'd,
Under the ſhelter of ſo broad a ſhield. *Dryden.*

O *ſhame* to manhood! ſhall one daring boy
The ſcheme of all our happineſs deſtroy? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Reproach; infliction of ſhame.

A foul *ſhame* is upon the thief. *Ecclus.* v. 14.

Applauſe
Turn'd to exploding hiſs, triumph to *ſhame*,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to *ſhame* thee, wert thou not ſhameleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou haſt power to raiſe him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *ſhame* him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *ſhame* the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The oſtraciſm, and *ſham'd* it out of uſe. *Cleavel.*

Deſpoil'd
Of all our good, *ſham'd*, naked, miſerable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the ſlanders and diſgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence, to *ſhame* us into the glories of the next? *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *ſhame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He, in a loathſome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *ſham'd* oppreſſion, till it ſet him free. *Dryd.*

The coward bore the man immortal ſpite,
Who *ſham'd* him out of madneſs into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *ſhames* a ſcribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He ſpins the ſlight ſelf-pleaſing thread anew. *Pope.*

2. To diſgrace.

Certes, Sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſs *ſhame*. *Fairy Queen.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

Great ſhame it is, thing ſo divine in view,
Made for to be the world's moſt ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *ſhames* to be to ill an inſtrument. *Spenſer.*

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſe-born heart? *Shakeſpeare.*

To the trunk of it authors give ſuch a magnitude, as I *ſhame* to repeat. *Ral. Hiſt. of the World.*

Cruel Auſter thither hied him;
And, with the ruſh of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to waſte
All his leaves, ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face.*] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who bluſhing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefacedneſs pleaſing, and pleaſure *ſhamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conſcience is a bluſhing *ſhamefac'd* ſpirit, that mutinies in a man's boſom: it fills one full of obſtacles. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

A man may be *ſhamefaced*, and a woman modeſt, to the degree of ſcandalous. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your *ſhamefac'd* virtue ſhunn'd the people's praiſe,
And ſenate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dinus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefac'd are, but *shamefac'dness* itself is she.
Fairy Queen.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full.*]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great prince's pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst. *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.
Pope.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful.*]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milt. Agonistes.*

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings. *South's Sermons.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.
Fairy Queen.

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.* *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath *shameless* thrown on me.
Shakespeare.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality. *South's Sermons.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad, abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself. 2 *Samuel*, vi. 20.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *shameless.*] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of *shamelessness.* *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SHANK. *n. s.* [ſceanca, Saxon; *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spens.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks.* *Shakesp. As you like it.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estr.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shakespeare.

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient. *Moxon.*

SHANK. *n. s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen.* [ſcýppan, Sax. *scheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.
Prior.

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.
Denham.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakesp.*

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalm* li. 5.

SHAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakespeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Rev.* ix. 7.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd, that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.
Milton.

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shak.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere;
Ill fac'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shak.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PESMITH. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made.
Garth.

SHA'PELINESS. *n. s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Trisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet

Shamefacedness భిడియం। భయం। నునుసిగ్గు। సిబ్బితి।

Shameful adj. అవమానమైన। అన్యాయమైన। మొండి। పాపిష్టి।

Shamefully అన్యాయముగా। అవమానముగా।

~~Shamefulness~~ మానభంగం।

Shameless శిగ్గుమాలిన। పచ్చి। తుంట।

Shamelessly మొండిగా। శిగ్గుమాలి।

Shamelessness పచ్చితనం। తుంటపని।

Shamois అజ। యిఱ్ఱి।

To Shampoo నలుపుట। నొక్కుట। (కాళ్లనుపిసుకుట) + To clap is the old English word, q: v—

Shampooing నలుగు। పాదసేవం।

Shamrock మూడాకులగడ్డి। Irish దేశస్థులలోయిది ప్రాజాత్రప్పంగా వున్నది।

Shank n. s. జంఘ। పిక్కలు। as of a plough సోగ। shanks పంగులు। గెడెకాళ్లు।
of thread సువ్వులపోసే యూర। పింజ। సేదు।

Shanker (Johnson) పుండ్లరోగం। పొక్కురోగం।

To Shape v. a. కుదిరించుట। పోయిచుట। యేర్పరుచుట। or carve మలచుట। by cutting
బాన్త్రిగించుట। వర్తించుట। he shaped his course towards the hill కొండవైపు
గావెళ్లె। కొండమీదుగా సాగె।

Shape n. s. రూపు। కుదురు। ఆకారం। చప్పు। తీరు। పోడ। మూర్తి। వైఖరి। he appeared in
the shape of man మనిష్యుగా అగుపడ్డాడు। he assumed the shape of a naked
girl నగ్నవేషధారుడైనాడు। Mahab 1.1.151 she shewed her shapes అంగము
లాడిపో ~~...~~ వెళ్లు। in the shape of an account లెక్కరీతిగా। there were
other obstacles in the * of a ditch & a wall అంటే అభ్యంతరములు ఆనగాగోడ They have nothing in the shape of a grammar ఇంతవరకైన వ్యాకరణగ్రంథములేదు virtue expressed in human ఈ దేహధారణం

Shapeless నిరాకారమైన। నిరాకారి। వెలంది

Shapeliness కుదురు। నిగ్గు।

Shapely చక్కని। కుదురైన। సొగసు।

Shard పెంకు। పత్రి। బొప్పె (బొరుసు) of a cocoanut పొత్తె

To Share v. a. అనుభవించుట। భాగించుట। పంచిపెట్టుట। to share out చీలించుట। అన్నం యిడుట। చెదరుట। పాలుపరచుట। పాళ్లుచెయ్యుట। వాటములు చేయుట। విడిపించుకొను ట। విడదొక్కుట। పరిదికొనుట। they shared the estate విభాగములయినారు। he was murdered and she shared his fate ఆదినన తోపాటు చచ్చింది I shared his fate వానికి వచ్చిన కష్టం నాను నున్న సంభవించింది। వానితో పాటు కష్టాలిస్తాను

Share n. s. భాగం। పాలు। కోరు। రొంపు। పొత్తు। వీసం। a plough share నాగటి కర్రు। పాళం। I for my share do not recollect it నాకయితే జ్ఞాపకం లేదు। it fell to his share వానికి చెందింది। వానికి దక్కింది। fallen to his share భాగలబ్ధమైన। he had a share in doing this అందులో తెలుసుకొన్నాడు। he has had his share of good luck వానికి రావలసిన అయిశ్వర్యం వలి గింది। he has had his share of misfortune వాడు పడ్డ శ్రమ యింతంత కాదు।

Shareholder - పాలికాపు। భాగస్వామి। పొత్తుల వారు। దక్కులు। వంతుకోమటు

Sharer - n - s - అనుభోగి। పాలిమనిషి।

Sharing - n - s - పంపకం। పంపిడి। పంపు।

Shark - n - s - సొర్ర। నరుపులి వంటి విపత్తుచేప। దీని పేరు సొరమీను। మరచేప। Wellingtons Letter 30 march 1813.
the blue * పాలసొరమీను। the angel * సొర్లమర। or cruel wretch చెడ్డరాక్షసవంటి క్రూరుడు। పొట్టపుబొంగ। (the senses నెగడు। తుంటు నాగం - μ - are wrong) In merchandize sharks fins are called సొరచేపల రెక్కలు

Sharp - adj - తీక్ష్ణమయిన। పదనుగల। మొనగల। తెగువగల। చురుకయిన। పదు గల। కఠినమయిన। or clever ప్రజ్ఞగల। తెలిసిన। ప్రౌఢ। చమత్కారముగల। గడుసయిన। as a sound కీచుగా వుండే। acid పుల్లని। a * or pointed stone గసికేరాయి। Sharp set - ఆకొన్న - ఆకలిపట్టిన। She has ⊔ ears దానివి మంచి చెవులు అనగా। దానివి పాము చెవులు
The hawk has a ⊔ sight మంచి దృష్టి। సూక్ష్మదృష్టి

Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden ſtrewments. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. [*chard.*] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot
Keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryd. Horace.*

3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait. It is uſed, ſays *Upton*, in the weſt, for a *gap*.

Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand,
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *ſhard.*
Fairy Queen.

4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*ſhard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. Perhaps *ſhard*, in *Shakeſpeare*, may ſignify the ſheaths of the wings of inſects.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The *ſhardborn* beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſhard.*] Inhabiting ſhards.

Often ſhall we find
The *ſharded* beetle in a ſafer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To SHARE. *v. a.* [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcẏꞃan, Sax.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The lateſt of my wealth I'll *ſhare* amongſt you.
Shakeſpeare.

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *ſharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *ſhare* his burden where he *ſhares* his heart.
Dryden.

In the primitive times the advantage of prieſthood was equally *ſhared* among all the order, and none of that character had any ſuperiority. *Collier.*

Though the weight of a falſehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it it *ſhared* among many.
Addiſon's Spectator.

Suppoſe I *ſhare* my fortune equally between my children and a ſtranger, will that unite them?
Swift.

2. To partake with others; to ſeize or poſſeſs jointly with another.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never muſtered or ſeen, comes ſhortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of ſome great ones, and privy *ſharings* with the officers of other ſome, he receiveth his debt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *ſhare* the land. *Milton.*

Go, ſilently enjoy your part of grief,
And *ſhare* the ſad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*

Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *ſhares* the people's eyes.
Dryden.

This was the prince decreed,
To *ſhare* his ſceptre. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Not love of liberty, nor thirſt of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *ſhare* the ſpoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.
Addiſon's Cato.

All night it rains, the ſhews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæſar *ſhares* his ſov'reign ſway.
Logie.

3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. [from ꞅceaꞃ, Sax.]

With ſwift wheel reverſe deep ent'ring *ſhar'd*
All his right ſide. *Milton.*

Scalp, face, and ſhoulders the keen ſteel divides,
And the *ſhar'd* viſage hangs on equal ſides. *Dryd.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *ſhare* with me in glory any more. *Shak. H. IV.*

Had greater haſte theſe ſacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty months had in your triumphs *ſhar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *ſhare* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnerſhip, to *ſhare* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs.
Swift.

SHARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every juſt man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beſeeming *ſhare*
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon ſome with vaſt exceſs. *Milton.*

The ſubdued territory was divided into greater and ſmaller *ſhares*, beſides that reſerved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, raviſh, and deſtroy:
For my own *ſhare* one beauty I deſign;
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryd.*

While fortune favour'd,
I made ſome figure; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my *ſhare* of fame.
Dryden's Æneid.

The youths have equal *ſhare*
In Marcia's wiſhes, and divide their ſiſter.
Addiſon's Cato.

In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taſte as ſeldom is the critick's *ſhare.* *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part aſſigned him, is a very miſchievous member of the publick; becauſe he takes his *ſhare* of the profit, and yet leaves his *ſhare* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. To go ſhares; to partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go *ſhare* and *ſhare* alike in what they took. *L'Eſtrange.*

By being deſirous that every one ſhould have their full *ſhare* of the favours of God, they would not only be content, but glad, to ſee one another happy in the little enjoyments of this tranſitory life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.

Theſe, although they bear a *ſhare* in the diſcharge, yet have different offices in the compoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. [ꞅceaꞃ, Saxon.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the ſhining *ſhare.* *Dryden.*

Great cities ſhall with walls be compaſs'd round,
And ſharpen'd *ſhares* ſhall vex the fruitful ground.
Dryden.

Incumbent o'er the ſhining *ſhare*
The maſter leans, removes th' obſtructive clay.
Thomſon.

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *ſhare* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two oſſa pubis, or *ſharebones*, Bartholine ſaith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhare.*]

1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Moſt it ſeem'd the French king to import,
As *ſharer* in his daughter's injury. *Dan. Civil War.*

People not allowed to be *ſharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *ſharers* in bad. *L'Eſtrange.*

An overgrown eſtate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the *ſharers* rich enough. *Addiſ.*

You muſt have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *ſharer* in the ſecret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himſelf human nature at large, he hath a compaſſionate and tender ſenſe of the infirmities of mankind in general, he muſt needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiſerate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himſelf was ſo eminent a *ſharer.* *Atterbury.*

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *ſharer.* *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *ſhark.* *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. A low word.

David's meſſengers are ſent back to him, like ſo many *ſharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itſelf, and ſeeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their ſword. *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the *ſhark*, and other men's ſins, the common poiſoners of youth, equally deſperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of [illegible]ls. *South.*

[illegible] ARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or [illegible]

Young Fontinbras,
Of un[illegible]d mettle, hot and full,
Hath in [illegible]ts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up [illegible]f landleſs reſolutes.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

To SHARK. [illegible]

1. To play the [illegible]hief. A low word.

The fly leads a [illegible]uptuous, ſcandalous, *ſharking* life, hateful w[illegible] ſhe comes. *L'Eſtr.*

2. To cheat; to tric[illegible] [illegible]ow word.
Ainſworth.

There are cheats by natural inclin[illegible]tion as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *ſhark*, not diſcipline. *L'Eſtrange.*

The old generous Engliſh ſpirit, which heretofore made this nation ſo great in the eyes of all the world, ſeems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *ſharking*, fallacious, undermining converſe; there being a ſnare and a trapan almoſt in every word we hear, and every action we ſee. *South.*

3. *To* SHARK. To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP. *adj.* [ꞅceaꞃp, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here.
Shakeſpeare.

In Ireland have I ſeen this ſtubborn Cade
Oppoſe himſelf againſt a troop of kerns;
And fought ſo long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a *ſharp* quill'd porcupine.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Thy tongue deviſeth miſchiefs, like a *ſharp* razor, working deceitfully. *Pſalm* lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and ſmoothen away the extuberances left by the *ſharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect ſhape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe.

The form of their heads is narrow and *ſharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their ſwift flight. *More.*

There was ſeen ſome miles in the ſea a great pillar of light, not *ſharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, riſing a great way up towards heaven.
Bacon.

To come near the point, and draw unto a *ſharper* angle, they do not only ſpeak and practiſe truth, but really deſire its enlargement. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *ſharp*, ſmooth, light, or ſlow.
Milton.

It is ſo much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *ſharper* the top. *Temple.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this the Iriſh kern,
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere *ſharp* keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verſe for verſe with the *ſharpeſt* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but ſenſe, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *ſharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtleſs of renown,
They plot not on the ſtage, but on the town. *Dryd.*

There is nothing makes men *ſharper*, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *ſharpeſt* philoſophers have never yet arrived at clear and diſtinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing.

As the *ſharpeſt* eye diſcerneth nought,
Except the ſun-beams in the air do ſhine;
So the beſt ſoul, with her reflecting thoughts,
Sees not herſelf without ſome light divine. *Davies.*

To *ſharp* eyed reaſon this would ſeem untrue;
But reaſon I through love's falſe optick view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour, but not auſtere; acid.

So we, if children young diſeas'd we find,
Anoint with ſweets the veſſel's foremoſt parts,
To make them taſte the potions *ſharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd they live. *Spenſer.*

Sharp taſted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different ſimple ideas are ſometimes expreſſed by the ſame word, as ſweet and *ſharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and taſting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat.

In whiſtling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *ſharp*, men uſe their finger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Let one whiſtle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſtrikes ſo *ſharp*, as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *ſharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than *ſharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

How often may we meet with thoſe who are one while courteous, but within a ſmall time after are ſo ſupercilious, *ſharp*, troubleſome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety! *South.*

Ceaſe contention: be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryd.*

8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *ſharp* Athenian law
Cannot purſue us. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt.

My faulcon now is *ſharp* and paſſing empty,
And, till the ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full gorg'd;
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakeſp.*

The *ſharp* deſire I had
Of taſting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That ſhe may feel
How *ſharper* than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He cauſed his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to ſee them live to whom he was ſo much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with ſuch *ſharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Tried in *ſharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

It is a very ſmall comfort that a plain man, lying under a *ſharp* fit of the ſtone, receives from this ſentence. *Tillotſon.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd
In *ſharp* conteſt of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *ſharp* aſſault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmoſt ken ſhe caſt her eyes,
And ſomewhat floating from afar deſcries. *Dryd.*

Is a man bound to look out *ſharp* to plague himſelf, and to take care that he ſlips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, eſtabliſhed in a competent living, is not under the neceſſity of being ſo *ſharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moiſtened with a glutinous humour, iſſuing out of ſmall glandules in its inner coat, to fence it againſt the *ſharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the ſun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *ſharp* piercing, nor the ruſhing ſhow'r,
The verdant arch ſo cloſe its texture kept. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes procure very great applauſe; but being laid in the balance with that which ſound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The inſtances you mention are the ſtrongeſt and *ſharpeſt* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make uſe of the *ſharpeſt* ſand, that being beſt for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His viſage drawn he felt to *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milt.*

SHARP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A ſharp or acute ſound.

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing *ſharps.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier. Low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *ſharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetſtone *ſharps* to eat,
They cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thieviſh tricks.

I live upon what 's my own; whereas your ſcandalous life is only cheating or *ſharping* one half of the year, and ſtarving the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *ſharpen* the edge of their own induſtry. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites went down to the Philiſtines, to *ſharpen* every man his ſhare and his coulter. *1 Samuel, xiii. 20.*

His ſevere wrath ſhall he *ſharpen* for a ſword. *Wiſdom, v. 20.*

The grating of a ſaw, when *ſharpen'd*, offends ſo much, as it ſetteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

The ſquadron bright, *ſharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his miſery, heighten the anguiſh, and *ſharpen* the ſting of conſcience, and ſo add fury to the everlaſting flames, when he ſhall reflect upon the abuſe of wealth and greatneſs. *South.*

No: 'tis reſiſtance that inflames deſire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryd.*

Ere ten moons had *ſharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

Her nails are *ſharpen'd* into pointed claws;
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addiſon.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickneſs of wit, either given by nature, or *ſharpened* by ſtudy, doth not commonly bring greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end. *Aſcham.*

3. To make quicker of ſenſe.

Th' air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such an aſſurance as will *ſharpen* men's deſires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a leſſer good, ought to inſpire men with more vigour in purſuit of what is greater. *Tillotſon.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *ſharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job, xvi. 9.*

6. To make biting, ſarcaſtic, or ſevere.

My haughty ſoul would ſwell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make leſs flat, more piercing to the ears.

Encloſures not only preſerve ſound, but increaſe and *ſharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make ſour.

SHA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhould retrench what he loſt to *ſharpers*, and ſpent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, ſupercargoes, *ſharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *adv.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly.

They are more *ſharply* to be chaſtiſed and reformed than the rude Iriſh, which, being very wild at the firſt, are now become more civil. *Spenſer.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly.

The mind and memory are more *ſharply* exerciſed in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the Engliſh ambaſſadors the ſoldiers were *ſharply* aſſailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickneſs.

You contract your eye when you would ſee *ſharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. Keenneſs of edge or point.

Palladius neither ſuffering us nor himſelf to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwiſe from earneſt, but that the *ſharpneſs* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A ſecond glance came gliding like the firſt;
And he who ſaw the *ſharpneſs* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuſeneſs.

Force conſiſteth in the roundings and raiſings of the work, according as the limbs do more or leſs require it; ſo as the beholder ſhall ſpy no *ſharpneſs* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs.

There is a *ſharpneſs* in vinegar, and there is a *ſharpneſs* in pain, in ſorrow, and in reproach; there is

Sharp - n - S - in music పంచమస్వనం। To sharp v: n Cowper Task 3.86 i.e play the rogue.

Sharpen - సానతీయుట। తోముట। నూరుట। కక్కుపెట్టుట। తీక్ష్ణంచేయుట। తెగువచేయుట।

Sharpened - తీక్ష్ణమైన। తెగువయిన।

Sharper - వన్నెపువాడు। టక్కుమనిషి।

Sharply - తెగువగా। తీక్ష్ణంగా। చురుకైన। to look * at చక్కనూచుట।

Sharpness - ధార। వాడి। చురుకు। తెగువ। తెరుకు। కొసరు। క్రౌర్యం। ప్రౌఢిమ। పులుసుకోశం। వివేకం। as of an acid - రొడ్డు।

~~Sharpset - ఆకలికొన్న।~~

Sharpsighted - మంచిదృష్టిగల। వివేకి।

Temptation - The whole passage [is] so curious that I cannot resist the temptation to [tran]scribe it. అతివిచిత్రమైన అర్థాన్నిచెప్పుటకు నుకే ఆశ తీరా [illegible] ప్రిణా లు

Sharp-visaged - తీక్ష్ణరూపుగల।

Sharp witted - తెలిసిన, ప్రౌఢ, మంచిప్రజ్ఞగల।

~~To Shatter - బద్దలుకొట్టుట। పెళపెళమన్నట్టుకొట్టుట। చిందరవందరచేయుట।~~

Shatterbrained - పిచ్చి।

Shattered - బోడి। బద్దలయిన। జబ్బుపడ్డ। a * but మెండం। బద్ద। పెంకు। his nerves were much shattered - కళవళ్యత్వములుగా వుండినాడు। ధైర్యవికలుడయి వున్నాడు। [above the line: చూర్ణమయిపోయిన]

Shatters - బద్దలు। పెంకులు। తుండలు।

~~Shattery~~ - జబ్బయిన।

To Shave - v - a - గొరుగుట। క్షౌరంచేయుట। గొరిగించుట। wood చెక్కుట।
the soil దోకుట। the top of the head - బోడించుట। బోడిచేయుట। he
~~went out shaving and came home shorn [illegible]~~

To Shave - v n - క్షౌరం [illegible]। క్షౌరంచేయించుకొనుట।

Shaven - క్షవరించిన। bald బోడిగావుండే as a widow ముండమైన

Shaver చమత్కారుడు।

Shaving n.s. (the beard) [illegible]సం। మంగలపని।

Shaving, shavings n.s. [illegible]పేళ్లు। చిత్రికపొట్టు।

Shaw n.s. డొంక।

Shawl శాలువ। కోక। [illegible] దుప్పటం। పయ్యెంట కొంగు

Shawled పయ్యెంటముస[illegible]

Shawm సన్నాయి। ప్రా[illegible]ష్టు।

She n.s. ఆమె। ఆపె[illegible]। ఈమె। ఈపె। ఇది। ఆవిడె। ఈవిడె। or female
animal పెడ్డ। a [she] elephant ఆడయేనుగ। a she bear ఆడ ఎలుగుగొడ్డు
a she goat [illegible]మేక। a she devil దయ్యాలశ్శి। a she gallant విటకత్తె,

Sheaf పన[illegible] [illegible]పుకట్టు। మంగా।

is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all. *Watts's Logick.*

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There 's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakespeare.*

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest. *Dryd.*

The *sharpness* of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical *sharpness*, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. *Spratt.*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shakespeare.*

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set.*]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The seely dove,
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem;
And she knows not which way to fly from them. *Brown.*

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, though with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estr.*

A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visage.*] Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Hale's Origin of Man. ind.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakespeare.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute and swiftly enough moved to *shatter* or dissociate the combin'd parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldring pine
Stands as a *shatter'd* trunk. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil, and some are tough and not fragil; and, in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *shatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate.*]
Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterite *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [ꞅceaꝼan, Saxon; *schaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Levit.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among
I wooe, to hear thy evening song:
And, missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'VELING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER. *n. s.* [from *shave.*]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] Any thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *n. s.* [ꞅcua, Saxon; *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHA'WFOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM. *n. s.* [from *schawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm*.

With trumpets also and *shawms*. *Psalms, Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; ꞅeo, Saxon; *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she*. *Shakespeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say? *Sha.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

He lions are hirſute, and have great manes; the *ſhes* are ſmooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confeſt,
That David's ſon, by impious paſſion mov'd,
Smote a *ſhe* ſlave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. ſ. ſheaves*, plural. [ſceaf, Sax. *ſchoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *ſheaves* that honour's harveſt bears;
The ſeed, thy valiant acts; the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *ſheaves*
New reap'd: the other part ſheep-walks and folds. *Milton.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *ſheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vaniſh'd;
The *ſheaf* of arrows ſhook and rattled in the caſe. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we muſt glean what we can; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole *ſheaves*, and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole ſpecies. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To ſhell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *ſhealed* peaſecod. *Shak. King Lear.*

To SHEAR. preter. *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn*. [ſcearan, ſcyren, Saxon. This word is more frequently written *ſheer*, but *ſheer* cannot analogically form *ſhore* or *ſhorn*: *ſhear, ſhore, ſhorn*; as *tear, tore, torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I ſhall *ſheer* the fleece. *Shak.*

Laban went to *ſheer* his ſheep. *Gen.* xxxi. 19.

When wool is new *ſhorn*, they ſet pails of water by in the ſame room to increaſe its weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To lay my head, and hollow pledge
Of all my ſtrength, in the laſcivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *ſhore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe would ſerve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *ſheer* the ſwine. *Dryd.*

May'ſt thou henceforth ſweetly ſleep!
Shear, ſwains, oh *ſhear* your ſofteſt ſheep,
To ſwell his couch! *Gay.*

O'er the congenial duſt enjoin'd to *ſhear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.

The ſharp and toothed edge of the nether chap ſtrikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper: and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he eaſily *ſheers* the graſs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect courſe.

SHEAR. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſel-
SHEARS. } dom uſed in the ſingular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *ſciſſars* a ſmaller, inſtrument of the ſame kind. *Pope* uſes *ſhears* for *ſciſſars*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herſelf, your *ſheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend ſuch ſolemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *ſhears* of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the pulſe of life? *Shakeſpeare.*

The fates prepar'd their ſharpen'd *ſheers*. *Dryd.*

When the fleece is ſhorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *ſheer*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate ſpins us longer years,
Or is in haſte to take the *ſhears*,
I know, we muſt both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy ſhould we be if we had the privilege of employing the *ſheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *ſhears*, and cut the ſylph in twain,
But airy ſubſtance ſoon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *ſhears* they felt no laſting ſmart;
They loſt but fleeces, while I loſt a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of ſheep.

When ſheep is one *ſhear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *ſhear*, four; when three, ſix; when four, eight: and, after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſhears*.

4. Wings, in *Spenſer*.

Two ſharp-wing'd *ſheers*
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenſer.*

SHEARD. *n. ſ.* [ſceard, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *ſhard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the burſting of it, not a *ſherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 14.

SHE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*.] One that clips with ſhears; particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the *ſhearers* feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the ſlaughter, patient and reſigned as a ſheep before her *ſhearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhear* and *man*.] He that ſhears.

Thy father was a plaiſterer,
And thou thyſelf a *ſhearman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. ſ.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainſworth.*

SHEATH. *n. ſ.* [ſceæðe, Saxon.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's ſword out of his *ſheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fairy Queen.*

Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel,
Which ſpares the body's *ſheath*, yet melts the ſteel? *Cleaveland.*

Swords by the lightning's ſubtile force diſtill'd,
And the cold *ſheath* with running metal fill'd. *Add.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To incloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard; to incloſe in any caſe.

This, drawn but now againſt my ſovereign's breaſt,
Before 'tis *ſheath'd* ſhall give him peace and reſt. *Waller.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His ſword the other in his boſom *ſheaths*. *Denh.*

Is this her hate to him, her love to me?
'Tis in my breaſt ſhe *ſheaths* her dagger now. *Dryd.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *ſheath* the right. *Dryd.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground, and *ſheathed* in the ſkin of his toes, whereby he preſerves them ſharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

2. [In philoſophy.] To obtund any acrid particles.

Thoſe active parts of a body are of differing natures when *ſheathed* up or wedged in amongſt others, in the texture of a concrete, and when extricated from theſe impediments. *Boyle.*

Other ſubſtances, oppoſite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, becauſe they blunt or *ſheath* thoſe ſharp ſalts; as peaſe and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fit with a ſheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *ſheathing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wiſhed that the whole navy throughout were *ſheathed* as ſome are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *adj.* [*ſheath* and *wing*.] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

Some inſects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous or *ſheathwinged* inſects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *ſheath*.] Forming a ſheath.

With a needle put aſide the ſhort and *ſheathy* caſes on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *n. ſ.*

He went to fight againſt the giant in his robe of *ſhecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they uſe to embroider the Iriſh jackets. *Spenſer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ſcedan, Saxon.]

1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill.

The painful ſervice, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname of Coriolanus. *Shakeſp.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *ſhed* a tear
In all my miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

For this is my blood which is *ſhed* for many, for the remiſſion of ſins. *Matthew*, xxvi. 28.

Some think one gen'ral ſoul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright ſun *ſheds* light in ev'ry ſtar. *Davis.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool ſimples that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing *ſheds* it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

You ſeem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My ſighs you gave him, and my tears you *ſhed*. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The conſul, not the father, *ſheds* the blood. *Dryd.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with ſpiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *ſhed* a ſolemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To ſcatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and caſt them late, are more laſting than thoſe that ſprout their leaves early, or *ſhed* them betimes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So the returning year be bleſt,
As his infant months beſtow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his ſummer's youth ſhall *ſhed*
Eternal ſweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *ſhed* moſt as they lie, and black as they ſtand. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SHED. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſhade*.]

1. A ſlight temporary covering.

The firſt Aletes born in lowly *ſhed*,
Of parents baſe, a roſe ſprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though

75

To Shear [illegible] he went out shearing and came home shorn [illegible]

Shearer [illegible]

Shears [illegible]

Sheath n. s. [illegible]

To Sheathe [illegible]

Sheathed [illegible]

Sheathing [illegible]

Sheave [illegible] (pullirusu, which seems corrupted from pulley)

To Shed v. a. [illegible] to * abroad [illegible] the grain was * [illegible] she shed tears [illegible] to * blood [illegible] the horse shed his teeth [illegible]
the antelope sheds its horns
he * his seed [illegible] (Z)

Shed n. s. [illegible]

~~Shed~~ [illegible] a * of blood [illegible]

She[illegible]

(Z) The [illegible] trees planted along the roads in Madras shed their leaves 2ce a year

Sheen వెలుగు, వెన్నెల, ప్రకాశం, తళతళ

Sheep n.s. గొర్రె, గొర్రెలు, మేక, యాటలు, in contempt తెలివిగాలమనిషి, జబ్బువాడు, పశ్వి, in theology the people జీవములు, పరమాత్మాయత్తమయిన ప్రజలు, or, as used in sacrifice మేకలు, a wolf in sheeps clothing గోముఖ (a bad man) వ్యాఘ్రం, a sheep one year old పొంతు, a black sheep భ్రష్టుడు, పాపజీవి, కులంచెడ్డిన గొడ్డు, one sickly sheep infects the flock తనకు చెడ్డకోతి వనమెల్ల చెరిచింది, Sheep, i.e. sheepskin గొర్రెతోలు,

Sheepfold గొర్రెలదొడ్డి, Sheepcote గొర్రెలదొడ్డి

Sheephook దోటి,

Sheepish తెల్లముఖం, పిరికి, సిగ్గరి, పంద,

Sheepishness సంకోచం, బిడియం,

Sheepseye (Johnson) ఆశపడిన దృష్టి {కటాక్షం / ముద్దులచూపు}, Massingers Maid of Honour act 4 scene 5 speech 5

Sheepshearing గొర్రెల బొచ్చు కోసుకొనే పండుగ,

Sheepstealer గొర్రెముచ్చు, పోకిరి

Sheepwalk పాడు, అడవిపొలం, పొల్లు,

Sheer adj పుత్త, పట్టి, శుద్ధమైన, పచ్చి, కేవల,

Sheer adv. బొత్తిగా, కేవలంగా,

To Sheer off పారిపోవుట, తొలిపో, జారిపో

Sheet n.s. దుప్పటి, చాప, పొరువ, మంచముమీది దుప్పటి, of paper తావు, కాకితం, a folded sheet of paper సంచిక, a book in sheets జిల్దుకట్టని పుస్తకం, the following sheets అనగా యీ పుస్తకం, of copper రాగితగుడు, రేకు, sheet lead సీసపు రేకు, sheet glass పెద్ద అద్దపు బిళ్ల, of water నీళ్లు, మడుగు, సముద్రం, జలమయం, of rain జోరువాన + చిత్తడి, in sea language తాళ్లు, this is one * of cultivation ~~మైదానం~~ ఏకపైరుగా వున్నది, a sheeted cow బల్లిగా నల్ల, a * of water the country was all one * of water దేశమంతా జలమయం, నీళ్లలో మునిగినది, a * of rain జడివాన = లాభనష్టాలు, the balance sheet జమ, ఆదాయవ్యయం, నరవ =

Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
With jaſper floor'd, and carved cedar ciel'd;
Yet ſhall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *ſheds* of reeds which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

In ſuch a ſeaſon born, when ſcarce a *ſhed*
Could be obtain'd to ſhelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

So all our minds with his conſpire to grace
The Gentiles great apoſtle, and deface
Thoſe ſtate-obſcuring *ſheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely *ſheds*
With twining oſiers fenc'd, and moſs their beds. *Dryden.*

An hoſpitable houſe they found,
A homely *ſhed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and ſtraw together bound. *Dryden.*

Then out he ſteals, and finds where by the head
Their horſe hung faſten'd underneath a *ſhed*. *Betterton.*

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *ſhed*. *Swift.*

Weak as the Roman chief, who ſtrove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By caſing a low *ſhed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte.*

2. [In compoſition.] Effuſion; as blood-*ſhed*.

SHE'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds.

A *ſhedder* of blood ſhall ſurely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only
SHEE'NY. } the old pronunciation of *ſhine.*] Bright; glittering; ſhewy. A word now not in uſe.

That lewd ribbald, with vile luſt advanc'd,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and *ſheen*. *Fairy Q.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the foreſt, that he might be ſeen
Of the wild beaſts, in his new glory *ſheen*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or ſpangled ſtar-light *ſheen*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Up aroſe each warrior bold and brave,
Gliſtering in filed ſteel and armour *ſheen*. *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *ſheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier dank,
My ſliding chariot ſtays,
Which ſet with agat, or the azure *ſheen*,
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's ſons beſiege the wall
Of *ſheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. Not now uſed.

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in celeſtial *ſheen*. *Milton.*

Far above, in ſpangled *ſheen*,
Celeſtial Cupid, her fam'd ſon, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Pſyche ſweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep*. [ſceap, Saxon, of which the plural was ſeep; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence.

Fire the brambles, ſnare the birds, and ſteep
In wholeſome water-falls the fleecy *ſheep*. *Dryden.*

Of ſubſtances there are two ſorts of ideas; one of ſingle ſubſtances, as they exiſt ſeparately, as a man, or *ſheep*. *Locke.*

2. [In contempt.] A fooliſh ſilly fellow. *Ainſworth.*

3. [In theology.] The people, conſidered as under the direction of God, or of their paſtor.

We are his people, and the *ſheep* of his paſture. *Pſalms.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty thefts.

Shew your knave's viſage, with a pox to you; ſhew your *ſheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shak.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief.

His gate like a *ſheepbiter* fleering aſide. *Tuſſer.*

Wouldſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſcally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*

There are political *ſheepbiters* as well as paſtoral; betrayers of public truſts as well as of private. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHE'EPCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for ſheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots*, and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot*, or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot* none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are incloſed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain;
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd, and the ſhepherd ſlain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole, by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a croſier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheep-hook*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs, and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs*. *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] A feeder of ſheep.

A nobleman was a great graſier and *ſheepmaſter*. *Bacon.*

SHEE'PSHEARING. *n. ſ* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEEP'S EYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth, whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part *ſheepwalks* and folds. *Milton.*

SHEER. *adj.* [ſcyn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If ſhe ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in uſe, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut *ſheer*. *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one ſlight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ſceat, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts*, x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [*ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Dict.*—Dryden ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets*. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime
As could be cramm'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and all. *Shak.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shak. King Lear.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

An azure *ſheet* it ruſhes broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomſon.*

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

To this the following *ſheets* are intended for a full and diſtinct anſwer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-*anchor. n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.
3. To cover as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou browsed'st. *Shakespeare.*

SHE'KEL. *n. s.* [.שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *sheckle* on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;
Able death's worst command to overdoe,
Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of brass. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *n. s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

SHELF. *n. s.* [ſcylf, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *shelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water

Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their having now fully escaped the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and quicksands. *Boyle.*

Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former *shelf*;
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelfs*, probably by negligence.

He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *shelfs*, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

Glides by the syrens cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this passage; perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. s.* [ſcyll ſceall, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the eolipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the *shell*, and reached the waters, it rarefied them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.

Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
And in their loose attires do swell.
Ben Jonson's Cataline.

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails:
Venus, in her *shell* before him,
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryd. Albion.*

The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*

He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
And, when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

6. The outer part of an house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection.
Addison on Italy.

7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.

The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *n. s.* A kind of wild duck.

To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHE'LLFISH. *n. s.* [*shell* and *fish.*] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

The shells being found, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviæ of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *shell.*]

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men, and all animals, were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued, till their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *shell*; *Davies* from ſcylꝺ, a shield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeple-high stood propt upon the main. *Dryd.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalm* lxi. 3.

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
Denham.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come.
Young.

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ster's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryd.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter.*] Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakespeare.*

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
Addison.

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent.* [ſcenꝺan, Saxon; *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for winter, another for Lent.
Tusser.

Shepherds, should it not *yshent*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryd.*

2. [illegible]

Sheet anchor పెద్దలంగరు। జేను। is the technical name। రక్షణం। this promise is the * of our hopes ఆ యనమాటె మాకు దిక్కు। మాకు పట్టుకొమ్మగా వున్నది।

Shekel రూకె। సెరెడు। రూపాయి అంత। as meaning both weight and money తులములవంటి

Shelf అర। అట్టువ। అటుక। అంతస్సు। గూడు। తాబందుబల్ల। మన్ను। or sand bank యిసుకదిబ్బ। సముద్రమందువకకొండరాయి। in a rock కొండరాతి లొవుండేవకపేటు। laid on the shelf (in a bookcase బల్ల) వకమూలపడ్డ। it was laid on the shelf, or it was neglected మూల యింట్లోనమూతపడ్డది। a set of shelves అల్మారా।

Shell - n - s - of a fruit &c. చిప్ప। పెచక। ముట్టె। బుర్ర। of certain seeds పొట్టు। పొటుప। of a fish గుల్ల। గవ్వ। of a tamarind పెరడు। a cocoanut shell టెంకా। a ladle formed of a cocoanut shell కొబ్బిపిడత। a bivalve ఆలుచిప్ప। shell కప్పుచిప్ప। the sacred shell used as a trumpet in worship, and by some mendicants, శంఖం। సంకు। a cowry, less than a farthing గవ్వ। a large cowry బొరుగవ్వ। egg shell గుడ్డుపెంకు। shell of a house మొండిగోడలు। in poetry, a lyre, వీణ। తంబుర।

To Shell వొలుచుట। to * almonds చితకొట్టుట। they shelled the town all night (shelled వలిచిన)

Shell fish నత్తగుల్ల। సిపిగుల్లలు। ముత్యపుగాయులు। Shell eater గుల్లకొంగ లొత్తనాయ్యిగాడు

Shelled almonds బాదాముపప్పు shelled nuts

Shelly గుల్లలుగల। Shell-lac [illegible] Tariff.

Shelter n.s. రక్షణ। (ఆస్పదము।) నీడ। దిక్కు। మరుగు। to give * రక్షించుట। కాచుట। To take * ఆశ్రయించుట a promise of protection అభయహస్తం।

To Shelter రక్షించుట। కాచుట। నీడనిచ్చుట। he sheltered himself

Shelterless దిక్కుమాలిన।

Shelving వంగిన। వంపుగావుండె। a * roof కురుమాడు। తాటాకం। తాటాకపేరం। a * rock వాపబల్ల। Shent = ruined

P. says [illegible]

Shepherd [illegible] Or lover [illegible]

Shepherdess [illegible]

Sherbet [illegible]

Sherd [illegible]

Sheriff [illegible] This is [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] See Provost. [illegible]

Sherry [illegible]

Shew. see Show

Shibboleth [illegible]

Shield [illegible]

To Shield [illegible] to shield'4 [illegible]

Shift v. n. [illegible] I must s. for myself [illegible] they shifted for themselves [illegible] I shifted to that hou[se] [illegible] I shifted from that house [illegible] I cannot s. without this [illegible] the boy is now old enough to s. for himself [illegible] I cannot [illegible] you, you must s. for yourself ... (Z)

Shift v. a. [illegible] he shifted his ground [illegible] to s. off [illegible]

Shift n. s. expedient [illegible] or dress [illegible]* [illegible] he was put to his shifts [illegible] he made s. to do it [illegible] he makes s. with small wages [illegible] they had no shift but this [illegible] shiftless, or helpless (Paley) [illegible]

* [illegible]

(Z) An infant cannot s. for itself [illegible] a dog always [illegible]

[illegible]

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Fairy Queen.*

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*:
Disleal knight! whose coward courage chose
To wreck itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;
How in my words soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. s.* [sceap, sheep, and hyrd, a keeper, Saxon, sceaphyrd.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not sheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakesp.*

A *shepherd* next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *shepherd*'s tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. s.* [from *shepherd*.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise lived many years; but, discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country russet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle*. *n. s.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purse*, or *Pouch*. *n. s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS *Rod*. *n. s.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. s.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. s.* [sceard, Saxon.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryd.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [scyre gerefa, Saxon; from scyre, a shire, and reve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is entrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shak.*

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY.
SHE'RIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP.
SHE'RIFFWICK. } *n. s.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS.
SHERRIS *Sack*.
SHE'RRY. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of *Spanish* wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shak.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shakespeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. s.* [from sceadan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. s.* [scyld, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shak. Coriol.*

His pond'rous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

2. One that gives protection or security.

3. Defence; protection.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er a woman's shape
Doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryd.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakesp.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *skipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milt.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off*. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SHIFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
Shakespeare's King John.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milt.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it. *Add.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts.
Denham.

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

SHI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *shift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down.
Milton.

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *shift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SHI'LLING. *n. s.* [ꞅcylling, Saxon and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound; and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence.
Young.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't.
Congreve's Way of the World.

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *shy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. s.* [ꞅcina, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I shone, I have shone*; sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [ꞅcinan, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that stood
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with *shining* rock. *Milt.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine*. *Milt.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre.
Denham.

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.
Shakespeare.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer.* v. 28.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air.
Pope.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in ev'ry thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality.
Addison's Freeholder.

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numbers*, vi. 25.

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us.
Wisdom, v. 6.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose.
Locke.

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine?
Pope.

SHI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *shy.*] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*schindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles*, and wainscot. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. s.* Wants the singular. [*cingulum*, Lat. *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *shine.*] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare.
Fairy Queen.

The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By th' second hour of th' morn.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were asham'd to fear. *Dryd.*

SHIP. [ꞅcip, ꞅcyp, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

Shiftless దిక్కుమాలిన|చేతకాని (See Crabbe, vol. 5. 243, In vain he tried the shiftless lad to guide.)

Shilling. అరరూపాయికి సమానమైన రూక|యిరువై shillings వక Pound అవును| Pound లో యిరువయోవ భాగం|ముఖ్యంగా యీ shilling అనేమాట చదవడమునువారు|యేలాగంటే £12..10..0 అనగా twelve pound ten – యేమంటే Ten shillings £0-4-6 అనగా four and sixpence యేమంటే four shillings and six pence

To shilly shally అటువిటు పొద్దుపుచ్చుట|

Shimmer ప్రకాశం|నిగనిగ| To shimmer – see Eng-Germ Dict

Shin n. s. గుర్రపుముఖం అనే మొదటి (this literally means the horses face, but is the one usual word) I have broken my shin నాకాలి గుర్రపుముఖము విరిగిపోయినది

To Shine v. n. తేజరిల్లుట|ప్రకాశించుట|వెలుగుయిచ్చుట|మెరిసినది| to s. forth or be manifested వెలసిల్లుట|సాక్షాత్కరించుట| the sun shines fiercely యెండ మహా కాస్తుంది| the moon shines వెన్నెల కాస్తుంది| to s. into or irradiate వెలిగించుట|

Shine n. s. ప్రకాశం|కాంతి or pride అహంకారం|జంబం|గర్వం Shingles *

Shining adj. ప్రకాశంగల|మెరిసిన|

Ship n. s. ఓడ|

To Ship v. a. ఓడమీద యెక్కించుట|

Ship (an affix) వారు, as. His Lordship దేవరవారు|దొరగారు cousin ship మేనరికం

* Shingles ప్రారసపలక| or pebbles పలుపరాళ్లు or scab ప్రుంట్లు

On shipboard ఓడమీద। he went on shipboard ఓడమీదికిపోయినాడు।

Shipment n.s. యెగుమతి। సరుకులు। సరుకులు ఓడమీద యెక్కించడం।

Shipper ఓడబేవరి। అనగా వర్తకుడు। Shipping ఓడలు, ఓడవర్తనం

Shippon i.e. outhouse, or shed కొంప। పెరడు। దొడ్డి ("a cow house" Ash)

Shipwreck ఓడమునిగిపోవడం। నష్టం। ఓడభంగం। ముప్పెం। He has suffered shipwreck ఓడము నిగిపోయినది। to make s. బద్దలయిపోవు। పనిచెడిపుండు। shipwrecked metaphorically హతశ్రీ। To be shipwrecked అవిసిపోవు।

To Shipwreck ఓడను ముంచు। పడవము నిగేలాగు చేసే। he made s. of all his former piety (manu. 6. 42.) తపముంతయు పాడిపోవగ హతశ్రీ।

Shipwrecked పనిచెడిన। ఓడమునిగినట్టి a s. man ఓడమునిగినవాడు।

Ship wright ఓడలు కట్టే పని చేసే వడ్లవాడు।

Shire n.s. వంతు। దేశం।

Shirt n.s. లో కోకా మొగవాండ్లు లో బట్టలు। పడుపు। he was stript to his s. వాన్నిమొ లబట్టలు తోడిచిపెట్టినారు they brought him in his s. మొలబట్టలుతో నే తీసు కునివచ్చినారు। a flannel banyan బంగీ? a habit * స్త్రీలు ... ।

Shirtless- వ్రేంటుకి బట్టలేని। కట్టుకోకలేని।

Shittim i.e. Cassia Lignea తుమ్మచెట్టు। (after a long enquiry this word, meaning Cassia lignea seems to be the truth) = పాలటేకు కర్రభేదము. Kitto (Royle) says Sissoo Wood (యిరుగుడు చెట్టు... D† (At) uses the word untranslated

Shiver-n-s- బద్ద। తునక (వ్రయ్య)।

To Shiver-v-n- వణకుచుంట। జలదరించుట। I * with the cold వెన్నులో తిమ్మిరిగా వున్నది।

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryd.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip* carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*.
Shakeſpeare.

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.
Shakeſpeare.

The ſun no ſooner ſhall the mountains touch,
But we will *ſhip* him hence. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In Portugal, men ſpent with age, ſo as they cannot hope for above a year, *ſhip* themſelves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

3. It is ſometimes enforced by *off*.

A ſingle leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ſhip off* ſenates to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the ſea into the Arno, gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *ſhipped off*. *Addiſon.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: *a ſhipboard, on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip.

Let him go *on ſhipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their ſtarboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What doſt thou make *a ſhipboard?* To what end?
Dryden.

Ovid, writing from *on ſhipboard* to his friends, excuſed the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ſhip.

They have made all thy *ſhipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make maſts. *Ez[illegible].* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy*.] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *ſhipboy*'s ſemblance hath diſguis'd me quite.
Shakeſpeare.

SHI'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man*.] Sailor; ſeaman.

I myſelf have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *ſhipman*'s card. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hiram ſent in the navy *ſhipmen* that had knowledge of the ſea. 1 *Kings*, ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip.

The *ſhipmaſter* came to him, and ſaid unto him, What meaneſt thou, O ſleeper! ariſe, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhip*.]

1. Veſſels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæſar's invaſion of this land, the Britons had not any *ſhipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the ſtrength of our *ſhipping*, have for many ages paſt made us a match for the greateſt of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the ſtrongeſt at ſea. *Temple.*

Fiſhes firſt to *ſhipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

They took *ſhipping* and came to Capernaum, ſeeking for Jeſus. *Jo.* vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck*.]

1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean firſt
Spread their new ſails, when *ſhipwreck* was the worſt. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *ſhipwrecks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſea war coſt the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans ſeven hundred, including their *ſhipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *ſhipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage.

Holding faith and a good conſcience, which ſome having put away, concerning faith, have made *ſhipwreck*. 1 *Timothy*, i.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows.

Whence the ſun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking ſtorms and direful thunders break.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canſt ſtill the raging of the ſeas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempeſts ceaſe,
Redeem my *ſhipwreck'd* ſoul from raging guſts
Of cruel paſſion and deceitful luſts. *Prior.*

A ſquare piece of marble ſhews itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were *ſhipwrecked*. *Addiſon.*

3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.
Shakeſpeare.

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright*.] A builder of ſhips.

Why ſuch impreſs of *ſhipwrights*, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

A miſerable ſhame it were for our *ſhipwrights*, if they did not exceed all other in the ſetting up of our royal ſhips. *Raleigh.*

Vaſt numbers of ſhips in our harbours, and *ſhipwrights* in our ſea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *ſhipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *ſhipwright* ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcıꞃ, from ꞅcıꞃan, to divide, Saxon.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *ſhire*.
Fairy Queen.

The noble youths from diſtant *ſhires* reſort.
Prior.

SHIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhiert*, Daniſh; ꞅcẏꞃc, ꞅcẏꞃıc, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *ſhirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I take but two *ſhirts* out with me, and I mean not to ſweat extraordinarily. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When we lay next us what we hold moſt dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *ſhirts* we wear,
And cleaving miſchiefs. *Dryden.*

Several perſons in December had nothing over their ſhoulders but their *ſhirts*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt.

Ah! for ſo many ſouls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with fleſh, and warm'd with vital blood
But naked now, or *ſhirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhirt*.] Wanting a ſhirt.

Linſey-woolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and *ſhirtleſs* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderneſs the *ſhittah*-tree.
Iſaiah, xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers ſkins and *ſhittim*-wood. *Exodus.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *ſhuttlecock*. Of *ſhittle* or *ſhuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *ſchutteln*, German, to ſhake; or ꞅceaꞇan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *ſhuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the inſtrument in weaving, and ſoftened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not diſcharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *ſhittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his buſineſs. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchyve*, Dutch.]

1. A ſlice of bread.

Eaſy it is
Of a cut loaf to ſteal a *ſhive*.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance.

Shavings made by the plane are in ſome things differing from thoſe *ſhives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harſh noiſe will ſet the teeth on edge, and make all the body *ſhiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palſy 's this,
Which makes the boughs diveſt their bliſs?
And, that they might her footſteps ſtraw,
Drop their leaves with *ſhivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*
Why ſtand we longer *ſhivering* under fear?
Milton.

The

The man that shiver'd on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shiv'ring* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Hadst thou been aught but goss'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shak. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milt.*

Show'rs of granados rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel;
A thousand ways at once the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers.* *Shakespeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. s.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling there would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. s.* [ſcole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people which go on to populate without foreseeing means of sustentation, once in an age they discharge part of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routes and *shoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals.* *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*;
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals.* *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

He heaves them off the *sholes.* *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *sholes* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which sausens and fish did *shole.* *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea
Tost up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Those who live
Where with his *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dry.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. s.* [*choc*, Fr. *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Tho' the *shock*
Of fighting elements, on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any such man, that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continued vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain. *Blackmore.*

Such is the haughty man; his tow'ring soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock.* *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock.* *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock.* *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, Sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in in his season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne. *Sandys.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [from *shagg.*] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet, if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advice him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, shields to shields oppos'd;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterite and participle passive of *To shoe.*

Strong axletree'd cart that is clouted and *shod.* *Tusser.*

SHOE. *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon.* [ſceo, ſceoe, Saxon; *schoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shak. Henry VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite *I shod*; participle passive *shod.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakespeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing.* *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn.*]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

† 2 Any

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Shiver - v - a - బద్దలకొట్టుట। పగలకొట్టుట। తుతునకలుచేయుట। చిందరవందరచేయుట। చితకకొట్టుట।

Shivered బద్దలయిన। శకలములయిన। ప్రయ్యలయిన। పగలిన।

Shoal - n - s - a crowd గుంపు, చేపలగోరస అనగా గుంపు। of rocks in the sea పర్వతం। కొండ। మెరక। shoal water లోతులేనినీళ్లు

To Shoal - v - n - లోతుతక్కువకావడం।

Shock - n - s - దెబ్బ। పోటుదెబ్బ। this gave a great shock అఘోరపడ్డాడు। అసహించినాడు। పెద్దమోసంచేసింది। in battle సంఘాతనం। to join in battle * దొట్టుట। a * of corn కుప్ప। మోపు। వట్టి (కట్ట) బొంపం। a * of hair కు

బురు। బుంబురులు। shock headed చింపిరి। a shock dog చింపిరి బొచ్చుగలచిన్నకుక్క – he was scarcely able to sustain the * అఘోరపడ్డాడు।

To Shock v - a - కదిలించుట। దెబ్బకొట్టు అల్లాడించుట। అఘోరపడేలాగుచేయుట। మానుపట్టుట।

Shocked కదిలిన। అఘోరించిన। మానుపడ్డ। all of them were * అందరికిబొల్లుమనింది। I am quite * at you అకటా। కటకటా। శివశివా।

Shocking అఘోరమైన। చెడ్డ। పాపిష్టి వల్లకాని అయోసకరమైన। a * idea సింహస్వప్నం। a * story పాడుమాట it is a * sight చూడపాపం। Sumati 15. this is a

Shockingly అతిఘోరంగా, వల్లకాకుండా మహా। బ్రహ్మాండంగా ప్రాణాంతకంగాచేసేలాగు।

Shod నాళములుకట్టిన। చెప్పువేసుకొన్న। చెప్పులతొడుకొన్న। the horse has been shod గుర్రమునకులాడం కట్టినారు। a staff shod with iron పొన్నువేసినదుడ్డుకర్ర। he went over the river dry shod కాలుతడవనిదై యేరునుదాటినాడు।

Shoe - n - s - చెప్పు। పైజారు। జోడు। plural జోడ్లు। ముచ్చెలు। చెప్పులు। పాదరక్ష। you now stand in his shoes అతనిపుద్యోగం నీకు దొరికింది। అతనిమారుగానున్నావు। a horse shoe లాడం। "In the absence of Rama the hero Bharata as his representative was installed with his shoes. See Ramay: book 2. at the end.

the Shoe flower దాసనిపుష్పం। జపాపుష్పం। జపపుష్పము। ఓడ్రపుష్పము

To Shoe -v-a- లాడం తగిలించుట।

Shoeboy - చెప్పులుసాఫుచేశేవాడు।

Shoe flower దాసానిపువ్వు।

Shoeing horn చెప్పులుతొడుక్కొన్నప్పుడుచేత్లోపట్టేఆయుధం।

Shoemaker చెప్పులుకుట్టేవాడు। మాదిగవాడు। of the *caste మాదిగ।

Shoetye చెప్పులకుకట్టేఫీటా।

Shone అనగా to shine అనేక్రియకుభూతకాలం।

Shoodra శూద్రుడు।

Shook అనగా to shake అనేక్రియకుభూతకాలం।

To Shoot -v-a- వేయుట। యెగుచుట। విడుచుట। they shot him అతనికొట్టిరి। తుపాకితో చంపిరి। or lock a bolt సెక్కించుట। గడియవేయుట। the snake shot out its tongue నాలుకచాచింది

To Shoot -v-n- నిగుడుట। or grow యెదుగుట। she shot up into a woman పెద్దమనిషిఅయినది। it shot into three branches మూడుకొమ్మలయ్యెది। the boat shot past him దాటిపోయింది। or bird బిగిరించుట। ములుకతావడం। or throb సలపరించుట। a shooting star వాలుచుక్క। a shooting pain శూలనొప్పి। she shot across the garden i.e ran through

Shoot -n-s- చిగురువెన్ను। కంకి। తీగ। తేగ। నాము। నారు। మొక్క। మొవ్వు।

2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated; any thing uſed as a medium: in contempt.

Moſt of our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like whifflers, and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant ſhoeing-horn for above theſe twenty years. I ſerved my miſtreſs in that capacity above five of the number before ſhe was ſhod. Though ſhe had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myſelf the beſt ſhoe in her ſhop. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

A cobler or *ſhoemaker* may find ſome little fault with the latchet of a ſhoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is ſuch as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The riband with which women tie their ſhoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the ſhadow of your *ſhoetye.* *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *ſhog*, caſts all the hair before. *Dryd.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digeſting balneum, where all the heavier lees may ſubſide, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not diſturbed by any ſuch rude and violent *ſhogs* that would ruffle and break all the little ſtamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

After it is waſhed, they put the remnant into a wooden diſh, the which they ſoftly *ſhog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy ſubſtance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *ſhine.*

All his father in him *ſhone.* *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry participle paſſive, of *ſhake.*

Taxallan, *ſhook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite *I ſhot*; participle *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Sax.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To diſcharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witleſs youth,
That which I owe is loſt; but if you pleaſe
To *ſhoot* an arrow that ſelf way
Which you did *ſhoot* the firſt, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakeſpeare.*

This murtherous ſhaft that's *ſhot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our ſafeſt way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakeſpeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited ſtill,
And from about her *ſhot* darts of deſire
Into all eyes to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milton.*

3. To let off: uſed of the inſtrument.

The men *ſhoot* ſtrong ſhoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *ſhot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts ſhould make examples,
Which, like a warning-piece, muſt be *ſhot* off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtrike with any thing ſhot.

Not an hand ſhall touch the mount, but he ſhall be ſtoned or *ſhot* through. *Exodus,* xix. 13.

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themſelves, neither *ſhoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezek.* xxxi. 14.

A grain of muſtard groweth up and *ſhooteth* out great branches. *Mark,* iv. 32.

Tell like a tall old oak how learning *ſhoots*
To heav'n her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth.

That gently warms
The univerſe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unſeen,
Shoots inviſible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton.*

Ye, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the ſecret ſnake that *ſhoots* a ſting. *Dryd.*

The laſt had a ſtar upon its breaſt, which *ſhot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar luſtre. *Addiſon.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *ſhoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

7. To puſh ſuddenly. So we ſay, to *ſhoot* a bolt or lock.

I have laughed ſometimes when I have reflected on thoſe men who have *ſhot* themſelves into the world; ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe; and ſome hiſſed off, quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And in the moment *ſhoot* him on the ground. *Dr.*

8. To puſh forward.

They that ſee me *ſhoot* out the lip, they ſhake the head. *Pſalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood, that are *ſhot*, that is, planed, or elſe pared with a paring chiſſel. *Moxon.*

10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

Thus having ſaid, ſhe ſinks beneath the ground
With furious haſte, and *ſhoots* the Stygian ſound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ſhooting, or emitting a miſſile weapon.

The archers have ſorely grieved him, and *ſhot* at him. *Geneſis.*

When he has *ſhot* his beſt, he is ſure that none ever did *ſhoot* better. *Temple.*

A ſhining harveſt either hoſt diſplays,
And *ſhoots* againſt the ſun with equal rays. *Dryd.*

When you *ſhoot*, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the ſun do not willingly deſcend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *ſhoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *ſhoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *ſhoots*,
And juſt as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleaveland.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees. *Dryd.*

Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again,
But the wild olive *ſhoots*, and ſhades th' ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
Till *ſhooting* out with legs, and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *ſhoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addiſon.*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiſcuous *ſhoot*,
Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itſelf into any ſhape.

If the menſtruum be overcharged, metals will *ſhoot* into cryſtals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled, and placed in cold conſervatories, it will cryſtallize and *ſhoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude maſs will *ſhoot* itſelf into ſeveral forms, till it make an habitable world: the ſteady hand of providence being the inviſible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory.*

Expreſſed juices of plants, boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, and ſet into a cool place, the eſſential ſalt will *ſhoot* upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To be emitted.

There *ſhot* a ſtreaming lamp along the ſky,
Which on the winged lightning ſeem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *ſhoot* from the ſun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thouſand miles in the ſecond of a minute, they ſtand aghaſt at ſuch talk. *Watts.*

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immenſe. *Thomſon.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *ſhoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This valley of the Tirol lies incloſed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominions *ſhoot* out into ſeveral branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. To paſs as an arrow.

Thy words *ſhoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my reſolves, and turn me all to love. *Addiſ.*

7. To become any thing by ſudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpiritous fiery ſpume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *ſhoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light. *Milt.*

Let me but live to ſhadow this young plant
From blites and ſtorms: he'll ſoon *ſhoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move ſwiftly along.

A *ſhooting* ſtar in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradiſe
Into a gulf *ſhot* under ground, till part
Roſe up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At firſt ſhe flutters, but at length ſhe ſprings
To ſmoother flight, and *ſhoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whiſtling as ſhe flies,
She ſtops and liſtens, and *ſhoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heaven's imperious queen *ſhot* down from high;
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *ſhoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, ſwiftly *ſhoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noiſy throng. *Gay.*

Not half ſo ſwiftly *ſhoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance.

The Turkiſh bow giveth a very forcible *ſhoot*, inſomuch as the arrow hath pierced a ſteel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike, with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument.

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will ſcare the herd, and ſo my *ſhoot* is loſt. *Shak.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And ſhooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I ſave my credit in the *ſhoot*;
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shak.*

As a country-fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a ſnake that bit him. *L'Eſtr.*

3. [*ſcheuten,* Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water-boughs. *Bacon.*

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe cluſters from the tender *ſhoots.* *Milt.*

Prune off superfluous branches, and *shoots* of this second spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evelyn.*

The hook she bore
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

Pride push'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root. *Harte.*

SHOO'TER. *n. s.* [from *shoot.*] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contest
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. s.* [ſceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, French; *shopa*, low Lat. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops.* *Shak.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South's Serm.*

What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so senseless of these great things that are coming so fast upon us! *Law.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakespeare.*

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*shop* and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hud.*

It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till the late age was it ever known that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHO'PBOOK. *n. s.* [*shop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it, as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook.* *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *n. s.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHO'PMAN. *n. s.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryd.*

SHORE. The preterite of *shear.*

I'm glad thy father 's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE. *n. s.* [ſcone, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore.* *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain: properly *sewer.*

4. [*schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts's Logick.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RELING. *n. s.* [from *shear*, *shore.*] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*: with *of.*

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryd.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryd.*

SHORT. *adj.* [ſceopt, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because of darkness. *Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st
Live well; how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short of* your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but, *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I atttain! *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short of* science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short of* the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South's Sermons.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short of* life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short of* him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short of* the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short of* an universal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall *short of* those who border upon them in strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but, using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuth.*

Doing is expresly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short of* it. *South's Sermons.*

The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short of* the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *More.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

They, *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryd.*

9. Not

~~Shooting pain~~ శూలనొప్పి, చురుక్కునొప్పి।

Shop -n-s- అంగడి, దూకాణం, కోమటియిల్లు, a range of shops బా-
జారు, a whole~~sale~~sale * మండి, మణిగ, మళిగె, a carpenter's *
వడ్లసాల, a smiths shop యినపసాల,

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Shop board అంగడిబల్ల।

Shopkeeper అంగడివాడు, వర్తకుడు, కోమటి।

Shoplifter వుతకై యెత్తి దోచుకునేవాడు, అంగట్లో బేరబడేవాంగ।

Shop man అంగడిలోపనివాడు, వర్తకుడు।

Shopping కొనుక్కోవడం, to go a shopping కావలశినసరుకులు యెక్కడ అక్కడ
అంగళ్లలో తిరుగుట।

Shopwoman వర్తకపురాలు।

"or Sewer" Johns N°3

Shore n-s- తీరం, దరి, ప్రేడ్డు, కట్ట, గట్టు, మెట్టు, or prop వాసం, స్తంభం, common
shore కాలవ, (బహిర్భూమి, Sally (English) 1.85) to go to the common shore కాలువతట్టుకుపోవుట, the
ship got on shore గట్టు యెక్కింది। A shored tree
To prop or prop ముట్టుకాయుట వేసుట

Shoreless దరిలేని, దరిమేరలేని, దురంతమయిన, అపారమయిన

Shorn కోసికొన్న, బోడి, shorn of his beams గలతేజస్సులయి, నష్టజులై।

Short adj పొడుగులేని, పొట్టి, కురుచ, కురుదల, కొంచెమైన, గుజ్జు, మొండి, short and squat
or deficient తక్కువ, పిబ్బిగావుండే, వెలితిగావుండే, in a short time యింతలో, కొంచెం
తుండపొట్టిమనిషి, బుడిగిగావుండే, in a short time ... చెప్పుతాను, in short
సేపటికి, in short వెయ్యిమాటవేల, రెండుముక్కలలచెప్పుతాను, to cut the affair short
they are coming వస్తున్నారులే, వస్తారుమరి, to cut the affair short
సారాంశంలో. a short syllable మాత్ర, లఘువు, హ్రస్వమైన, to
హానింపించుట। a short syllable ... he made short work
come short of, or fail వంచించిపోవుట, he made short work అన్నట్టుగానే అంతొవనేపరి
(Vema) మెమ్మరికొంత యెడుగుదియుకుపైకినాడు అన్నట్టుగానే, to fall short తక్కువవడం (తప్పుట, తగ్గుట)
యరాయరుంచెదగొట్టినాడు, to fall short the shortest way దాంట్లో
They went round while I went the shortest way దాంట్లో
చుట్టుకొని వెళ్లినారు నేను అడ్డదోవను పోయినాను

Short n. s. ఛందమందు లఘువు. the short and the long of it is that he will not come మెట్టుకు వాడు రాడు, వెయ్యి మాటలు యేల అతడు రాడు, in short యేమంటే, కద్దాను, తుదకు, పరంతు. shorts అనగా breeches
Shortcomings త్రిప్పులు లోపములు, మానుకొనం జనవస్సిన పాపము
To Shorten తక్కువచేయుట, కురుచచేయుట, కొంచెంచేయుట, సంక్షేపంగాచేయుట, ఉపసంహరించుట. this shortened his days దానివల్ల చచ్చినాడు
Short hand సంకేతికలిపి, సాంకేతికం, అక్షరములతో వ్రాసుకొనుండ గుర్తులచేత మాటలు తెలియచేసే శాస్త్రం.
Short lived అల్పాయుస్సు.
Shortly కొంచెంసేపటికి, కొన్నాళ్ళకు. shortly after, ఇంతలో
Shortness కురుచతనం, పొట్టితనం, సంక్షేపం, లేమి, తక్కువ.
Shortribs డొక్క.
Shortsighted { యిక్కరించిచూచే, * conduct అవివేకం.
he is * వానికి దూరదృష్టిలేదు, వాని దృష్టి కానాదూరంపారదు

9. Not fetching a compaſs.

So ſoon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſhelfs, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

For, turning *ſhort*, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryd.*

10. Not going ſo far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is ſhorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the ſheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *ſhort*; the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryd.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

The *ſhort* and long is, our play is preferr'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *ſhort*, ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Repentance is, in *ſhort*, nothing but a turning from ſin to God; the caſting off all our former evils, and, inſtead thereof, conſtantly practiſing all thoſe chriſtian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on 't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *ſhort*, reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort*, without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryd.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being found in a ſalvable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Norris.*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort*, to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and ſenſeleſs, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope, and *ſhort*-enduring joy. *Dryd.*

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates for a *ſhort*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

Becauſe they ſee it is not fit or poſſible that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reigns of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilſt our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of ſtill eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.

The Iriſh dwell altogether by their ſepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will; whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſer.*

To be known, *ſhortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shak.*

Here, where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Diſhoneſt with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryd.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand*, and ſhould by no means practiſe it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live*.] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhortliv'd* ſon!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with ſhame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy's Sermons.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A piercing torment that *ſhortlived* pleaſure of yours muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addiſon.*

All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* praiſes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be ſtill fed with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

Then palaces ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time. It is commonly uſed relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* ſeems to uſe it abſolutely.

I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* too. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *ſhortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force as well as grace of arguments depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *ſhortneſs* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to compriſe much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs* pleaſe me well. *Shakeſpeare.*

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being moſt eaſy for their memories, by reaſon of their *ſhortneſs*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatſoever is above theſe, proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and eaſineſs of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtanding's aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, it is an eaſy inference. *Glanville.*

It may be eaſily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHORTRI'BS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs*.] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right ſide, ſlanting by his *ſhortribs* under the muſcles. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SHORTSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.

Shortſighted men ſee remote objects beſt in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting eyes. *Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

The fooliſh and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where. *Denham.*

Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison's Spectator.*

SHORTWA'ISTED. *adj.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body.

Duckiegg'd, *shortwaisted*, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juvenal*

SHORTWI'NDED. *adj.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded.* *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Sh. Henry IV.*

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unsavory diseases. *May's Vir.*

SHORTWI'NGED. *adj.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings. Hawks are divided into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot.*

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *shot* up from a vernal show'r. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Sometimes they *shot* out in length, like rivers; and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch; from *shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot.* *Hayward.*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot.* *Genesis*, xxi. 16.

4. [*escot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*;
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;
But, a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot.* *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. s.* [ʃceota, Saxon; *trutta minor*, Latin.] A fish.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwal, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*shot* and *free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here 's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.
3. Unpunished.

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ʃcufan, Saxon; *schuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakespeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakespeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers feast,
And *shove* away the worthy hidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, he *shoved* his boat.
3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a rev'rend sire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You 've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank, your fill;

Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

SHO'VEL. *n. s.* [ʃcofl, Saxon; *schoeffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel*, and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his janizaries. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derb.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER or *Shovelard.* *n. s.* [from *shovel*; *platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Musæum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers*, feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scude*, Dutch; ʃceolban, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed:
2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my business or duty to go.
3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou*

Shortsightedness ఎక్కెరిచూపు, or folly అవివేకము

Shortspoken గుండమనిషి, మొండి, దురాత్మ

Shortwinded ఊపిరిలేని, ఆయాసంపడని, కొంచెంలో యెగ రొజు పుట్టే మనిషి, గూండె

Shot ఇష్టదగులంతె శ్లిష్టియైన shoot అనేక్రియకు భూతకాలం,

Shot n. s. తుపాకివేటు, బాణం, కొట్టినదెబ్బ, to fire a * వకఅగాదుకాల్చుట,

small shot రవలు, powder and shot తుపాకిమందుగుండ్లున్ను, he is a

good shot తుపాకిపట్టి గురిమీద దెబ్బసరిగా కొట్టుతున్నాడు, reckoning

లెక్క,

Shot free అనాయాసముగా, నిర్బాధగ దెబ్బతగలకుండా, Shot silk. జిలిబిలిపట్టు See the bit here inserted

Should వలసినది, * we swallow poison? మనము విషము తినవలసినదా,

you * not do so అట్లా చేయరాదు, * he say so అతడు అట్లా చెప్పినా,

* he say so అట్లా అన్నపక్షమందు, అట్లా చెప్పినవేళకు, * they say so అ

ట్లా చెప్పిరా, అట్లా చెప్పినట్టయితే, if he * not come రాకపోయెనా, * that

be a sin అది పాపంబయినపట్ల, * it not prove to be true వాస్తవం కాక

పోయెనా, you * do this యిట్లా చేయతగ్గది, we * not give up hope

మనము నిరాశకారాదు, * it not be so యిట్లా కావద్దా, యిట్లా వుండకపో

తె, * not this be so యిట్లా కాకపోతె, why * you have gone there

అక్కడికి నీవు పోవలసినది యేమి, how * I know నాకు యెట్లా తెలియవ

లసినది, నేనెరుగుదునా, how * he do it వాడు యెక్కడ చేస్తాడు, * you

fail of effecting this చేయింపకతక్కితేని, In. Saup. 2.34.

Shoulder n. s. భుజం, బుజం, స్కంధం, the braminical thread is worn on the *

(literally, on the neck) మెడమీద జంధ్యం వేసుకొంటారు, he wore the badge on

his * (neck) బిళ్ళమెడలో వేసుకొన్నాడు, his * is dislocated వానికి రెప్ప వదిలింది, by

the head and shoulders బలాత్కారముగా, ఒకదెబ్బగా, తోళ్ళలున, you must

put your * to the wheel నీ మీద మోపు చేసుకోవలసినది, నీ పైయత్నం చేసుకుని సా

ధించవలసినది, నిశ్శరీరదుఃఖముతో చేయవలసినది,

mutton sail.

To Shoulder సన్నాయము చేయుట, [illegible] they shouldered their arms తుపాకులు భుజములమీద వేసుకొన్నారు।
Shoulderbelt దవాలి.
Shoulderblade రెక్క.
To Shout v. n. అరచుట, బొబ్బపెట్టుట, the people shouted for joy [illegible]
Shout n. s. కేక, [illegible], బొబ్బ, [illegible], in battle [illegible]. Enter Z below
To Show v. a. చూపుట, చూపించుట, అగుపరచుట, కనపరచుట, తెలియచేయుట, ఎరుకచేయుట, he showed his authority అధికారం [illegible], to * favour అనుగ్రహించుట, దయచేయుట, to * favour to కటాక్షింపు. [to * [illegible]] to * politeness to సన్మానించుట, మర్యాదనడిపించుట, to * forth ప్రకటించుట, చాటించుట, to * off చమత్కరించుట, చమత్కారంగా నడిపించుట, how can he show his face ముఖం ఎత్తనేరునా, they shewed themselves his friends [illegible] see Y.
Show n. s. రూపు, రూపం, వేషం, తమాషా, వేడుక, ఆట, dumb show అభినయం, మాటలేని ఆట, empty show [illegible], in mere show బయటికి, పైకి అగుపడగా, a puppet show బొమ్మలాట, [illegible], a * of cattle [illegible] పశువులు he talked with her in dumb ✱ [illegible] this world is all an empty ✱ [illegible] mere empty ✱ [illegible]

Z Shout us
To Shove [illegible]
Shove us [illegible]
Shovel [illegible]
Shovel board [illegible]
Show &c
To Shovel [illegible] Shovel Hat

Y he showed his prudence in staying quiet [illegible] he showed himself [illegible] never showed itself [illegible] they did not * themselves [illegible]

Malt

Cymb
or that
store of p
Hayw

4. *Thou* SHOULDST go. Thou oughteſt to go.
5. *If thou* SHOULDST *go.* If it happens that thou goeſt.
6. The ſame ſignifications are found in all the other perſons ſingular and plural.

Let not a deſperate action more engage you
Than ſafety *ſhould.* *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

Some praiſes come of good wiſhes and reſpects, when, by telling men what they are, they repreſent to them what they *ſhould* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will ſhed their blood,
Which the juſt laws, if I were faultleſs, *ſhould.* *Waller.*

So ſubjects love juſt kings, or ſo they *ſhould.* *Dryden.*

7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phraſe of ſlight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *ſhould be.* *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than ſhe *ſhould be.* *Addiſon.*

8. There is another ſignification now little in uſe, in which *ſhould* has ſcarcely any diſtinct or explicable meaning. *It ſhould be* differs in this ſenſe very little from *it is.*

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *ſhould be* an herb that groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SHO'ULDER. *n. ſ.* [ſculdne, Sax. *ſcholder,* Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have ſeen better faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any *ſhoulder* that I ſee
Before me. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *ſhoulders;* but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *ſhoulders,* as thoſe poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *ſhoulder*-bone, being round, is inſerted into ſo ſhallow a cavity in the ſcapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thruſt out upon every occaſion. *Wiſeman.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

We muſt have a *ſhoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakeſpeare.*

He took occaſion, from a *ſhoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *ſhoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, ſweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *ſhoulders* do I build my ſeat. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The king has cur'd me; and from theſe *ſhoulders,*
Theſe ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would ſink a navy. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

5. A riſing part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin muſt have a *ſhoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *ſhoulder* ſlip not through the hole as well as the ſhank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with inſolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged ſhore,
As they the earth would *ſhoulder* from her ſeat. *Fairy Queen.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to moſt ſailors, here *ſhoulders* out the ocean, to ſhape the ſame a large boſom between itſelf. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debaſe yourſelf,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, ſhall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his perſon,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vaſt the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the preſs'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *ſhoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberleſs the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

When Hopkins dies, a thouſand lights attend
The wretch who living ſav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the ſhoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ſhips finds little more credit than that of the giants *ſhouldering* mountains. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

Thou haſt an ulcer which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *ſhoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHOULDERBLA'DE. *n. ſ.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulderblade,* and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job,* xxxi. 22.

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough;
A back friend, a *ſhoulderclapper,* one that commands
The paſſages of alleys. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errors.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder.

His horſe waid in the back, and *ſhoulderſhotten.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

The horſe will take ſo much care of himſelf as to come off with only a ſtrain or a *ſhoulderſlip.* *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [a word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *ſhouted* thrice: what was the laſt cry for? *Shakeſpeare.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pſalm* xlvii. 1.

It is not the voice of them that *ſhout* for maſtery. *Ex.* xxxii.

The *ſhouting* for thy ſummer fruits and harveſt is fallen. *Iſaiah.*

He ſtorms and *ſhouts;* but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow:
They miſs, or ſweep but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *ſhoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with ſnagged ſticks. *More.*

All, clad in ſkins of beaſts, the jav'lin bear;
And ſhrieks and *ſhoutings* rend the ſuffering air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the ſoldiers *ſhout;*
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applauſe, and chearful *ſhout,*
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Rhodians, ſeeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *ſhout* in deriſion. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd,
And his triumphant ſoul with *ſhouts* expir'd. *Dryd.*

SHO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.

A peal of loud applauſe rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *ſhouters* heads. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown;* part. paſſ. *ſhown.* [ſceapan, Saxon; *ſchowen,* Dutch. This word is frequently written *ſhew;* but ſince it is always pronounced, and often written, *ſhow,* which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen,* I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent wildneſs die,
And never live to *ſhew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpoſed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Wilt thou *ſhew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead ariſe and praiſe thee? *Pſalm* lxxxviii. 10.

Men ſhould not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if ſinging, dancing, and *ſhewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Eſtrange.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *ſhow*
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *ſhew* more? *Milton.*

A mirrour in one hand collective *ſhews,*
Varied and multiplied, the groupe of woes. *Savage.*

3. To make to ſee.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cauſe the tempter ſet
Our ſecond Adam in the wilderneſs,
To *ſhow* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory. *Milton.*

Yet him, God the moſt high vouchſafes
To call by viſion from his father's houſe,
His kindred and falſe gods, into a land
Which he will *ſhow* him. *Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

Th' inclement ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail, and ſnow,
Which now the ſky with various face begins
To *ſhow* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moiſt and keen. *Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Moſt High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive, to walk with God
High in ſalvation and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death; to *ſhow* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

A ſhooting ſtar
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd
Impreſs the air, and *ſhows* the mariner
From what point of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

Know, I am ſent
To *ſhow* thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *ſhow*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *ſhow* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *ſhows.* *Dryden.*

7. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a choſen generation, that ye ſhould *ſhew* forth the praiſes of him who hath called you out of darkneſs. 1 *Peter,* ii.

8. To inform; to teach: with *of.*

I ſhall

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you plainly of the Father. *John*, xvi. 25.

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *shew* in thee my power. *Ex.* ix. 16.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and color serpentine, may *show*,
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton.*

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is to *show the way*.

She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *shews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *shewed* from his friend. *Job*, vi. 14.

Felix willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts*, xxiv. 27.

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *shew* mercy unto them. *Deut.* vii. 2.

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let him be called. *Daniel*, v. 12.

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death? *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shews* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryd.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that in the stream the moon *shew'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *shew'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with rev'rence
Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here, an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SHOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me; but, provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment*.

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *show*, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgifte.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgian's side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,
And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her,
The mirth whereof's so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the *show* of both. *Shakespeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not realities.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*;
And all those airy shapes you now behold
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD *or* SHE'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *showbread* before me. *Exodus*, xxv. 30.

SHO'WER. *n. s.* [*scheure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakesp.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the driest; and in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Give me a storm; if it be love,
Like Danaë in the golden *shower*,
I swim in pleasure. *Carew.*

With *show'rs* of stones he drives them far away;
The scatt'ring dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *show'r* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

To SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *show'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The sun more glad impress'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *shower'd* the earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered* on him before, there now fell out occasion to action. *Wotton.*

Cæsar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends, will raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison's Cato.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *showery* season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addison on Italy.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the *show'ry* winds arise. *Addison.*

SHO'WISH. *adj.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.] Exhibited.

Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton.*

SHO'WY. *adj.* [from *show*.] Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

SHRANK. the preterite of *shrink*.

The children of Israel eat not of the sinew which *shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen.* xxxii. 32.

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [screadan, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *shred* them. *2 Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SHRED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat;
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakespeare.*

Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

His

Showbread or Shewbread పాయసం, పరిమిడి, చరువు, నైవేద్యంగా వుండే రొట్టె,

Shower. n. s. వాన, వర్షం, జల్లు, a light * సోన, iron sleet of arrowy shower (Grays Odes) అంపరజల్లు, a * of kisses పరిచుంబనం, Tara 4. 147. a * of blows లక్ష్యదెబ్బలు, the sparks fell in showers చిటచిట

To Shower. v. a. వర్షించుట, కురిపించుట, to rain or shower darts నిగుడించుట, he showered blows on my head లక్ష్యదెబ్బలు కొట్టినాడు,

Shower bath వర్షమజ్జనశాల, వానతీరుగా నీళ్లు కురిచేటందుకు వక వుపాయంగల స్నానగృహం,

Showery వానకట్టున, వర్షసంబంధమయిన,

Showing చూపుట, వుదాహరణం, by his own showing he must be wrong తానే వుదాహరించిన చొప్పుననే అతడు అన్యాయం చేసి వుండవలసినది,

Showman బొమ్మలాడించేవాడు, జంత్రిగాడు, యంత్రమేడు,

Shown చూపిన, అగుపడిన, this was shown forth ప్రకాశించింది, తనరారింది,

Showy శృంగారమయిన, డంబముగా వుండే, a * woman వన్నెలకత్తె, శృంగారవతి,

Shrank. జంకినది See To Shrink

To Shred. v. a. కొందుట, నజ్జునజ్జుగా తరగుట,

Shred. n. s. తునక, బద్ద, కత్తిరించగాపడిపోయిన తునక, యిచితోలు, కాకితం, he wore a mere * of cloth to cover his nakedness గుడ్డను గురించిన మాట, గోచిమాత్రము తాను కట్టుకొన్నాడు, shreds of paper [illegible] పేలిక or of cloth

Shrew - n.-s. గయ్యాళి। తుంటరి(స్త్రీ)। జగడాలాడి పెత్తనము చేసేది। మూర్ఖురాలు
Shrewd - n.-s. గట్టి। పెద్ద। వివేకశాలి ~~[illegible]~~ మిడుకు। ఇజ్జుంచిగావుండె। పేములాండె।
Shrewedly చెడ్డగా। గట్టిగా। వివేకముపట్టు
Shrewedness చమత్కారం। వెరవు। వివేకం।
Shrewish గయ్యాళి। బజారుస్త్రీ।
Shrewmouse తొండవంటి ఒక జంతువు। దూసర వెళ్లి వంటిది। కాదు। ఎలుక వంటిది
To Shriek v.n. కేకవేసి అరచుట (స్త్రీ) తెగిగా బొబ్బపెట్టుట। గట్టిగా కేకవేయుట। గుండె బెదురుగా కేకవేయుట। నక్కతిరగా అరచుట
Shriek n.s. కూత। కేక। బొబ్బ। ~~[illegible]~~ తెగవెత।
Shrift n.s. గురువుయిచ్చిన వచనం
Shrike (or king crow) జెముడుకాకి see Dr. ~~White~~ Wight in Madras Journal, Oct 1839. p. 238. As a night bird పైకిరంటు The Jocose see As Soc Journal vol X. 640 ~~or~~ Bulbul గిజిగాడు, పిగిలిపిట్ట
Shrill కీచుగావుండే। a * voice సన్నకేక। వుడత పలుకు వంటిది। డేగగొంతు వంటిది। పంచమస్వరము గల
Shrilly కిలకిల। ఖంగని। ఝల్లని। పంచమ స్వరంబున the cock crows *
Shrimp రొయ్య or dwarfish creature మరుగుజ్జు। లొటితెరువని
Shrine దబ్బి। డబ్బి। గర్భగృహం। మకరతోరణం। గుడి। They sacrificed at the of Cupid అనగా మన్మథపూజలు చేసిరి అనువంటి కోరింటి he sacrificed his ease [illegible] at the * of ambition

they sacrifice at the * of Bacchus అనగా మహాతె నారు। మత్తులయిరి at the — of Venus అని

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen shreds, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. s.* [*schreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,
And yat nolde the *screwen* to none pes go.
Robert of Gloucester.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she.
Shakespeare.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestick life, is now become a scold in politicks.
Addison's Freeholder.

SHREWD. *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed.*]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist.
Addison.

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation.
South.

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.
Shakespeare.

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHRE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee.
Shakespeare.

At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South.*

This last allusion rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd.
Dryden.

3. With good guess.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakesp.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish*, when I keep not hours.
Shakespeare.

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish.*] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shak.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewish.*] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃeapa, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me.
Shakespeare.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! peace!
At this she *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

SHRIEK. *n. s.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *scriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town.
Dryden.

SHRIFT. *n. s.* [ꞅcꞃiꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. A word out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakesp.*

My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*.
Shakespeare.

The duke's commands were absolute;
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Rowe.

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked.* *Spenser.*

SHRILL. *adj.* [a word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakespeare.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Up springs the lark, *shrill* voic'd and loud.
Thomson.

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse!
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verse! *Spenser.*

Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shak.*

Here no clarion's *shrilling* note
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse.
Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *shrilling* sound.
Pope.

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *shrill.*] With a shrill noise.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrill.*] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP. *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *scrympe*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs.
Carew.

Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies. *Shak.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

SHRINE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃin, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited.

You living pow'rs, inclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods, that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.
Sidney.

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All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint. *Shakespeare.*

Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee. *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite I *shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle *shrunken*. [ꞅcꞃincan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakespeare's King John.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrunk*!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noise increases;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*

Nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Granville.*

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arb.*

Philosophy, that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakesp.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakesp.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel's Civil War.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*

If a man accustoms himself to slight those first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*

The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he 's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk* away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. Not in use.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakespeare.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

This public death, receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel's Civil War.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. s.* Corrupted for SHERIFFALTY; which see.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ꞅcꞃıpan, Saxon.] To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakespeare.*

He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakespeare.*

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noise,
When construed but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so. *Cleavel.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If he smelled to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuth.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivel'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift;
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift. *Shakespeare.*

SHROUD. *n. s.* [ꞅcꞃud, Saxon.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal landlord. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech-owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

They drop apace; by nature some decay,
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidn.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*

He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aërial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath. *Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fairy Queen.*

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* himself until such time as the rage of the people was appeased. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the town. *Knolles.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slily *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

3. To dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like cerecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*

6. To

~~or~~ become small కుంగుట. ఒదుంగుట. కుచించుకొను
To shrink v.n. జంకుట| వెదిగి వెనకతియ్యుట| ముడుచుకొనుట| అసంహరించుట| సంకోచించుట| అణ-
గుట shrunken అణిగిన| ముండిపోయిన|
~~Shrinker సంకో~~చించేవాడు | భీతి | వెరవరి
Shrievalty అనగా Sheriff అనే అధికారస్థుడు వుద్యోగమందుండే వాయిదా
To Shrive
To shrivel v.n. ముడుచుకొనుట| ముండిపోవుట| తెప్పగిల్లుట|
Shrivelled ముండిపోయిన| ముడుచుకొన్న| by illness అవయవమనిషి| కుష్ఠించినమనిషి| చిక్కి-
పోయిన| a * leaf ముండుటాకు|
riven.
Shroff (Indian word for a broker) సరాఫు| To shroff is the same as to
garble thus "They shroffed the musicians of this regiment to improve
the band of the other" ఏరబ్బాయించినారు| ఏరగింపులనెంచెను
కొన్నదోలు
Shroud ప్రేతవస్త్రం| అనగా శవమున మేకప్పేసుద్ద| shrouds of a ship వాళ్లతోచే
సినవిచ్చైన|
To shroud పొదుగుట| కప్పుకొనుట| దాచుట|
Shrouded కప్పుకొన్న| బెల్లుకొన్న| దాగిన| దాచిన
~~Shroudless దికంబరు~~లైన — ghosts here hold their revels
(this is in a modern novel)
Shriven i.e prepared for death by confession

Shrovetide ----
Shrove Tuesday } ఉపోష్యంగానుండేవాలనామం Shroving time (see Miltons prose Wks. 12º. 2. 338 carni-val.

Shrub n. s. మొక్క। పొద। మరిన్నివకతరవాటైనపేరు।
Shrubbery వనం। తోపు
Shrubby పొదలతోనిండిన। పొంకలుగల। a shrubby wilderness గాంపుపుష్పతోట।

To Shrug ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డందున భుజములు యెత్తుట। he shrugged his shoulders
చికలాపడి యెంగుట
Shrug n. s. ఆశ్చర్యపడి భుజములు యెత్తినసంజ్ఞ

Shrunk ముడుచుకొన్న। పేద। కుంగిన। వెనకతీసిన। This is the past tense of shrink.

Shrunken పేదగిల్లిన। చిన్నబోయిన। చిక్కిపోయిన

To Shudder అదరిపడిపోంగుట he shuddered with horror పెళ్లుచలపరించెం

ఝలఝలఝరించింది। జల్లుమన్నది। పెళ్లుగఝరించింది।
Shudder n.s. జలజరింపు। జల్లుమన్నకంపం। తిమ్మిరి
Z — Shuffle n. s. పాసగామినడక। అడవ। గునుకునడక। అల్లరిపని। కలియపరిచేపని।
The same word as scuffle ఆయాసం। తొందర
చిందుగాకాళ్లతోఆడేఆట। తాండవభేదం। మాయమాట।
To Shuffle v. a. కలుపుకొనుట। కలియపరచుట। తిప్పుట। the feet కాళ్లనుచిందుగాఆడించుట।
with the feet కాళ్లను ఆడించుట।
To Shuffle v. n. వెనకముందుఆడుట। జాలంచేయుట। గునుకుట
roguery, cheating, double dealing
Shuffling n. s. ~~జాలం। గునుకునడక~~ వంచన। ప్రతారణం। పితలాటకం। మాయ
with the feet గునగునడక
Shuffling adj. సందిగ్ధముగా వుండే। ...

Z Shudderingly జలజలగా। వడవడవణికి

6. To defend; to protect.
So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.
If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *n. s.* [from *shrove*,
SHROVETU'ESDAY. } the preterite of *shrive.*] The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.
At *shrovetide* to shroving. *Tusser.*

SHRUB. *n. s.* [ꞅcꞃibbe, Saxon.]
1. A bush; a small tree.
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body, and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light. *Fairy Queen.*

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair. *Milton.*

All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *More.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*
I've liv'd
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *shrub.*]
1. Resembling a shrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Full of shrubs; bushy.
Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
—Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Milton.*
3. Consisting of shrubs.
On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

SHRUFF. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrugg'st* thou malice? *Shakespeare.*

He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode
How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleavel.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hud.*
Put on the critick's brow, and sit,
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution us'd, may serve a while. *Swift.*
A third, with mystick *shrug* and winning eye,
Suspects him for a dervise and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive of *shrink.*
Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the banqueting-house, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*

The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. passive of *shrink.*
She weighing the decaying plight,
And *shrunken* sinews, of her chosen knight,
Would not awhile her forward course pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*schuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion.
All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakespeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *shudd'ring*, on a heap they run. *Dryd.*
I love—alas! I *shudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*
Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇyꝼeling, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw together tumultuously.
When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*
From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*
In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffled*, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again. *Dryden.*

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*
We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*
These vapours soon, miraculous event!
Shuffled by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*
He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.
The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*
We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*
3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.
Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakesp.*
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*
4. *To* SHUFFLE *off.* To get rid of.
In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare.*
I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay. *Shak.*
If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persist to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*
5. *To* SHUFFLE *up.* To form tumultuously or fraudulently.
They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*
He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order.
A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*
Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granv.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.
I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shakespeare.*
I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Glanville's Defence.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To these arguments, concerning the novelty of the earth, there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burnet's Theory.*

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*
Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
3. To struggle; to shift.
Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.
Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shak.*

SHU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled

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jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

SHU'FFLER, *n. s.* [from *shuffle.*] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle.*] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [arcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build, Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryd.*

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou 'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou 'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *shun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite *I shut*; part. passive *shut*. [scyttan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Is.* lii. 15.

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges*, ix. 51.

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To inclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Gen.* vii. 16.

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only lost,
But *shut* from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut.* xv. 7.

6. *To* SHUT *out.* To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reed,
The juster you drive it to *shut off* the rain. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

In such a night
To *shut* me out! pour on, I will endure. *Shakesp.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out.* *Milton.*

He, in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* SHUT *up.* To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matt.* xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desart shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas agen! *Dryd. Æn.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. *To* SHUT *up.* To confine; to inclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Psalm* xxxi. 8.

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison's Spectator.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

9. *To* SHUT *up.* To conclude.

The king's a-bed;
He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shak. Macb.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassage, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier on Envy.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed: to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and shut at night.*

SHUT. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I fought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves; but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little sails or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton's Opticks.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray on the Creation.*

SHU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *shut.*]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*schietspoele*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Sh. Merry Wives of W.*

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*schowe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's nobody loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. s.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

To SIC'CATE. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *siccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SI'CCITY. *n. s.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman's Surg.*

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Shufflingly చిక్కులుపడి, [illegible]

To Shun v.a. [illegible] I have not shunned to declare [illegible] shunned [illegible]

Shut v.a. మూయుట, [illegible] he * his eyes [illegible] to * up shop [illegible] to shut his eyes to their offences [illegible] to his truth [illegible] he shut the knife [illegible]

Shut v.n. మూయుట, a knife that shuts [illegible]

Shut part. మూసిన, [illegible] the heavens were * up [illegible] as the door was * to [illegible] merely * to, not fastened [illegible]

Shutter [illegible] the man was put on a shutter [illegible]

Shuttle n.s. నాడె nāde, [illegible] vēma, [illegible] lādi, [illegible]

Shuttlecock (†) [illegible] He is a * in his opinion [illegible] vide fickle [illegible] a shuttlecock [illegible] he has made a mere * of it [illegible] viciously [illegible]

Shy adj. (Z) [illegible] he was * [illegible] as a horse [illegible] the females were * and looked * [illegible] the child is * [illegible] They fought shy of him [illegible] withdrew [illegible] July Rev 150 p 305

To Shy v.a. or fling [illegible]

To Shy v.n. as a horse

see further App. Page 22

(†) [illegible]

(Z) Shy — See Joseph Andrews BK 2 chap 10, ult.

Shyness

Sick, adj అస్వస్థగా వుండే। జాడ్యం పట్టి। వరి న్నవమనం చేసే। the sick man రోగి। he is sick today ఇంకనాడు గా వున్నాడు। వానికి ఒంట్లో వహ్యంది। the sick (or patients) రోగంగల వాండ్లు। అస్వస్థులు। the child was sick all over the cloth పిల్ల వమనం చేసు కొని బట్ట అంత చెడిపోయింది। దానికి ప్రేష్ల తిరిగింది। I am quite sick of hearing this (వినగ) ఇది వినాను గట్టు। అసహ్యమైనది। చెదర పడ్డాను। ప్రాణాంతికింది।
I am quite * of him వానికి నాకు రోసరి
he is sick of life వేసట పడ్డాడు। వేసారినాడు। sick of love విరహ తాపంచేత పుడాలస

To Sicken v: n. అస్వస్థపడుట। అసహ్యపడుట।

To Sicken v: a. అసహ్యం చేయుంచుట। చెదరచేయుంచుట।

Sickening రోత। వాకర చేసే। అసహ్యమైన

Sickish రోగపట్టి। కడుపు దేవినట్టు ఉంచే।

Sickishness దోషం। ఉబ్బొయి దొవమునకు అపుడుండనేబ్బాధము

Sickle కొడవలి।

Sicklied జబ్బుపట్టి। తెల్లబారిన। వివర్ణమైన

Sickliness జాడ్యం। మాంద్యం వి

Sickly జాడ్యంగా నుండే। రుగ్ణమైన నిస్సత్తువ। వురిగి మురిగిన। దడదడ పుస్త్రాణాం కలు। జబ్బుయున్న ఎ affectation పిల్లితనై

Sickness (రోగం।) + అశక్తత। వ్యాధి। అసహ్యం।

Side n: s. పక్క। పార్శ్వం। వార। ప్రక్క। దిక్కు। కడ। కుడుక। తట్టు। చెంప। దరి। (see Aside) పూగాని। ముఖం। సూరె। of a question పక్షం। సమ్మతి। సమ్మతియు। or page పుట। of a river తీరం। తావు। రేవు। of a mathematical figure పలక। eight sided ఎనిమిది పలకలు గల। of a square భుజం। the sea side రేవు। వారకట్ట। of the body కాండ। the enemys side శత్రువర్గం। from side to side ఇరువంక। he split his sides with laughing పకపక దొర్లి దొరనవ్వె। On ... side On one side వారగా। On that side అవతట్టు। ఆవల। they spoke on his side అతని పక్షముగా మాట్లాడినారు। మెప్పు చెప్పిరి। a witness on my side

SICE. *n. s.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

SICK. *adj.* [reoc, Saxon; *sieck*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakespeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick of* many griefs. *Shak. J. Cæs.*

Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease? *Cleavel.*

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*. *Dryd.*

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick.*]

1. To make sick; to disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakespeare.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unweildy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dry.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*sicer*, Welsh; *seker*, Dut.] Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obsolete.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

SI'CKLE. *n. s.* [ricol, Saxon; *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *sicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South's Sermons.*

O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *n. s.* [from *sickle.*] A
SI'CKLER. } reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shak.*

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sickly.*] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *sick.*] Not in health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *sick.*]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryd.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like your clothes; but, like infected clothes, fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away. *Dryd.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

SI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *sick.*]

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king
As loth to lose him. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. s.* [ribe, Saxon; *sijde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other. *Exodus*, xxxii. 15.

The force of these outward streams might well enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thaïs by his *side*
Sat, like a blooming eastern bride,
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryd.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all th' eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace. *Spratt.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own side, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*
He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the side of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions, respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson.*

Two nations still pursued
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: as, *he is cousin by his mother's or father's* side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side*;
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnel.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post, of the houses. *Exodus*, xii. 7.

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a-falling? *Bentley's Serm.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all who affected novelties adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudib.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glitt'ring salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. s.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*

I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets. *Swift.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance;
Just as she spoke, and while her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryd.*

The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dryd.*

The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SI'DER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray on the Creation.*

SI'DESADDLE. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*,
SI'DEWISE. } or *wise*.] Laterally; on one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton's Opticks.*

SIEGE. *n. s.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakespeare.*

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place

On the side of the [illegible]

God on my side నా పాలిటి దైవం। On both sides side నా పరం [illegible]। It is an error on the safe side [illegible]। he got them to be on his side వాండ్లను [illegible]। Relations on the mothers side [illegible]। to lie on one side [illegible]। a side-saddle స్త్రీలు యెక్కే గుర్రపు పల్లం। side-arms [illegible]। A side of bacon [illegible]

To Side [illegible]। he sided with them వాండ్ల పక్షం ఆయినాడు।

Sideboard [illegible]। A sideboard of plate [illegible]

Sided ... One sided (partial, a German phrase) [illegible]

~~Side door~~ సందువాకిలి।

To Sidle ... see below, *

Sideface అర్ధరూపం

Sidelong [illegible]। Sidesaddle స్త్రీ యెక్కే పల్లం

Sidelook [illegible] వాలుచూపు। Sidesman [illegible]

Side view అర్ధముఖం।

~~Sidewall~~ [illegible]। Side-wind [illegible]

* To Sidle [illegible]

Sideways } [illegible]
Sidewise }

Siege ముట్టడి, యత్నం

Siesta మధ్యాహ్నం నిద్రపోవడం, శయనించడం [illegible]। he took a * మధ్యాహ్న నిద్రపోయినాడు

Sieve జల్లెడ। చాలిని or ~~[struck]~~ kind of basket గంప, తాలి, బుంగ

To Sift జల్లించుట। తూర్పారబెట్టుట। నేముగా గాలించుట। or examine well

పూడ్చిన తప్పు సమూలంగా విచారించుట। ఆలోడన చేయుట। సుగ్గుచే

యుట। శోధీకరించుట। వన్నె చూచుకొనుట।

Sifting n. s. (trial) ఆలోడనం। విమర్శ।

To Sigh నూపిరి విడుచుట। ఊర్పుట। నిట్టూర్పుని గుడించుట। వుసురు పోసుకొనుట।

he sighed for it ఆశపడ్డాడు। కోరినాడు। In London & on the stage

this is pronounced sithe .. Lit Pan 1811: p: 687

Sigh n. s. నిట్టూర్పు। వూర్పు। she heaved a deep * వెచ్చనూర్పైను

Sight n. s. చూపు। దృష్టి। రూపకత్వం। వేత్య। వేత్యణం। or mark గురి or

explanation దలిష్కాంతరం or wonder చోద్యం। వింత। prophetic

or second * జ్ఞానదృష్టి। దివ్యదృష్టి। యోగదృష్టి। to catch * of

... కనుట। I lost sight of it అది నాకు దాగింది। మాయమైపోయింది

... ... lose * of this యీపద్దు ప్రధానమే। యిదిమరచిపోరాదు।

you must no[t] ...

out of sight ... దాగిన। అగుపడని। మాయమైపోయిన। to keep out of

sight (v. n.) ... ...గుట (v. a.) మునిచికొనుట। this is out of all *

superior to ... the other యిది యెక్కడ అది యెక్కడ। in * యెదుట। స

... దర్శనం కాలంచే

... bill payable at ... at 10 days * పదిదినములవాయిదాతో వ్రాసిన పత్రిక।

మత్తువం। payable ... నాయిదా తెలివరుండి। I do not know him by * వాణ్ణి

payable at * ... నా కు తెలియదు। I know him by * వాణ్ణి చూస్తే

I trust that you will give such a decision as may be right in the sight of God తమ తీర్పు దైవ సమ్మతిగా వుండవలసినది

చూస్తే ఫలానావాడని

ఫలానావాడని చెప్పుదును

... దృష్టిగల। short * దూరదృష్టిలేని। అవివేకి।

Sighted దృష్టిగల। far * దూ...

దూరాలోచనలేని। జ ...

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A word not now in use.

Him he had long opprest with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakespeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ſiftan, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakespeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

One would think that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SIFTER. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*; famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicocles, Nicomachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ſican, ſiceccan, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mar.* viii. 12.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy, will I arise. *Psalm* xii. 5.

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And, chasing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shak.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakespeare.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. *n. s.* [ʒeſihðe, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have *sight*. *Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age! *Milt. Agonist.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape. *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel.*

Æneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He 's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*

Mine eye pursued him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with stedfast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden's Horace.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter understood at first *sight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights of a quadrant.*

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakespeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakespeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Exodus*, iii. 3.

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SIGHTED. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SIGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*. *Sidney.*

SIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *sight*.]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakespeare.*

SIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Their having two eyes and two ears so plac'd, is more *sightly* and useful. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects; we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*

SIGIL. *n. s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

SIGN. *n. s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs

Signs muſt reſemble the things they ſignify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either ſenſe. *Holder.*

To expreſs the paſſions which are ſeated in the heart by outward *ſigns*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When any one uſes any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *ſign* of, and to which he ſhould keep it ſteadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the firſt *ſign*, they will not believe the latter *ſign*. *Ex* iv. 8.

Compell'd by *ſigns* and judgments dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture hung at a door to give notice what is ſold within.

I found my miſs, ſtruck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance ſtill, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very *ſign*. *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouſe' paltry *ſign*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

True ſorrow 's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *ſign*. *Suckling.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article ſo much as that of contriving *ſigns* to hang over houſes. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and viſible *ſign* of an inward and ſpiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *ſign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

5. A conſtellation in the zodiack.

There ſtay until the twelve celeſtial *ſigns*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shak.*

Now did the *ſign* reign, and the conſtellation was come, under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

After ev'ry foe ſubdued, the ſun
Thrice through the *ſigns* his annual race ſhall run. *Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *ſigns* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of diſtinction; cognizance.

The enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *ſign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol.

The holy ſymbols or *ſigns* are not barely ſignificative; but what they repreſent is as certainly delivered to us as the ſymbols themſelves. *Brerewood.*

9. A ſubſcription of one's name: as, a *ſign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark.

You *ſign* your place and calling in full ſeeming,
With meekneſs and humility, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. [*ſigner*, French.] To ratify by hand or ſeal.

Be pleas'd to *ſign* theſe papers: they are all
Of great concern. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.

The ſacraments and ſymbols are juſt ſuch as they ſeem; but becauſe they are made to be ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, they receive the names of what themſelves do *ſign*. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſennale*, Spaniſh.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *ſignal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Scarce the dawning day began to ſpring,
As, at a *ſignal* giv'n, the ſtreets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

§

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was eſteemed more by the parliament, for the *ſignal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, ſo as men to walk on it, is a very *ſignal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignal*.] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *ſignality*, the firſt was natural, ariſing from phyſical cauſes. *Brown.*

It ſeems a *ſignality* in providence, in erecting your ſociety in ſuch a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *ſignalize* themſelves by works of this nature, plainly diſcover that they are not acquainted with arts and ſciences. *Addiſon.*

Some one eminent ſpirit, having *ſignalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Perſons *ſignally* and eminently obliged, yet miſſing of the utmoſt of their greedy deſigns in ſwallowing both gifts and giver too, inſtead of thanks for received kindneſſes, have betook themſelves to barbarous threatenings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horſeſhoe Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a *ſignation*, he raiſed unto a lunary repreſentation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, Fr. *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.]

1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark.

The brain being well furniſhed with various traces, *ſignatures*, and images, will have a rich treaſure always ready to be offered to the ſoul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *ſignature* of God, which human ſouls, in their firſt origin, are ſuppoſed to be ſtampt with, we have no need of in diſputes againſt atheiſm. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot ſtamp their race
With *ſignatures* of ſuch majeſtick grace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impreſſion and *ſignatures* of their motions: the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some plants bear a very evident *ſignature* of their nature and uſe. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Seek out for plants and *ſignatures*,
To quack of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are deſcribed by marks and *ſignatures*, ſo far as to diſtinguiſh them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The moſt deſpicable pieces of decayed nature are curiouſly wrought with eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *ſignatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to ſome particular church or ſect. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignature*.] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures. A word little uſed.

Signaturiſts ſeldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received diſtinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſign*.] One that ſigns.

SI'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal manual of a king.

I've been bold
To them to uſe your *ſignet* and your name. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the Duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *ſignet*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Give thy *ſignet*, bracelets, and ſtaff. *Gen.* xxxviii. 18.

He delivered him his private *ſignet*. *Knolles.*

Proof of my life my royal *ſignet* made. *Dryden.*

The impreſſion of a *ſignet* ring. *Ayliffe's Par.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } SIGNI'FICANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify*.]

1. Power of ſignifying; meaning.

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate *ſignificancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *ſignificance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind.

The clearneſs of conception and expreſſion, the boldneſs maintained to majeſty, the *ſignificancy* and ſound of words, not ſtrained into bombaſt, muſt eſcape our tranſient view upon the theatre. *Dryd.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *ſignificancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *ſignificancy* of that word perſecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; conſequence.

How fatal would ſuch a diſtinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumſtance of leſs *ſignificancy* has been conſtrued into an overt act of high treaſon. *Addiſon.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*ſignifiant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Lat.]

1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and ſo loth to ſpeak,
In dumb *ſignificants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething.

It was well ſaid of Plotinus, that the ſtars were *ſignificant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties ſuch rites and ceremonies as are *ſignificant*, is to inſtitute new ſacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *ſignificant* expreſſions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb perſons are ſagacious in the uſe of them. *Holder on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *ſignificant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſon.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant*.] With force of expreſſion.

Chriſtianity is known in ſcripture by no name ſo *ſignificantly* as by the ſimplicity of the goſpel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat. from *ſignify*.]

1. The act of making known by ſigns.

A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed; for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification*

Sightless గుడ్డి। అంధుడైన।

Sightly సొగసు। సుందరమైన। దొడ్డ।

Sigil మంత్రముద్ర। మంత్రచక్రం

Sign n.s. సంజ్ఞ। గురుతు। సైగ। జాడ। ఆనవాలు। ఆడియాలం। లక్షణం। సూచన। ఉప్పా while the sun was in this sign సూర్యుడు ఆ లగ్నమందు ఉండగా రాముచ్చు। of the Zodiac రాసి। the sign Libra తులారాశి। a favourable * or omen మంచి శకునం। a bad * అపలక్షణం। అపశకునం। sign manual రాజు చేవ్రాలు। రాజహస్తాక్షరం। శ్రీముఖం See I E D ...

To sign v. a. చేవ్రాలుచేయు। దస్కతుచేయు।

Signal n.s. గురుతు। ఉప్పారా। ఝెండా। పైశెం। his entrance was the ∆ for a great uproar ...

Signal adj. ఘనమైన। అతిశయమైన। విశేష। ప్రసిద్ధ (మేలుక్కి) మైన

To Signalise ప్రసిద్ధపరచు। he signalized himself యుద్ధమందు ప్రసిద్ధుడయ్యి పేరుపొందినాడు।

Signally ఘనంగా। సాక్షాత్। పొత్తుగా

Signature హస్తాక్షరి। వ్రాలు। చేవ్రాలు। Johnson's No 2 లక్షణం। ఆనవాలు। Signed "Rama Chandraya" రామచంద్రయ్య అని వ్రాసెను

~~Signer వ్రాలుపెట్టేవాడు~~

Signet ముద్ర। ముద్రిక।

Significance } గౌరవం। ఘనత। బలం।
Significancy }

Significant adj. సాంకేతిక। మర్మార్థంగల। అంతర్భావంగల। సరసమైన। ... he maintained a * significant silence ఆయన మాట్లాడినందున మౌనం చేసినాడు। to revile in a * significant manner (or by innuendo) ... thought it had been the Lords supper, was his * reply

Significantly సూచనగా। సరసముగా।

Signification n.s. అర్థం। అభిప్రాయం। a false or erroneous * అపార్థం

Significative భావముగల। సరసమైన।

Significatory తెలుకవేనే.

To Signify v.a. తెలుపచేయుట। తెలియచేయుట। అర్థమిచ్చుట। అందమాన్పులు। విశదపరుచుట। సూచించుట। what signifies it అది ఏమి గొప్ప। అది వాలదా। it signifies nothing చింతలేదు। అదిలక్ష్యంకాదు। అది వక గొప్పకాదు। grief signifies nothing చింతపడుట ఏమి బాగులేదు। నిష్ఫలం। [the rain * nothing : you must go వర్షం వుంటే ఏమి నీవు పోవలసినదే] it does not * చింతలేదు। it signifies a great deal యిది మహా ముఖ్యమైనది। I wonder what this word signifies యిది ఏమిటో। Achalam signifies a hill అచలం అనగా కొండా। I will tell you what it signifies అది ఏమంటే। this rule signifies that ..... యీ సూత్రం యొక్క తాత్పర్యం ఏమంటే।

Signifying adj. సూచకమైన।

Signior రాజు.

Signiory జమిందారీరాజ్యం।

Signor సర్దారుడు। దొర. the Grand signor అనగా the Emperor of Constantinople

Signora దొరసానినాయకి।

Signpost ఝుండారితగా నిలిచే స్తంభం।

Silence n.s. మౌనం। నిశ్శబ్దం। మాట్లాడకవుండడం. there was a great * [in ఒకమాట అననే, నోరెత్తక] సద్దణిగింది। మాటుమణిగింది। నిశ్శబ్దమయింది. Keep * మాట్లాడకండి। సద్దు। పరారు. his silence shews he knew it అతడు వకటి అన్నందున ముందు గుర్తెరిగినట్టు తెలుస్తుంది. to pass by in * ఉటంకించుట. silence that speaks అర్థభావం.

[నోరెత్తనీయకుండా చేయుట।]

To Silence v.a. నిశ్శబ్దంచేయుట। మాట్లాడకుండాచేయుట। నోరుమూసుకొనేటట్టు చేయుట. he silenced them వాండ్లనోరెత్తకుండా చేసినాడు. an objection సమ్మతించే

fication of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification.* *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify.*]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden's Remains.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. s.* [from *signify.*] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shak.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *signified* the boding sign,
But found the pow'rs displeas'd. *Dryden.*

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

By scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews Sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much, little,* or *nothing.*

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*, yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*

He hath one way more, which, although it *signify little* to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillotson.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie? *Swift.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.
Shakesp. Richard III.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev.* i. 1.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben Jonson.*

SI'GNIORY. *n. s.* [*seignoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The earls, their titles, and their *signiories*,
They must restore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.
Shakesp. Richard III.

SI'GNPOST. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post.*] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost.* *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely.* *Spenser.*

SI'KERNESS. *n. s.* [from *siker.*] Sureness; safety.

SI'LENCE. *n. s.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Lat.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence.* 1 *Timothy*, ii. 12.

First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton.*

Speech submissively withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakespeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stilness; not noise.

Hail, happy groves! calm and secure retreat
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat! *Roscommon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—
—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shak.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 's pow'r
He would have made them mules, *silenc'd* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shakespeare.*

The ambassador is *silenc'd.* *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Claren.*

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope's Iliad.*

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent.* *Psalm* xxii. 2.

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed. *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shakespeare.*

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent.* *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent.*]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*

For me they beg; each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*: it should be therefore written *cilicious.*] Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. adj. [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat, of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *silique*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]
SI'LIQUOUS. } Having a pod or capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK. *n. s.* [reolc, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;
And it was dyed in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakespeare.*

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *silk.*]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage,
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shak.*

Now will we revel it,
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shak.*

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wish'd that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground. *Dryd.*

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespeare's King John.*

SILKME'RCER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryd.*

The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers.* *Watts.*

SI'LKWORM. *n. s.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *silk.*]

1. Made of silk.

2. Soft; pliant.

These kinds of knaves, in plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty *silky* ducking observants
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak. K. Lear.*

SILL. *n. s.* [ȝyl, Saxon; *sueil*, French; *sulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn, and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill*;
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. s.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles.* *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English, *vinegar*; *esil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow;
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily*?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Do, do, look *sillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. s.* [from *silly.*] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner.*]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milton.*

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. s.* [perhaps from ſelıᵹ, happy, and heoƿt, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SILT. *n. s.* Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryd.*

SI'LVER. *n. s.* [reolpeƿ, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]

1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver.

SI'LVER. *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Genesis*, xliv. 2.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver-*shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton.*

The *silver-*shafted goddess of the place. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of *silver-*winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son. *Shak.*

The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies. *Sandys.*

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakespeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina.*

From all the groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spens.*

It is my love that calls upon my name;
How *silver* sweet sound lovers tongues by night!
Like softest musick to attending ears. *Shakesp.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*

The splendour of *silver* is more pleasing to some eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silvered* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

A gilder shewed me a ring *silvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd, the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver'd* over the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. s.* [*silver* and *beat.*] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *n. s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah*, vii. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver.*] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts*, xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Latin.] A plant.

SI'LVERWEED. *n. s.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

SI'LVERTREE. *n. s.* [*conocarpodendron.*] A plant. *Miller.*

[Telugu] — a * consonant [Telugu] to be *

Silent adj. [Telugu] he was * [Telugu]

Silently [Telugu]

Silk n. s. [Telugu] silk thread [Telugu] raw silk or floss silk [Telugu]

Soft as silk [Telugu] the silk cotton tree [Telugu]

Silken [Telugu]

Silkworm [Telugu] See Cocoon

Silky [Telugu]

Sill n. s. [Telugu] the lintel and the sill [Telugu]

Sillabub [Telugu]

~~Sillily~~ [Telugu]

Sillines [Telugu] {Allan Cunn's Burm. page 81 the a vessel [Telugu]}

Silly [Telugu]

(1) Silt [Telugu] To silt or become filled with silt [Telugu]

Silvan adj. [Telugu]

Silver n. s. [Telugu] or money [Telugu] German * [Telugu]

Silver adj. [Telugu] a silver bowl [Telugu] * lace [Telugu] the * moon [Telugu] his * tresses [Telugu] silver paper [Telugu] bank notes [Telugu] a * fish [Telugu] a * sound [Telugu] the * age [Telugu]

Silvered [Telugu] * coin [Telugu]

Silversmith [Telugu]

(1) A silting process took place in the river ~~[illegible]~~ Shipe in chored opposite the fort 50 years ago: this would now be impossible, the water is become so shallow

Silvery నెరసిన। (తెల్లని।) వెండిగా అగుపడే। s. moonlight పండు వెన్నెల।

Simar పయిట।

Similar adj. వంటి। సమానమైన। సరియైన। another s. to this one యిటువంటి వేరొండు। s. to me మాదృశమైన। s. to that one అటువంటి।

Similarity పోలిక। సామ్యం।

Simile యీడు। ఉపమాలంకారం। (ఉపమానం। అనగా) పెద్దపులి లాగు వాండ్లమీద పడ్డాడు అనగా పెద్దపులి అనేమాట simile అవుతుంది।

Similitude మాదిరి। రీతి। రూపు। (పోలిక) ఉపమానం।

To Simmer తెరలకాగుట। గుటగుటపొంగుట। చిట్టుడుకుట। Johnson shews that this is the same as Simper — & Swift uses it thus. Wks × 1, 356

Simoniac అనగా Simony అనే పాపం చేసిన ఆచారి।

Simony పాదిరిపని అనగా అర్చకత్వం పొందవలెనని లంచం యిచ్చేవాడు చేసిన పాపం।

Simoom వడగాడ్పు। (అ. తూర్పుస్థావాయువు)

To Simper సిగ్గుపడ్డ చిన్నదాని రీతిగా నవ్వుట। చిరునవ్వు నవ్వుట

Simper n. s. చిరునవ్వు। సిగ్గుపడిన నవ్వు। మొలకనవ్వు। Same as Sim~~per~~mer: see Johnson's remark on this

Simpering పిచ్చిముఖం వేసుకొన్న।

Simple adj. (మూఢ।) వట్టి। వుత్త। పర। గోల। జబ్బయిన। సచ్చెవారా। మెదకుడైన। మూఢ। శుద్ధ। పిచ్చి। భోళా। నోరెరగని। పామర। సాదా। ప్రాకృత। కేవల। సాధు। అవివేకి। a s. loan చెయి అప్పు। పొరచి। the s. sense తరుణార్థం। not concrete సహజమైన। I am a s. maid నేను ఒకపాటి చిన్నదానను (Dasava) a s. believer మూఢభక్తుడు। a *style స్వభావోక్తి

stupid, foolish, silly

= water = milk = rice

Fee simple స్వాధీనం he held the land in fee = స్వతంత్రకముగా అనుభవించె

Simples [illegible]

Simpleton పిచ్చితలకాయ। మందమనిషి। ప్రాకృతుడు। చేదస్తి। యెంబరిగొట్టు। మూఢుడు। [illegible]

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver.

A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Of all th' enamell'd race whoſe *ſilv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SIMA'R. *n. ſ.* [*ſimarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire*, Fr. from *ſimilis*, Lat.]
SI'MILARY. }

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimilar*, as metals; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *ſimilarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimile*, Lat.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lucentio ſlipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter.—
—A good ſwift *ſimile*, but ſomething curriſh. *Shak.*

In argument,
Similes are like ſongs in love;
They much deſcribe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimilitude*, Fr. *ſimilitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance.

Similitude of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Our immortal ſouls, while righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the title of his own image and *ſimilitude.* *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude*, and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of the god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of threeſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine;
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Compariſon; ſimile.

Plutarch, in the firſt of his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes*, ſhews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Taſſo, in his *ſimilitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his compariſons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

SI'MITAR. *n. ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* [a word made probably from the ſound, but written, by *Skinner*, *ſimber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and ſeeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

SI'MNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMO'NIACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, Fr. *ſimoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.

If the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniac.*] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimonie*, Fr. *ſimonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom; *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *ſimony*; and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might undeceive ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that great truſt to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.*

No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from ſymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner.* He derives *ſimmer* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber.* It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer*, as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over-much idleneſs. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Stars above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms, and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile.

The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Addiſon.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Lat. *ſimple*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.

Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimple* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

In *ſimple* manners all the ſecret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be bleſt and wiſe. *Young.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances, ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.

The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xv.

Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow ye
My ſervile complaiſance to Chloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, French.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an herb.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shak. King Lear.*

He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milt.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know. *Dryd.*

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſimpliſt; an herbariſt.

SI'MPLESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, Fr.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. An obſolete word.

Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SI'MPLETON. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

N A country

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculation herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SI'MPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtlety; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*

To say or to do aught with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milt.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Lat.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. s.* [ꞅẏn, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shak.*

But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Tob.* iii. 14.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakesp.*

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works; honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind! *Milton.*

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a boist'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalm* iv. 4.

Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinned* for women. *Esdras.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. 1 *John*, v. 16.

2. To offend against right.

I am a man
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ꞅıðe, Sax.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers*, xxii. 30.

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Irel.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ! *Roscommon.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Latin; *sincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense, beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay; without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

SINCE'RELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The

99

Simplicity మూఢభావం, సత్యయుగప్రవర్తన, బోళాతనం, సాదామర్యాద. from the s. of this rule యీసూత్రముయొక్క సులభమైనందున. of life మట్టు, మితం.

Simply ఊరకె, ఊరికె, కడాను, మాత్రం, మూఢంగా, బోళాగా, అవివేకంగా, అచ్చముగా. (above: కేవలం, చెలగా) this is s. ruin యిది వుత్తనష్టం, యిది నాశనంగాని వేరులేదు. we s. went మేము పోయిందివరకే. I s. want this నాకు కావలసినదియింతే.

Simultaneous కూడాచేసిన, కూడాకలిగిన.

Simultaneously కూడా, తోడనే, అతనితో పాటునే, అందరు వకముఖంగా. I wrote these two dictionaries s. with the grammar యీమూడుపనులు వకసమయము చేసినాను. he studied Telugu and Tamil * వకకాలమందు.

Simultaneousness n.s. (Vathek 120) కూడారావడం

Sin పాపం, తప్పు, దోషం. 1 John 3.4 పాపం A† The original sense is తప్పు, see (Y).

A† Sin v. n. తప్పుట, పాపముందుపడుట. (above: పాపంచేయుట) a man more sinned against than sinning వాడుచేసినదికొంచెమే వేరేగాని వాడికి జరిగింది పదిరెట్లు

Sinapism పల్లాస్త్రముగా వేయబడిన ఆవాలపిండి.

Since నాటినుంచి, యిటీవల, ఆవెనక, అప్పటినుంచి, పరముగా. (above: యెండుకొండే) * last month పోయిన నెలనాటినుంచి, పోయిననెల మొదలుకొని. for a year * సంవత్సరంపట్టి. since these 10 years యీపదియేండ్లపడి. * this is yours యిదినీదియైనదిగనుక. long since చానాకాలంకిందట. ten days since పదిదినములకిందట. the work done since యిటీవలి పని. ever * తదారభ్య, అప్పటినుంచి, నాటపట్టి. ever * I can recollect నాకుతెలిసిననాటినుంచి. ever * childhood చిన్ననాటగోలె. it is ten years * he died వాడు చచ్చిపదియేండ్లు అయినది. how long is it since you came నీవు వచ్చియెన్నాళ్లు అయినది. Z

Sincere adj. అచ్చమైన, మంచి, కపటంలేని, మనఃపూర్వకమైన, సద్భక్తిగల, సద్భావంగల, నిజమైన. (above: అంతర్యమైన) they feared he was not sincere in this. యిది హృదయార్థంకాదని సందేహించిరి

I. C. Philipp. 1.10

Sincerely బాగా, నిజముగా, మహా.

Z Since (because) గనుక. Since you will not go I must నీవుపోకుండావున్నావు గనుక నేను పోవలసినది. since you have written to him I need not write నీవు వాడికి వ్రాసినావు గనుక నేను వ్రాయనక్కరలేదు

(Y) see Gesenius on sin חטא frustrari, carere

Sincereness } εἰλικρίνεια. 1 Cor. 5.8. 2 Cor. 1.12 & 2.17
Sincerity – } సద్భావం। సద్బుద్ధి।

Sine n:s. ద్విజ్య (dwi-jya) క్రాంతిజ్యా। మద్ధరేఖ.

Sinecure n:s. పనిలేనవుద్యోగం। జీతందొరికేదిగాని శ్రమలేనివుద్యోగము.

Sine-qua-non అతిముఖ్యమైనపద్దు।

Sinew నరం। సిర। శిర। the back * of the neck మెడజీవములు ... ప్రాణా। ఆధారం riches or funds are the sinews of war యుద్ధమునకు ధనమే ఆధారం। ధనమే ప్రాణం

Sinewed నరములుగల.

Sinew-shrunk కాళ్లుపడిపోయిన। నిస్త్రాణాకాళ్లువాసిన।

Sinewy మంచినరములుగల। దార్ఢ్యము। మంచిత్రాణాగల।

Sinful పాపిష్టి। ద్రోహమైన। పాపకరమైన।

Sinfully పాపిష్ఠిరీతిగా।

Sinfulness దుర్మార్గం। పాపిష్టం। పాపవిశిష్టం In Rom VII. 13 καθ' ὑπερβολὴν

To Sing పాడుట। పలుకుట। గానంచేయుట। కలకలధ్వనిచేయుట। కావ్యము

దుష్టింగారించుట। they sung his praise స్తుతించినారు। స్తుతించిరి। to

* or play in chorus మేళవించుట. to ⌴ out (or roar, shout) కేకలువెళ్లుట

to ⌴ small ఆగాసులు. to sing out అరవడము, కేకవేసుట

To Singe v:a. కమిరేలాగుకాల్చుట। కమిరించుట।

Singed కమిరిన। కాలిన।

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

SINCE'RENESS. } n. s. [*sincerité*, Fr. from
SINCE'RITY. } *sincere.*]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SI'NDON. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SI'NE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

SI'NECURE. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No simony nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. s.* [ꞅenpe, Saxon; *senewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground;
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weaken and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakespeare's King John.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakesp. Triolus and Cressida.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakespeare*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting, as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SI'NFUL. *adj.* [*sin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion: contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*. [ꞅingan, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*

I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shall paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shak.*

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalm* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅængan, Saxon; *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakespeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaëton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtr.*

Thus riding on his curls, he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger*, he kept not time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I gat me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers*, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccl.* ii. 8.

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers*, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuſe their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the Pſalms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each complete;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed: the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single, and conſcious to myſelf alone
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

SIN

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be ſingle, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Matt.* vi. 22.

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Every man may have a peculiar ſavour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Bacon.*

Doſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw.

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle.*] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men muſt be obliged to go through their buſineſs with *ſingleneſs* of heart. *Law.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle.*]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. Only; by himſelf.

Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing, is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

SIN

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a ſadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denham's Sophy.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy, is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind.

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular.*]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from all, or from moſt others.

Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: None of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*

Catholiciſm, which is here attributed unto the church, muſt be underſtood in oppoſition to the legal *ſingularity* of the Jewiſh nation. *Pearſon.*

4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular.*] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It ſeems to be uſed with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, at leaſt in the primitive, and on the firſt in the figurative ſenſe.

Singer పాడేవాండు। పాటకుడు। గాయకుడు।

Singing master సంగీతశాస్త్రి। సంగీతము నేర్పువాడు

Single adj ఒంటి। ఏకమైన। ఒంటరి। * or unmarried పెండ్లికాలేని। with a * eye కపటం వర్జితమైన। there is not a * fault ఒకతప్పు లేనిదై। ఏకదృష్టిగా। at a * blow ఒక్కవేటుకు। I did not say a * word నేను ఒక్కటి అననేలేదు। not a * man was there ఒకడయినాలేడు। a * canoe ముష్టిదోని। a double canoe - You are only a * individual నీవు వొక్కడవే

Single-handed అసహాయుడై।

~~Single hearted~~ / Single minded } సాధు। నిష్కపటుడై। నిష్కపట। మేదకుడు

To single out ఏర్పరుచుట। కడకుతియ్యుట। ప్రత్యేకించుట। ఎంచబాపుట।

Singleness సాధుభావం।

Singlestick కఱ్ఱలాటం। కరడి ~~[illegible]~~ లో కఱ్ఱలపట్టు ఆడేయుద్ధము।

Singly ఒంటిగా। ఏకంగా। ప్రత్యేకంగా। కేవలం। వేరువేరుగా। అసహాయుడై।

Singular adj. ఏకమైన। అసమానమైన। అతిశయమైన। వింత। విశేషమైన। the * number ఏకవచనం। a * adventure వింత ~~[illegible]~~ పని। విచిత్రమైన। బూటకమైన

Singularity n: s. విశేషం। అతిశయం। వింత। విపరీతం। విపర్యయం Z విచిత్రం Z

Singularly విశేషంగా। మహా।

Sinister ఎడమచేతి। అపసవ్యమైనదాని। దుష్ట। అశుభమైన an expression of countenance దుర్మార్గం చూపే దృష్టి। కానిచూపు

Z I will shew you several singularities in this bird ఈ పక్షిలో నానా విచిత్రములు చూపిస్తాను।

To Sink v: n. మునుగుట। మునిగి దిగబడిపోవుట। కుంగుట। దిగుట। దిగబడుట। తగ్గుట। as price తరుగుట। to sink in sleep నిద్రపడుట। నిద్రించుట। సొరలుట। his heart sunk వానికి గుండెలు పగిలినవి। వానికి ప్రాణం ఎగిరిపోయినవి। the river sunk నీళ్లు తీసిపోయినవి। the ink sinks in the paper దిగజారుతుంది। paper that sinks పుడ్డికారే కాగితం। these ~~works~~ words sunk into his mind మనసుకు నాటినవి। Sunken eyes లొట్ట కండ్లు।

To Sink v: a. ముణిగించుట। ముంచివేయుట। తగ్గించుట। దిగదియ్యుట। to * a well బావి త్రవ్వుట। నుయ్యి వేయుట। గొయ్యి తియ్యుట। or put out of view. కుంచుట।

Sink n: s. జలదారి। గొయ్యి। a * of wickedness దుర్మార్గములకు పుండు అధిష్ఠానం। పాపప్రవృత్తులు। పోకిరితనానికి ఆలయం। Wesley 7. 34, ca an English theatre the * of all profaneness & debauchery

Sinking n: s. తగ్గిపోవడం। తగ్గుట।

Sinless పాపం లేని। పుణ్యమైన। పాపరహితమైన। నిర్దోషి।

Sinlessness పాపం లేనితనము, శుచి। పాపరాహిత్యం। అనఘత

Sinner పాపాత్ముడు। నేరస్థుడు। దుర్మార్గుడు or mortal మనుజుడు।

(Z) Benares is described as a regular sink of iniquity దుర్మార్గములకు ఆలవాలము। ఆలయము। పుట్టినిల్లు

a violin. ...son on Ital... ...ative. ...p of Rom... ...rsal bisho... ...rs ever con... ...op of Rome ...rity. Hooker. ...unto the ...the le- ...arson. ...om

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

But a rib,
Crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning? *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays.*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*sinistre*, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again; that is thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. *B. Jons.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj* [*sinister*, Latin.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in Fr. *gauche.*

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sinistrous.*]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken.* [ꞅencan, Saxon; *senken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings, ix. 24.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sam. xvii. 49.*

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken.* *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryd.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke, ix. 44.*

Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life 's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryd. Æn.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion or incursion upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison, or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shak.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttelton.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

SINK. *n. s.* [ꞅinc, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you 'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Our soul, whose country 's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin.*] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milt.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinless.*] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *sin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to *sin*, that whe-

then

ther the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinners*, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and folies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial. *Law.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes. *Dryden.*

Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering.* *Ex.* xxix. 14.

SI'NOPER or *Sinople. n. s.* [*terra pontica*, Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated.* *Woodw. on Fossils.*

SINUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SINUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sinuous.*] The quality of being sinuous.

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous.* *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ꞅipan, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apposition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æneid.*

SIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip.* *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *n. s.* [σίφων; *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*

SI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *sip.*] One that sips.

SI'PPET. *n. s.* [*sop, sip, sippet.*] A small sop.

SIR. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr. *seignior*, Ital. *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Lat.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shak.*

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apoph.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is sometimes used for *man.*

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir*-loin which was served up. *Addison.*

And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoaking *sir*-loin, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit, which is strong enough to turn a *sir*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire.* *Shak. H. VI.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The pow'r of the most High. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand*sire*, great-grand*sire.*

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakespeare.*

SI'REN. *n. s.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shak.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. s.* [σειρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. n. s. [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. s.* [Italian; *syrus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. s.* [*sir, ha! Minshew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*

Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. s.* [Arabick.] The juice of
SI'RUP. } vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakesp. Othello.*

And first, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *sirup.*] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *sirup.*] Resembling sirup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize.*]

You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. s.* [*chloris*, Lat.] A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER. *n. s.* [ꞅpeoꞅteꞃ, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister.* *Job*, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithstanding, you give them

Sinoffering ప్రాయశ్చిత్తం।

Sinuous వంకరగాపోయిన।

Sinus సెల। బొఱ్ఱ। a doctor uses the expression వహి vahi

To Sip గుక్కెడు గుక్కెడుగా తాగుట। ఆచమనించుట।

~~Sipping ఆచమనం~~

Sip n: s. గుక్కెడు।

Siphon నీళ్లు పైకి యెక్కేలాగు చేసిన వంకరగొట్టం।

Sippet చిన్నతునక

Sir అయ్యా! బాబూ అయ్యవారు। స్వామి। దేవర। he is gone, Sir వెళ్లినాడండి। he is not come Sir రాలేదండి। mighty sir! మహారాజు (a word used in scolding) అరే। అబ్బాయి।

Sire n: s. తండ్రి। grandsire తాత। మరిన్ని రాజుగారిదగ్గర మనవిచేయడములో Sir అనకుండా Sire అంటారు. He is the sire of the national poets ఆ యన యాంధ్రభాషాపితామహుండై యున్నాడు।

The King addresses his noblemen as My lord – They address him as Sire, or your majesty. See in Religious Tract, of Engl. anecd of James 1 of the Bishops of Durham and Winchester

Sircar (Indian word for agent) గుమస్తా। మనిషి।

Siren దివ్యగానము। గంధర్వస్త్రీ। మోహిని। అప్సరస। he listened to the * song బుద్ధిచెరిపే స్త్రీ వములల సొ్వి విని ఆమోదించి దారితప్పియున్నాడు

Sirius ఉష్ణకాల నక్షత్రం।

Sirloin ఱొండి। గొడ్డుయొక్క ~~పిఱుదు~~ ఱొంటి

Sirocco వడగాలి।

Sirrah అబ్బాయి। ~~అరే~~। ~~ఓరి। ఇది తిట్టు~~ The true sense is అరే। ఓరే।

Sirop } బెల్లపునీరు। ద్రావకం। రసాయనం।
Sirup }

Siskin ఒకపక్షిపేరు।

Sisoo (an Indian wood) ఇరుగుడుచెక్క See Sansc names under ...

Sister తోడబుట్టినది। అక్కసరి। చెల్లెలుసరి। his * వానితోడబుట్టినది। as * వ దినరనాత్రియుంగా। husbands sister ఆడబిడ్డ these two ships are sisters – They are vessels ఒకటే రెండు వాడలు వొకస్థలములో కట్టబడ్డవి Canarese and Telugu are languages ఆ రెండు భాషలకు సంబంధములేదు।

Sister in law [illegible]

Sisterhood [illegible] the frail * [illegible]

Sisterly [illegible]

Sistrum [illegible]

To Sit v. n. [illegible] sit down [illegible] they made him sit down [illegible] the court was sat [illegible] to squat [illegible] to sit crosslegged [illegible] the bird sat on her eggs [illegible] to sit up or watch, keep late hours [illegible] At one sitting [illegible] Sitting upon thorns or being in distress or anxiety [illegible] in what quarter did the wind sit?

To Sit v. a. [illegible] she sits the horse very well [illegible]

Site n. s. [illegible]

Sith – The ancient word for Since (seeing that.) – This is used in the Table of Contents Rom 5 in a Bib Soc N T 1837

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them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit? *James*, ii. 15.

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right;
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in Law. n. s.* A husband or wife's sister.

Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister in law*. *Ruth*, i. 15.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Dan. Civil War.*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; ſittan, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly? *Milt.*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*

The ships are ready, and the wind sits fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shak.*

When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tillotson.*

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis blush'd in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars with struggling urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horrour *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

The egg laid, and severed from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakesp.*

Your preferring that to all other considerations, does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, *the parliament* sits; *the last general council sate at Trent.*

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke*, xxii. 27.

13. To exercise authority.

The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Daniel.*

Asses are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges*, v. 10.
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate*. *Milton.*

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*

15. *To* SIT *down*. *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *sit down* to meat. *Luke*, xvii. 7.

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down*. To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down*. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* SIT *down*. To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down*. *Spenser.*

19. *To* SIT *out*. To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bishop Sanderson's Judgment.*

20. *To* SIT *up*. To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke*, vii.

21. *To* SIT *up*. To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *Ben Jonson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakespeare.*

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is rather neuter.

The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

SITE. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair;
Its *site* uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture or situation of a thing, with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*

SI'TFAST. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SITH. *adv.* [ſıðe, Sax.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakespeare.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* [ſiðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors: I have choſen the orthography which is at once moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the diſgrace of death:
When, ſpite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour, which ſhall 'bate his *ſcythe*'s keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *ſithe* and an hour-glaſs. *Peach. on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does ſtorm and fret;
And there, as maſter of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *ſcithe*, ſtands impartial death,
With endleſs buſineſs almoſt out of breath. *Craſhaw.*

While the milk-maid ſingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *ſcithe*. *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But uſeleſs lances into *ſythes* ſhall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a ploughſhare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their ſeats the form of Time was found,
His *ſcythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, ſay what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time ſits with his *ſythe* to mow
Where erſt ſat Cupid with his bow? *Swift.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* Time. Obſolete.

The fooliſh man thereat woxe wond'rous blith,
And humbly thanked him a thouſand *ſith*. *Spenſer.*

SI'THENCE. *adv.* [now contracted to *ſince*. See SINCE.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and waſting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *ſithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

SI'THNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenſer.*

SI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. One that ſits.

The Turks are great *ſitters*, and ſeldom walk; whereby they ſweat leſs, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldeſt hens are reckoned the beſt *ſitters*; and the youngeſt the beſt layers. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

SI'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.
2. The act of reſting on a ſeat.

Thou knoweſt my down-*ſitting* and mine up-riſing. *Pſalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finiſhed at one *ſitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an aſſembly.

I'll write you down;
The which ſhall point you forth at every *ſitting*,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wiſh it may be at that *ſitting* concluded, unleſs the neceſſity of the time preſs it. *Bacon.*

5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted.

For the underſtanding of any one of St. Paul's epiſtles, I read it all through at one *ſitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one ſits, as at play, or work, or a viſit.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort *ſitting* many hundreds drains!
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuſes her with his ſongs during the whole time of her *ſitting*. *Addiſon.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Lat.]

1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

He was reſolved to chuſe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſo great and opulent a duchy, and *ſituate* ſo opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *ſituate* on a haven's ſide. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

The eye is a part ſo artificially compoſed, and commodiouſly *ſituate*, as nothing can be contrived better for uſe, ornament, or ſecurity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; conſiſting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleaſure *ſituate* in hill and dale. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

SITUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, Fr.]

1. Local reſpect; poſition.

Prince Ceſarini has a palace in a pleaſant *ſituation*, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. *Addiſon's Italy.*

2. Condition; ſtate.

Though this is a *ſituation* of the greateſt eaſe and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the ſubject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Temporary ſtate; circumſtances. Uſed of perſons in a dramatick ſcene.

SIX. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIX *and ſeven.* *n. ſ.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion. A ludicrous expreſſion that has been long in uſe.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven*. *Shakeſp.*

In 1588 there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven*. *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens*. *Arbuthnot.*

The goddeſs would no longer wait;
But, riſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves, and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SI'XPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence.*] A coin; half a ſhilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*ſixpence* that I had. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wiſeſt man might bluſh,
If D— lov'd *ſixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore.*] Six times twenty.

Sixſcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laſt *ſixſcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTE'EN. *adj.* [ſixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *ſixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *ſixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEE'NTH. *adj.* [ſixteoða, Saxon.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.

The firſt lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *ſixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron.* xxiv. 14.

SIXTH. *adj.* [ſixta, Saxon.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *ſixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *Sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable ſeat for rational creatures, and five *ſixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſix.*] In the ſixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diverſity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ſixteogeða, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *ſixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 ſuch parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ſixtig, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *ſixty* yards of the pillars, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Latin; or from *aſſiſe*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,
With all the *ſize* that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any decayed ſhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *ſize* leſs than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of every *ſize*,
The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than thoſe of a larger *ſize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddeſs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *ſize*,
With ſpeed divine, from ſtreet to ſtreet ſhe flies. *Pope.*

2. [*aſſiſe*, old French.] A ſettled quantity. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify the allowance of the table: whence they ſay a *ſizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to ſcant my *ſizes*,
And, in concluſion, to oppoſe the bolt
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a leſs *ſize* and quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

They do not conſider the difference between elaborate diſcourſes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain ſermon, for the middling or lower *ſize* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*ſiſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To **SIZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjuſt or arrange according to ſize.

The foxes weigh the geeſe they carry,
And, ere they venture on a ſtream,
Know how to *ſize* themſelves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops ſo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ſtrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *ſiz'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. [from

Sithe కడ్డికి కొనచే వంపుబడ్డ బారకుడు కత్తి। యిది ఋషులు వినిగాని కిగినట్టు వయుప. యి గడ్డి మాత్రం తీస్తుందిగాని మన్నరు మేం సంచె య్యదు।

Sitter కూర్చుండేవాడు। తన్ను చిత్రములో వ్రాయడానకు చిత్రకారి యెదుట కూర్చుండేవాడు।

Sitting n.s. కూర్చుండి యిరుండడం। at one ...

Situated కలిగిన। a house * near the hill కొండ సమీపమందు వుండే వక యిల్లు। కొండకు పోయ గట్టుగా వుండే। ground * near the village వూరు ఆనుకొన్న భూమి।

Situation n.s. స్థలం। ఆకారం। ప్రదేశ్యాగం। అవస్థ। a disastrous * దురవస్థ। their relative * వీరివారి సందున వుండే న్యాయం।

Six ఆరు। ఆరుగురు। a coach and six ఆరు గుర్రములు కట్టిన తమాషా బండి। ఘనమైన రథం। the business is all at sixes and sevens (Shakespeare, Johnson) ఆరుమూడు తెరవులయి పోయింది।

Sixpence పావులా। Chesterfield says Corruption – The taking of a more than the just & Known salary of your employment under any pretence whatever is

Sixscore ఆరు యిరువైలు అనగా - ౧౨౦.

Sixteen పదహారు। పదహారుగురు।

Sixteenth పదహారవది। one sixteenth అణా, వీసం (see money tables printed in the Grammar)

Sixth ఆరవ।

Sixtieth అరవయ్యో।

Sixty అరవై। the period of 60 days మండలార్థం

Sizable తగుమాత్రం

Size n.s. ప్రమాణం। కొలల। మట్టు of small * కొద్ది। of large * గొప్ప। of this size యింత। of what * యెంతమట్టు। of a middling * నడవాటి। or liquid size గంజి।

To Size సరిపరుచుట। యేర్పర్చుట। large sized గొప్ప। small sized కొద్ది। middling sized నడవాటి। fair sized దొడ్డ। తగుమాత్రమైన। or apply glutinous stuff గంజివేయుట।

Sizeable [illegible]

Size, Sized

Sizer [illegible]

~~Sizy~~ [illegible]

Skain in old times meant [illegible] a rope

Skate [illegible] for skaiting [illegible]

Skein n: s. [illegible] (whence our word punjum) [illegible] of cord [illegible]

Skeleton [illegible] a walking * or lean man
the cattle were reduced to mere skeletons
[illegible] reduced to a mere * [illegible]
of a regiment or school
[illegible] of a book or of accounts [illegible] But the English word "form" [illegible] or the Hindustani Tukhta [illegible] are in use. — A skeleton key [illegible] The * of a regiment

Skeptical [illegible] See Sceptical.

Sketch n: s. [illegible] (Hind.) [illegible] to give a * [illegible] I will give you a sketch of it [illegible]

To Sketch v: a. [illegible]

Skewer [illegible]

To Skewer [illegible]

Skiff చిన్నపడవ।

Skilful [illegible] a * physician [illegible]

Skilfully [illegible]

2. [from *aſſiſe*.] To ſettle; to fix.

There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *ſize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *ſiz'd*, my fear is ſo. *Shakeſp.*

That will be a great horſe to a Welſhman, which is but a ſmall one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken ſeveral *ſized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky; of juſt proportion to others.

He ſhould be purged, ſweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *ſizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER or *Servitor*. *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

They make a ſcramble for degree:
Maſters of all ſorts and of all ages,
Keepers, ſub-*ſiſers*, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbett.*

SI'ZERS. *n. ſ.* SEE SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *ſizers* for head and for taile. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.

In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous.

The blood is *ſizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ſceaðnyſſe, Sax. *ſcath* is *harm*; thence *ſcathle*, *ſcaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *n. ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKEIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial *ſkein* of ſley'd ſilk, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our ſtile ſhould be like a *ſkein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben Jonſon.*

Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *ſkein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſkain*, or *ſkean*, a knife, and *mate*.] A meſſmate. It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *ſkainſmates*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKATE. *n. ſ.* [ſceadda, Saxon.]

1. A flat ſea-fiſh.
2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

They ſweep
On ſounding *ſkates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

SKEAN. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe; ſaȝene, Saxon.] A ſhort ſword; a knife.

Any diſpoſed to do miſchief may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *ſkean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſer.*

The Iriſh did not fail in courage or fierceneſs, but being only armed with darts and *ſkeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SKEG. *n. ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. ſ.*

Little ſalmons, called *ſkeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

SKE'LETON. *n. ſ.* [σκελετος, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the ſky;
When ſinews o'er the *ſkeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloth'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other cauſes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghaſtly *ſkeleton*, covered only with a dry ſkin, yet nothing but the ruin and deſtruction of the lungs denominates a conſumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,
A *ſkeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
Whoſe looſe teeth in their naked ſockets ſhook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *ſkeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *ſkeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſkelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *n. ſ.* [ſcephen, lower Sax. to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſeeve, *ſkep*, and a bin. *Tuſſer.*

2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *ſkep*.

SKE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [σκεπτικὸς, Gr. *ſceptique*, Fr. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſcepticks* in religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art? *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *ſceptick*'s ſide,
With too much weakneſs for the ſtoick's pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

The dogmatiſt is ſure of every thing, and the *ſceptick* believes nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſkeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *ſceptical* and wavering minds, and ſo prevent us, that ſtand faſt, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, Fr. from *ſceptick*.] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *ſcepticiſm* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan.

I ſhall not attempt a character of his preſent majeſty, having already given an imperfect *ſketch* of it. *Addiſon.*

As the ligheſt *ſketch*, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more diſgrac'd,
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuouſly of ſome admirable deſign *ſketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midſt of ſilence, to contemplate thoſe ideas which I have only *ſketched*, and which every man muſt finiſh for himſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

SKE'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *ſkewers* prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Iliad.*

I once may overlook
A *ſkewer* ſent to table by my cook. *King.*

From his rug the *ſkewer* he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well ſtuck with *ſkewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *ſkewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handſomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF. *n. ſ.* [*eſquiſe*, Fr. *ſcapha*, Lat.] A ſmall light boat.

If in two *ſkiffs* of cork a loadſtone and ſteel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other ſtanding ſtill; but both ſteer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *ſkiff* he paſs'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the ſlaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garway cliffs
A ſavage race, by ſhipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *ſkiffs*,
And ſtrip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, uſed with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the ſubject of ſkill. *Of* ſeems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *ſkilful* to work in gold and ſilver. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

They ſhall call the huſbandman to mourning, and ſuch as are *ſkilful of* lamentation, to wailing. *Amos*, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *ſkilful at* finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatl.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent?
Your *ſkilful* hand employed to ſave
Deſpairing wretches from the grave:
And then ſupporting with your ſtore
Thoſe whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Inſtructors ſhould not only be *ſkilful in* thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have ſkill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly.

As ſoon as he came near me, in fit diſtance, with much fury, but with fury *ſkilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulyſſes builds a ſhip with his own hands, as *ſkilfully* as a ſhipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *ſkilfulneſs* of his hands. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 72.

SKILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkill*, Iſlandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulneſs.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*

You

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakespeare.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

To SKILL.* *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at: with *of*.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

The overseers were all that could *skill of* instruments of musick. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 12.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgifte.*

2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art, yet to be purchased.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd. *Denham.*

He must be very little *skilled in* the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *skilless* of. *Shakesp.*

Jealousy what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless* in these parts; which to a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mishapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask,
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKI'LLET. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness
My speculative and offic'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all indign and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shak. Othello.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SKILT. *n. s.* [a word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt*?
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleavel.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal studies were after the works of Titain, whose cream he had *skimmed*. *Dryd. Dufres.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content *to skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryd.*

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally *skin.*

Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryd.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Add.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts on the Mind.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [a cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakespeare.*

SKI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMI'LK. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought; says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;
This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Cons.*

The priest on *skins* of offerings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. A husk.

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there intangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT. *n. s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *n. s.* [ſcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [ſcencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *skink.*] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still restor'd. *Dry.*

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *skin.*] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SKI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *skin.*] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *skinny.*] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *skin.*] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Lest the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray on the Creation.*

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Add. Ovid.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *esquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape.*] To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found

Skilfulness కుశలత।

Skill ప్రజ్ఞ। ప్రౌఢిమ। సామర్థ్యం। కుశలం। నేర్పు। చమత్కారం। పాండిత్యం। ప్రవీణత। మేధ। రాణకత్వం।

Skilled ప్రౌఢ। * in theology వేదాంతవేద్యుడైన। వేదాంతములు ప్రవేశంగల। వేదపారగుడైన। * in business కార్యదక్షుడు। he is * in music సంగీతశాస్త్రంలో నిపుణుడుగా వున్నాడు। శాస్త్రంలో నిపుణతగలది। skilled in పరిణతులైన।

Skilling or shed పెరడు skilling (~~German~~ for a hut) in Eng Germ Dict

Skillet చట్టిగిన్నె।

To Skim v: a. మీగడతీయుట। I merely skimmed the papers ఉత్తరాలు అక్కడక్కడ చదివాను। the barge skimmed the lake. the ~~p~~ stone skims over the pond చెరువు నీళ్లమీద తేలిపోతూ నడిచింది

To Skim v: n. దాటిపోవుట। + the martins skim over or along the waves అలలమీద [illegible] the boat was skimming along నీళ్లమీద తేలి తగలకుండా వెళ్లింది

Skimmer మీగడతీసే గరిటె।

~~Skimmilk~~ మీ~~గడ~~తీయని పాలు। చిక్కపాలు

~~Skimming~~ n: s. మండం। of milk మీగడ।

Skin n: s. తోలు। చర్మం। కూసం। తొక్క। + or epidermis పైతోలు the bullet grazed the skin తోలురాచింది। a fold of * ముడత। the feeling called goose skin గగుర్పాటు। రోమాంచం। a dress made of * చర్మపువలువ। a doll made of * తోలుబొమ్మ। a skin bottle for oil సిద్దె। a skin of oil సిద్దె। a skin of wine [illegible] + he is nothing but * and bone ఎముకలు తోలు అయిపోయినాడు। he came out with a whole skin నిరుపద్రవముగా [illegible] వచ్చినాడు। the * that forms over boiled milk

To Skin v: a తోలు ఒలుచుట। కూసం విడుచుట। తోలు తీసివేయుట। ఒలిచిపోవుట।

To Skin over v: n. the wound skinned over గాయముమాని తోలు తిరిగి వచ్చింది।

Skinflint పిసినిగొట్టు। Skink or Skunk — see Guana

Skinned తోలుగల। తోలుపోయిన। తోలుతీసిన। తోలుతీసివేసిన। grain that has been * పొట్టు తీసిన బియ్యం। thin skinned పలచని తోలుగల। thick skinned మందమైన

Skinny ఎక్కువలేని। బక్కచిక్కిన।

To Skip v: n. దుముకుట। గంతులువేయుట। మిడిసిపడుట। విడిచిపెట్టుట।

To Skip v: a. దాటవేయుట। వెళ్లించుట। as a flea

Skip n: s. గంతు। skips and leaps పింపిళ్లు। the flea ~~I~~ gave a skip

Skipper or commander మరక్కాడు। a skipper వాడమళ్లించేవాడు। వాడంగి।

Skirmish వివాదం। కలహం। పోరు। అల్లరిగా జరిగిన కొద్దియుద్ధం।

To Skirmish v: n. యుక్కడ అక్కడ స్వల్పమైన యుద్ధం ఆడుట। పోరాడుట। యుద్ధం చేయుట। కలారంగం చేయుట। నాసిరం చేయుట।

Skirt n: s. అంచు। బట్టకొంగు। చెంగు। వెలుకట్ట। చెరుగు। వలువ। పైట। Skirts వల్లి। కొరి దగ్గరి భూమి। of a village గ్రామకంఠం।

To Skirt అనుసరించుట।

~~Skirting అనుకొన్న। land × the forest~~ అడవి అనుకొన్న పొలం।

Z– Skittish చలపు। చలపాటిన। దుడుకు। తీవ్రమైన।

Skreen – see Screen

Skue (Johnson and Bentley) అయివాలంగా వుంచె। వంకర। ఖాతరులమైన

Z Skit n s (a jest, taunt, gibe. see Penny Cycl "Townshend" p 104. E ఎకి [illegible] [illegible] ఎగతాళి [illegible]

found among thieves? For, since thou spakest of him, thou skippedst for joy. *Jer.* xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggin arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope*

To SKIP *over.* To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquirer*, French.]

1. *To* miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it *over*, lest we be accused of overseeing it. *Boyle.*

SKIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack.*] An upstart.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved. ——Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale fishing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff.*] A small boat. Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *Fairy Queen.*

SKI'RMISH. *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words. *Maes a naw 'sgarmes a wnan*, says an ancient writer. *Escarmouche*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartismand;
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips's Briton.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakespeare.*

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *n. s.* [from *skirmish.*] He who skirmishes. *Ainsworth.*

To SKIRRE, *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from ꞅcıꞃ, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from σκιρτάω.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste.

We'll make them *skirre* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Sh. Hen. V.*

SKI'RRET. *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed. *Mortimer.*

SKI'RT. *n. s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is, the stony and sandy desarts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dry.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milt.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Add.*

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh-trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*skyc*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frighted.

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estr.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakesp.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *n. s.* [See SCONCE.]

Reynard ransacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, French, which *Minshew* derives from *secerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter, ut solet*, says *Skinner*; which may be true as to one of the senses: but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of course *sieve* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cerno.*]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *skreen*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *skreens*,
You dread the waving of these greens. *Anon.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day by night's eternal *skreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryd.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat otherwise insupportable. *Woodward's Natural History.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue.*

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skatti*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryd.*

2. [ꞅceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* A head-piece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*cassida*, Latin.] A plant.

SKY. *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies*. *Roscommon.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*. *Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit? *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky*. *Dryd.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine. *Addison.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *sky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKYED. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorised and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SKY'LARK. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *sky-light*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. *n. s.*

1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.*

SLAB. *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver.*] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

1. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

2. To shed; to spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [the same with *slab.*]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody: in low language.

When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ꞅleac, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *yslack*, Welch; *laxus*, Lat.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution,

in this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 21.

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.*
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins;
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*

3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to have used it by mistake for *slake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slacked*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great pow'rs, and the unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *Ben Jonson.*

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course. *Milton.*

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

The muskrat is ..... he is like a fox.

to Skulk ముఖం తప్పించి పక్క మూలదాగుట । సంకోచించుట । దాగుట । పొంచుట
a skulker దొంగచూరివాడు

Skull కపాలం । బుర్ర । పుర్రె । తలపుర్రె । తలపెంకు । the place of skulls
శ్మశానభూమి. skull cap బొడ్డి కుళ్లాయి

Skuttle హంసగమనం । మత్తేభగమనం । see Amble ... It seems to be used for an axe

Sky ఆకాశం । గగనం । బయలు । మింటు । వాయుపథం. they applauded him
to the skies దేవునిలాగు స్తుతించిరి । (కై అద్భుతంబుగా పొగడిరి PLL. 2.55
a lark or frolick - see Fun, game, sport

Sky blue ఆకాశపువన్నెగల । నీలవర్ణం । the colour of cavalry jackets

Skylark భరతపిట్ట

Skylight సొరకాగంత । పైనికిటికి

Skyrocket అవాయి । తారాజువ్వ । ఆకాశబాణం

He cut the slab of cork into squares
Slab రాతిబల్ల । పట్టాయి । బండరాయి । మాపరాయి. a slab of mahagany
దళంగల పలక the original sense is ముద్ద a lump - Ainsworth
says The outermost board of a sawn piece of timber.

to Slabber పారినబాంగు తొలచెరుపుట

Slack వదలిన । మెత్తపడ్డ । బ్రోశిన । జబ్బు । తారకనిపోయిన । ధసిలిపోయిన ।
సళ్లు । పిస్స । మెతక । శిథిలం । శ్లథం ।

to Slacke, Slake or Slacken తక్కువచేయుట । తగ్గించుట । తారగు । దానలు ।
సళ్లు । వదలు । విడుచు.

to Slack, Slake or Slacken దించుట । తక్కువచేయుట । వదలించు । they
slackened not their hand చెయ్యిఆపక Tara V. 22. to slack lime
సున్నం ముగ్గబారయుట । ముగ్గబారయుట. Slacklime పొడిగానున్న సున్నము.

Slacked, Slackened శాంతించిన । కొద్దిపడ్డ । తెరపగా ఉండే.

Slackness జబ్బు। అజాగ్రత్త। విలంబనం। (Carey)
Slag. Coleridges Southeys Wesley 1. 409 [illegible]
Slain చంపిన। హతమైన। he was vilely slain [illegible]

to slake తక్కువచేయుట। తీరనిపోవుట। అణచుట। ఆర్పింపు। ముగ్గబారుట।

Slaked శాంతిపొందిన। అణగిన lime చల్లిన సున్నము

to slam. వెక్కిదెబ్బకొట్టుట। Slammerkin దొప్పగాలొప్పగా వుండేది

to slander గిల్లమాటలాడి పరువు తీయుట। రంతులు కట్టుట.

Slander లేనిపోని అపనింద। నెపం। కొండెం। గిల్లుమాటలు to carry slander క్షేత్రాలు చెప్పుట.

Slandered రవ్వపాలయిన

Slanderer కొండెములు చెప్పేవాడు। చాడికొట్టు

Slanderous అపవాదమైన। [illegible]। అన్యాయ। రవ్వలాడిగా వుండే। [illegible]

Slang [illegible] సంకేతం। [illegible] బూతుమాటలు। [illegible]

[illegible] మాటలు। భాష। [illegible] It is a metaphorical and figurative language nearly the same as Cant. A name [illegible]. Cant A slang word [illegible]. Observe Wils Sankhya p155 a Christian Observer

Slant [illegible]

[illegible] the slant of a roof [illegible]।

to slant జారుట। [illegible]। వంగుట। వాలుట।

Slanting వాలిన। a slanting roof [illegible]। Slantingly [illegible]

~~Slantwise [illegible]~~

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon.*

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth bestow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakespeare*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

SLACK. *n. s.* [from the verb *To slack.*] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as *slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *slack.*]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *slack.*]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Want of tendency.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *n. s.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay.*

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah*, lxvi. 16.

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the *slain*. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *slock*, Islandick, to quench, Mr. *Lye.*]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenser.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

From Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryd.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the chrystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake*. *Blackmore's Creation*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addison's Cato.*

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack.*]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*lema*, Islandick; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundrie*, Fr. *scandalum*, Latin.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakespeare.*

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. 2 *Sam.* xix. 27.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgifte.*

Thou dost with lyes the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And sputt'ring under specious names they gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Pope.*

SLA'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *B. Jonson's Cataline.*

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment. *Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *slander.*] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, telltales or sowers of dissension. *Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer*! *Dryd.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander.*]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderous* tongue? *Shak.*

To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *sland'rous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *sland'rous* loads. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slanderous.*] Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They did *slanderously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel's Civil War.*

SLANG. The preterite of *sling.*

David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

SLANK. *n. s.* [*alga marina.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT. / SLA'NTING. } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a serpent, Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

The sun
Around the globe describes th' æquator line;
By which wise means he can the whole survey,
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. / SLA'NTWISE. } *adv.* [from *slant.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly; slope.

Some

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* asteep. *Tusser.*

SLAP. *n. s.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse go round. *Thomson.*

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Islandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's calash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and order did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Fairy Q.*
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desp'rate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*
Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great:
As each excels in birth or state,
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

SLATCH. *n. s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. s.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French.] A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain. *Addison's Spectator.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *n. s.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *n. s.* [*slaetti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks is a *slattern* in her family. *Addis. Freeholder.*

§

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air. *Gay.*

SLA'TY. *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SLAVE. *n. s.* [*esclave*, French. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavoians*, subdued and sold by the *Venetians*.]

1. One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Of guests we make them *slaves*
Inhospitably. *Milton.*

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South.*

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without our subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:
This sun perhaps, this morning sun, 's the last
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison's Cato.*

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts, then are they most disposed to doubt of the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest *slave*. *Nelson.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. s.* [*saliva*, Latin; *slæva*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the stairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakespeare.*

2. To emit spittle.

Miss came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain, against the people's favourite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled. *King Charles.*

SLAUGHTER. *n. s.* [onslauᵹt, Saxon, from ꞅlæᵹan, ꞅleᵹan, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *slaughter* on their souls. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
On each hand *slaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But, when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal hate each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter* shall ensue! *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughter'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a *slaughterhouse*;
For I am stifled with the smell of sin. *Shakesp.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *slaughtermen*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty. *Shakespeare.*
See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And join'st with them will be thy *slaughtermen*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrours:
Direness familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More *slavish* did I ne'er, than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
The supreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*
Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*
Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Gothick; ꞅlean, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Slap చెంపకాయ। చెంపకాయ। గొడిపెట్టు।

Slap తరతర। తరాలన। తక్షణం। పిడివాటుగా

to Slap చెంపకాయకొట్టుట। చెంపవేయుట। తట్టుట। దబ్బడించుట। he came along at a slapping pace బిరబిరా హుటాహుటిగా పరిగెత్తినాడు

Slap-dash తరాలన। ఒకరీత్యా। ఘుణేల్లు। ధులధుల। తరతర। టుకున। దరాలున। ఫూరికి।

to Slash గాయములు చేయుట।

Slash చీర। గాయం

Slate బలంపరాయి। పింఢిరాయి। వ్రాసేటందుకురాతిపలక।

Slate colour మాయివన్నె। పావురాయివన్నె।

Slater యిండ్లకు కప్పుపెంకులు వేసేవాడు। రాస్సేవాడు।

Slate pencil బల్పం।

Slattern పాచుమొర్రిపెంపలస్త్రీ।

Slaughter హత్య। చంపడం। వాసి। ప్రజామారణం। an animal bought for slaughter వేపు। బలి।

to Slaughter కోయుట। వేపతీరుగా చంపుట। తెగవేయుట। వధించుట। slaughter man గొడ్లుకోసే వాడు।

Slaughter-house గొడ్లనుకోసేయిల్లు। సూనా। కటికెలంగడి। ~~slaughterous~~ సంహారించే।

Slave దాసుడు। బద్ధుడు। లంపటం। గులాపు (gulam) a village slave, (ascriptus glebæ) వెట్టిమనిషి। a female slave దాసురాలు। జోనగత్తె। son of a slave, born in the house, దాసా। a slave girl తొత్తు। దాసి। దాసి। he is a slave to his passions పంచేంద్రియబద్ధుడై। పరవశుడై। బద్ధుడు।

Slave-trade జీవములను కొనేఅమ్మేవర్తకం। మనుష్యులనయినా పిల్లలనయినా దొంగిలించి అమ్మేవర్తకం। చొప్పెలచేరం। వరవాణిజ్యం। A slaver or slave ship లంపటాలను తీసుకుపోయే ఓడ।

Slaver n. s. ~~(spittle)~~ చొంగు। చొల్లు। ద్రవం। లాల। ~~జొల్లు~~

Slaver n. s. దాసిగావుండేవాడు। or drudge దాస్యవృత్తి

Slavering, idiotic దిక్కుమాలిన। వెర్రి

Slavery గులాంపుపని। వెట్టిపని। దాస్యతనం।

Slaving n. s. లంపటం। వెట్టి।

Slavish నీచ, క్షుద్ర, దీన, బీద, కానని।

Slavishly దీనగా, క్షుద్రగా।

Slavishness. దాసుత్వం, దాస్యం।

to slay సంహరించుట, కోయుట, చంపుట, నరుకుట।

Slayer చంపేవాడు, హంతృడు, ఘాతకుడు। Vishnu the slayer of Mura మురారి. Siva the slayer of Cupid అనంగవైరి।

Sledge n. s: బారవతి, సరుదరు, సరవతి, సరవంతల్లు।

Sledge-hammer n. s: సమ్మెట, ~~metaphorically~~ an unsparing blow ~~...~~ దెబ్బవేటు

Sleek నున్నని, నునుపాటిన, తిన్నగా ..., స్నిగ్ధ, a sleek body పెంచిన ఒళ్ళు।
sleek-headed (see Johnson's first quotn) పండుకొనుట

to sleep v. n. నిద్రపోవు, he called her to sleep with him ఆమెను నిద్రకు పిల్చినాడు। a sleeping partner in trade అంతరవాణిజ్యవాడు। the top was sleeping బొంగరం ..., the business then slept for 3 years 3 యేండ్లదాక వర్తకము జరగలేదు,

Sleep n. s: నిద్ర, sound sleep మంచినిద్ర, సుషుప్తి। the sleep of death పెద్దనిద్ర, దీర్ఘసుషుప్తి। to go to sleep నిద్రపోవుట, నిద్రపడుట। to talk in s: కలవరించుట, కలవరించుట। to put a child to sleep పండబెట్టుట। to lull to sleep జోలకొట్టుట। a sleeping partner in merchant's business పేరుపెట్టనిదైనా కలసివ్యాపారం చేసే ...

Sleeper నిద్రపోయినవాడు, ... a rafter వాసం।

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My Wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Shakespeare.

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Rev.* vi. 2.

Slay and make ready. *Gen.* xliii. 16.

Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Job*, v. 2.

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain*. *Dryd. Æn.*

He must by blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

Sla'yer. *n. s.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood pour'd oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crown'd.
Fairy Queen.

They slew those that were *slayers* of their countrymen. *Abb.*

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half-clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away.
Dryden.

Sleave. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *sleave* silk is explained by *Gouldman*, *floccus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *sleave the silk*, for *untwist* it. *Ainsworth* calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay* is to part a twist into single fibres.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
Drayton's Cynthia.

Sle'azy. *adj.* [often written *sleezy.*] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *sleave*, or from *To slay*.

Sled. *n. s.* [*slæd*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

Sle'dded. *adj.* [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakesp.*

Sledge. *n. s.* [ſlecȝ, Saxon; *sleggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels: properly a *sled*. See **Sled**.

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Sleek. *n. s.* [*sleych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shak.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shak.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.
Milton.

To **Sleek.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *B. Jons.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shakespeare.

She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

The persuasive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A cruise of fragrance form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.
Pope.

Slee'kly, *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Slee'kstone. *n. s.* [*sleek* and *stone*.] A smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard with a *sleekstone* rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

To **Sleep.** *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothick; ſleepan, Saxon; *slaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shak.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Deut.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burley-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails. *Shak. Henry* VI.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dry.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead: death being a state from which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 *Thess.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Sleep. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent sleep;
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

That *sleepe* might sweetly seale
His restfull eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And, for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*. *Bacon.*

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing.
Bacon.

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*.
Dryden.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

Slee'per *n. s.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, musick; come, my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be.
Shakespeare.

What's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be *sleepers* enow then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeper* slain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. [*exocætus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *adv.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever. *Arbuth.*

SLEE'PLESS, *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY. *adj.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them, and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,
And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish *slet.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryd.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below:
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE. *n. s.* [ſlif, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarg'd,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*: and knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms. Sir Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve* band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVE, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]

The innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care. *Shak.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over: which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*lolligo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His clothes were strange tho' coarse, and black tho' bare;
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon isle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained. *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a *knot* or *skein*, and so signify *unconnected, hanging ill together?* or from *sleeve*, a cover, and therefore means *plainly absurd, foolish without palliation?*]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. s.* [*slag'd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight.*

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa, it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Sh. Mach.*

Out stept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great;
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudib.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *slight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flow'r of *slender* stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What *slender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? *Milt.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shak.*

Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate, and *slender* parts.

At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Phil.*

In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

Sleeping

Sleepily బజ్జుగా। జోగురాంతగా। మందముగా। మాంద్యంగా

Sleepiness నిద్రమంపు। నిద్రమబ్బు।

Sleepless నిద్రలేని। మెళుకువగా ఉన్న... నిద్రపట్టని నిర్నిద్ర

Sleeplessness నిద్రలేని బాధ। తపస్సు।

Sleepy నిద్రాసక్త। బజ్జులున్న। నిద్రవేళన she is * దానికి నిద్రవస్తుంది। నిద్రవేస్తుంది।

Sleet తుంపరలు। [illegible]। సీతరము లు। iron sleet of arrowy shower [illegible]

to Sleet తుంపరలుపడుట।

Sleety తుంపరలుగల।

Sleeve చొక్కాచెయ్యి। రవికచెయ్యి। of silk గుబ్బ। [illegible] or concealment [illegible] (Johnson) he laughed in his * [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
I do not pin my faith upon their ~ [illegible]

Sleeved చేతులుగల చొక్కా।

Sleeveless చొక్కాలేని। పిల్లి। లేనిపోని।

Sleight చమత్కారం। సూక్ష్మం। [illegible] * of hand చేతివిద్య। చేతలాఘవం। హస్తలాఘవం। * of hand players గారడీవాండ్లు। [illegible]

Slender సూక్ష్మమైన। చిదు। సన్నమైన। స్వల్ప। a * waist సన్నడుము। slender waisted కృశోదరి। మందోదరి। తనూదరి। లతాంగి। a * nymph తన్వి। * or invisible ancles [illegible]

Slenderly చిదగా। స్వల్పంగా। సూక్ష్మంగా।

Slenderness సన్నం। కొంచెం। దౌర్బల్యం।

Slept and Sleep అనే క్రియకు Past Tense

Slew - To slay అనే క్రియకు Past Tense

to Slice [illegible] to *off [illegible]

Slice n. s: [illegible] like a paper knife [illegible]

Slid - To slide అనే క్రియకు Past tense

Slick - see Sleek - See in proof Catlin's North American Indians 1. 27

Slidden to slide అనే క్రియకు passive participle

to Slide v. n. [illegible] to *off [illegible] to * along on the posteriors [illegible]

She slid into the house [illegible] to slide on ice

to Slide v. a. [illegible] to * in or insert [illegible]

Slide n. s: [illegible] on the ice

Slider [illegible] a drawer

Slight [illegible] or glim [illegible] a * smile [illegible] there is no * difference [illegible] the fever became * [illegible] this is the only point of the slightest importance [illegible] even in the slightest degree [illegible]

Slight n. s: [illegible]

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender.*]

1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Maccabees.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *slender.*]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.

Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniencies that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgifte.*

4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep.*

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *slay.*

He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See *To* SLEAVE.] To part or twist into threads.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk? *Shakespeare.*

To SLICE. *v. a.* [slitan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but, *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleavel.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou stoodst staring like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *n. s.* [slite, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fried. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on 't;
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*slickt*, Dutch, See SLEEK.]

Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *slicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

SLID. The preterite of *slide.*

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dr. Æn.*

From the tops of heav'n's steep hill she *slid*,
And straight the Greeks swift ships she reacht. *Chapman.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide.*

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding? *Jer.* viii. 5.

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;
For the man *slidder'd* upon fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [slidan, slidende, sliding, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch; *ys-lithe*, Welsh.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulysses, Stheneleus, Tisander *slide*,
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denh.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon! rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton.*

He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet, those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.

Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryd.*

Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

9. To fall by errour.

The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *n. s.* [from *slide.*] He who slides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd so *slight*? *Shak.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose;
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryd.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise,
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud: *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Beware
Lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight.* *Locke.*

2. *To*

2. To throw careleſsly: unleſs in this paſſage to *ſlight* be the ſame with to *ſling*.

The rogues *ſlighted* me into the river with as little remorſe as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [*ſlighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius. Skinner. Ainſworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform careleſsly.

Theſe men, when they have promiſed great matters, and failed moſt ſhamefully, if they have the perfection of boldneſs, will but *ſlight it over*, and no more ado. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *ſlighted over*. *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight*.] One who diſregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſlighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my ſceptick ſpeaks *ſlightingly* of the opinions he oppoſes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *ſlight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both becauſe they are common, and do not ſo ſtrongly move the fancy of man, are for the moſt part but *ſlightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or *ſlightly* handled in diſcourſe. *Shak.*

You were to blame
To part ſo *ſlightly* with your wife's firſt gift. *Shak.*

The letter-writer diſſembles his knowledge of this reſtriction, and contents himſelf *ſlightly* to mention it towards the cloſe of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *ſlightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The facile gates of hell, too *ſlightly* barr'd. *Milton.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight*.]

1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' unſtable *ſlightneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

What ſtrong cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the *ſlightneſs* of our ſleepy heartleſs addreſſes! *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly*.] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy; with ſubtile covertneſs.

Were there a ſerpent ſeen with forked tongue,
That *ſlily* glided towards your majeſty,
It were but neceſſary you were wak'd. *Shakeſp.*

He, cloſely falſe and *ſlily* wiſe,
Caſt how he might annoy them moſt from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *ſlily* robs us of our grand treaſure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul,
Which by the way he met, and *ſlily* ſtole;
Clad like a country ſwain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *ſlily* ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the reliſh weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe,
And through intemperance grow a while ſincere. *Philips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [a cant word as it ſeems, and therefore not to be uſed.] Slender; thin of ſhape.

A thin *ſlim*-gutted fox made a hard ſhiſt to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt; and when he had ſtuft his guts well, ſqueezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

I was jogged on the elbow by a *ſlim* young girl of ſeventeen. *Addiſon.*

SLIME. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlim, Saxon; *ſligm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the *ſlime* and ooze ſcatters his grain. *Shak.*

Brick for ſtone, and *ſlime* for mortar. *Geneſis.*

God, out of his goodneſs, cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *ſlime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanſe the air of thick vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the ſea, from ſome concretion of *ſlime* where the ſun beateth hot, and the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And with aſphaltick *ſlime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the ſun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *ſlime*,
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O foul deſcent! I'm now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, to mix with beſtial *ſlime*,
This eſſence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlimy*.] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *ſlimineſs* is produced, which anſwers a pituitous ſtate. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj.* [from *ſlime*.]

1. Overſpread with ſlime.

My bended hook ſhall pierce
Their *ſlimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead men's ſkulls; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *ſlimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a ſign of a *ſlimy* dryneſs. *Bacon.*

The reſt are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *ſlimy* track they tread. *Dryd.*

Eels, for want of exerciſe, are fat and *ſlimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of ſlow houſe-bearing ſnails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *ſlimy* tracks
In the ſleek rind. *Philips.*

The ſwallow ſweeps
The *ſlimy* pool to build his hanging houſe. *Thomſ.*

2. Viſcous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell gates, into the waſte,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *ſlimy*, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

The aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men like vegetables, out of ſome fat and *ſlimy* ſoil, well digeſted by the kindly heat of the ſun, and impregnated with the influence of the ſtars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſly*.] Deſigning artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correſpondent can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a *ſlyneſs*, which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Addiſon.*

SLING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlingan, Saxon; *ſlingen*, Dutch.]

1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *ſling* ſtones are turned with him into ſtubble. *Job*, xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's ſtring?
Or ſinging ſtones from the Phœnician *ſling*? *Sandys.*

Slings have ſo much greater ſwiftneſs than a ſtone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *ſling* is farther off from the ſhoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *ſling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Whirl'd from a *ſling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidſt the foes, as flies a mighty ſtone,
So flew the beaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. A throw; a ſtroke.

At one *ſling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleaſing ſon,
Both ſin and death, and yawning grave at laſt
Through chaos hurl'd, obſtruct the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is ſuſtained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a ſling.

2. To throw; to caſt. Not very proper.

Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now caſts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *ſlings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addiſon.*

3. To hang looſely by a ſtring.

From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook;
Anon I'll waſh 'em in the ſhallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I ſaw amidſt the ſhouts
Of mariners, and buſy care to *ſling*
His horſes ſoon aſhore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

They *ſlung* up one of their largeſt hogſheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling*.] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling.

The *ſlingers* went about it, and ſmote it. *2 Kings*, iii. 25.

To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk*. [ꞅlingan, Saxon, to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.

We will *ſlink* away in ſupper-time, diſguiſe us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

He, after Eve ſeduc'd, unminded *ſlunk*
Into the wood faſt by. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When braſs and pewter hap to ſtray,
And linen *ſlinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *ſlunk* into a corner, where ſhe lay trembling till the company went their way. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *ſlink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

A weaſel once made ſhift to *ſlink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply ſtuff'd his ſkin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*

We have a ſuſpicious, fearful, and conſtrained countenance, often turning back, and *ſlinking* thro' narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *ſlinking* her foal, in ſnowy weather keep her where ſhe may have good ſpring-water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ꞅlipan, Saxon; *ſlippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſlide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is ſober, and views that nice ſeparation between himſelf and the devouring deep, ſo that, if he ſhould *ſlip*,

To Slight v. a. అలక్ష్యం చేయుట। అమర్యాద చేయుట। [illegible]
చేయుట। చిన్నపుచ్చుట। వంచనచేయుట।

Slighted అలక్ష్యపడ్డ। అవమానముపొందిన।

Slightingly అలక్ష్యము [illegible]

Slightly కొంచెముగా। కొద్దిగా। [illegible] he inserted it * [illegible]
[illegible]

Slighness [illegible]

Slily [illegible] seeing him peevish the children
*cept away [illegible]

Slim సన్నమైన। [illegible] a *waist [illegible] a * nymph [illegible]
[illegible]

Slime [illegible] Adam Clarke in Gen 7 says. Bitumen, asphaltus

Sliminess [illegible]

Sliny [illegible]

Sliness [illegible] See Boswell VII. 368. [illegible]

Sling [illegible] to hang vessels in [illegible] at the end of a yoke to hold
pots [illegible] to wear the arm in a sling [illegible]
[illegible]

to Sling v. a. [illegible] to * [illegible] to

To Slink [illegible]

To Slip v. n. [illegible] as a knot
[illegible] to slip out [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] he let it
[illegible] she slipped out [illegible]
* through his fingers [illegible] you have let the opportunity
slip [illegible] he did not let the opportunity

opportunity * సమయస్ఫూర్తిగాయుదిజాగ్రతచేసినాడు। సమ
యంచూచిచేసినాడు। my foot slipped కాలుజారినది। బెణి
కింది। his knee is slipped చిప్పకదిలింది। వసివిపోయినది। I
slipped down కాలుజారిపడ్డాను।

To Slip v: a. వేయుట। to slip it in చెక్కిపెట్టుట। he slipped the drawer
into the table సొరుగుమేజాలోకి తోసినాడు
he slipped the letter into his pocket జాబుజేబులోకిరహస్యం
జేబులోకి జారవిడిచినాడు
గాదాచినాడు। to slip hounds కుక్కలను యెత్తివిడుచుట।

Slip n: s. జారినది। తునక। ముక్క। బద్ద। or error తప్పు। నేరము। భ్రమ। a * of
the pen చేతప్పు। చేతిభ్రమ। పొరపాటున వ్రాసినమాట। a * of the
by a * of the tongue, or, of the pen పొరబాటున
tongue నోరుజారిచెప్పినమాట। పొరబాటున చెప్పినమాట। a * of paper
బద్ద
తునక కాగితం। a * of wood పుడక। ముక్క। పేడు। పేళ్ళు। చువ్వ। a *
of cloth పీలిక। a * ~~of~~ or petticoat పావడ। a * or plant of
sugar cane చెరుకుకడవ్వ। of a tree కొమ్మ। రెమ్మ। a mere *
of a girl లేతచిన్నది।

Slipper పైజారు। slippers మెట్లు।

~~Slipperily నున్న~~గాజారేతిగా। విచిత్రంగా।

slip, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink.

From her most beastly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

When Judas saw that his host *slipt* away, he was sore troubled. 1 *Mac.* ix. 7.

I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milt.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipt*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addison's Spectator.*

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakespeare.*

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus.* xxi. 7.

7. To creep in by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what 's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are most blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, Sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakespeare.*

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulsers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Errour; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please; marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him;
But, Sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakesp.*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit. *More.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addis. Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when

by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakesp.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether *to give the slip* be not originally taken from a dog, that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the lea[...]r's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

SLI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Gulliv. Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT. *n. s.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot; and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLI'PPER or *Slipshoe. n. s.* [from *slip.*]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [*crespis*, Lat.] An herb.

SLI'PPER. *adj.* [ꞅlipup, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLI'PPERILY. *adv.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS. *n. s.* [from *slippery.*]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *adj.* [ſlipup, Saxon; *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling, or so *slipp'ry*, that
The fear 's as bad as falling. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*

Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer.* xxiii.

The *slipp'ry* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denh.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus fairly bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slipp'ry* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryd. Geor.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being *slipp'ry* standers,
The love that lean'd on them, as *slipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

SLI'PPY. *adj.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop*.

SLISH. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [ſlitan, Saxon.] To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wisem. Surg.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. s.* [ſlit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone: and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ſlifan, Saxon.] To
To SLI'VER. } split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew;
Gall of goat; and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SLI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.

There on the pendent boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SLOATS. *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. s.* [*glavoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. s.* [ſla, Saxon; *slaae*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

SLOOP. *n. s.* A small ship, commonly with only two masts.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SLOP. *n. s.* [ſlop, Saxon; *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches.

What said Mr. Dombledon about the sattin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milt.*

SLOPE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestick mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you 've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he 'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak. Macbeth.*

On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westering wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:
Nor, till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping* athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut down and cast into the river. *Brown's Travels.*

Up starts a palace, lo! th' obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus washes still,
Our pious lab'rer pass'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

SLO'PENESS.

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Slippery జారే. జవజవలాడే. నమ్మరాని. అనిశ్చయమైన. for the feet జారుడుగా. [illegible] *

rogue పట్టుబడదగనివాడు witness నమ్మరాని

Slipshod adj. జబ్బయిన. మొండి. తొందరగనుదరని. to walk * చెప్పులు బాగా తొడుక్కోకుండా నడవడం

Slipslop పిచ్చి పిచ్చి మొండి మాటలు. See an odd case in An. Reg 1765 App: p: 218

To Slit చీల్చుట. చీరుట. చెదరించుట

Slit n.s. చీలిక. పగులు. పత్రం పరిమయ పేరా మొనవైనది

To Sliver చించుట

Sliver చీలిక. [illegible] పదునంతటిబద్ద. పేడు. పేళ్లు. తునక

Slobber చొంగులాల

Sloe నల్లపాదపండు. రేగుపండువలెనున్నదని

Sloe-black మంచి కారుమబ్బచాయ

Slobberer – Swift uses this for An Idiot (2) Slobbering, Idiotical

To Slop చిన్నవాడు. సులువుపుత్తావారు
Slop v.a. [illegible] she slopped herself [illegible] or spilt liquid [illegible] or dress [illegible]
Slop n.s. గంజి. అంబలి. [illegible]
Slops [illegible] to make a * [illegible]

Slopseller అనాగా బట్టలు. ఉజ్జాయిగా [illegible] slopshop [illegible]
Slopseller కుట్టుకున్నబట్టలు అమ్మేవాడు. Bishop Jebb says these men seem to keep a sort of theological slopshop wherein they can fit every man to his own liking [illegible]

Slope adj. ఏటవాలుగానున్న. అడ్డంగానుండే. వాలుగావుండే. on the *

Slope n.s. యేటవాలు. ఏటవాలైన స్థలం. వాలుచేపచేరుపు. of the hill కొండతప్పున

To Slope v.n. వాలుగావుండుట. పైకి దిగల్లుట. [illegible]

~~To Slope v.a. వాలుచేయుట~~ [illegible]

See Weekly Dispatch 7 June

(2) Slobberer – a jobbing tailor 1846. p 276 column 3 line 16

~~Slopewise~~ ఆదోళగా రీతిగా వుండే

Sloping వాలుదల। వాలుగా వుండే। ఆదోళపాయుగా వుండే। వరకటమైన। పల్లంగా వుండే।

Slopingly వంకరగా। వరవంగ

Sloppy ముడుగుకట్టిన బురదగా వుండే a ~ place నీళ్లు తెలపగా తెలపగా నిల్చిన చోటు

Sloth n. s. ఆలస్యం। సోమారితనం। మొండిభావం। (animal నిత్యం నిద్రించే పశుజం తువ్వపేరు It is called దేవాంగిపిల్లి see qu. w. Nicholas's Vocab.)

Slothful సోమారి। ఆలస్యమైన। మొండి

Slothfulness సోమారితనం

Slouch n. s. డొప్పచూపు। లొప్పగా వుండే ముఖం। జెష్టముండ భావం

To Slouch డొప్పగా వేయుట। మొండిగా వేసుకొనుట। he slouched his hat వాడు టోపీ ముఖం మీద తోప్పలాగా వేసుకొన్నాడు

Slouching {the buffalo has a very * face పెట్టిముఖము వున్నది
{డొప్పగా లొప్పగా వుండే। a * gait వికారమైన నడక

Sloven n. s. మురికి మనిషి। మయిల మనిషి తారుమారు। యిబ్బెరాసి। జెష్ట। జెష్టముండ। మురికి బట్టలు మొండిగా తొడుక్కున్న స్త్రీ। వికారమైన స్త్రీ।

Slovenliness మొండి। మెప్రాసితనం see Life of Scott 2. p: 72 పెడతనం Negligence ...

Slovenly మురికి। మొండి। వికారమైన। మైల। యెబ్బె। మడ్డి this garden has a ~ look ...

Slough n. s. Negligent ... బురద। యిసుకు। బురదస్థలం। * of Despond or Despair నిరాశగా వుండే పని। చిక్కు మారిన అవస్థ। * of a snake కుబుసం। the snake cast its * కుబుసం విడిచింది

To Slough v. n. రాల్చుకొనుట। a sloughing sore పాడే పుండు

Slow adj. జబ్బయిన। ఆలస్యమైన। మొండి। జాగు। జడ। మందమయిన। a * fire మందమైన అగ్ని। మంటవేనిది। the * worm మొండిపురుగు। a * scholar మందుడు। స్తబ్ధుడు। * of heart బుద్ధిమాంద్యం। * growth సావకాశంగా పెరిగే చెట్టు। * pace మందమైన। * time in music జంపె తాళం a * match ...

SLO'PENESS. *n. s.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ose. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *n. s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. s.* [ꞅlæpð, ꞅlepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow.*]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*.
Thomson's Autumn.

3. An animal.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov.* xxi. 25.

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.
Dryden.

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle *slothful* temper. *Law.*

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful.*] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *slothful.*] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and profaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness*, and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov.* xix. 15.

SLOUCH. *n. s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN. *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyvn*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour.
Herbert.

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven*, if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope.*

Their methods various, but alike their aim;
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *n. s.* [from *slovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven.*] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven.*] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *n. s.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

SLOUGH. *n. s.* [ꞅloʒ, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown.
Milton.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*.
L'Estrange.

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

When the mind is quicken'd
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
With casted *slough*, and fresh legerity. *Shakespeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along
Erect, and brandishing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

4. The part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the sordes.
Wiseman on Ulcers.

To SLOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *slough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ꞅlap, ꞅleap, Saxon; *sleeuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue.
Ex. iv. 10.

Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut.
Milton.

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.
Common Prayer.

He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding. *Prov.*

The politick and wise
Are sly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb; *slowly*.

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of *slow* endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,
Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost.
Pope.

Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope.*

To

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe. The true word was *forſlow*.

Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be *ſlow'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow*.]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,
Spreads his black wings, and *ſlowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled their country again *ſlowly*, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their painful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *ſlowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foreſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew. *Dryd.*

We oft our *ſlowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not haſtily; not raſhly: as, he determines *ſlowly*.

4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *ſlowly*.

5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *ſlowly*, that 'tis not impoſſible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow*.]

1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.

Providence hath confined theſe human hearts, that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the *ſlowneſs* of it: and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *ſlowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs.

Tyrants uſe what art they can to increaſe the *ſlowneſs* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.

Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *ſlowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ſlapyꞃm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, ſcarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *ſlowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber*.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature ſhewed ſhe doth not like men who *ſlubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed
Of his return: he anſwer'd, do not ſo,
Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

As they are *ſlubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf in ſome chronick diſeaſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver*.]

You muſt be content to *ſlubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover coarſely or careleſsly. This is now not in uſe, otherwiſe than as a low colloquial word.

A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *ſlubbered* over with a certain rude and clowniſh faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd,
Baſe *ſlubberdegullion*, to be ſerv'd
As thou didſt vow to deal with me,
If thou hadſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from ſloȝ, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie! what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obſtruction.

Uſury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this *ſlug*. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.

4. [ſlecȝ, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *ſlugs*, there the ſcalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous *ſlugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame,
To *ſlug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

He lay not all night *ſlugging* in a cabbin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *ſlugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

This mightier ſound ſhall make
The dead to riſe,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *ſluggards* of five thouſand years. *Cowl.*

Up, up, ſays Avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again,
Stretcheſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard*.] To make idle; to make droniſh.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *adj.* [from *ſlug*.] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

Sluggiſh idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin,
Upon a ſlothful aſs he choſe to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſer.*

One, bolder than the reſt,
With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh*, and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run: which if they loſe, it is through their own *ſluggiſhneſs*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off its *ſluggiſhneſs*, and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, Fr. *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready ſtood
Each in their cryſtal *ſluice*, he, ere they fell,
Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milt.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by ſecret *ſluice*,
Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven; if only the natural *ſluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As waters from her *ſluices*, flow'd
Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *ſluice* of affluent fortune open'd ſoon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon. *Harte.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milt.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop
Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams;
Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes,
In duſty plains; there will I be the firſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice*.] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the ſpungy clouds from off the main:
The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ſlumeꞃan, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound ſleep.

He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſalms.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd*. *Milt.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.

God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job, xxxiii. 15.*

Have ye choſen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repoſe
Your wearied virtue, for the uſe you find
To *ſlumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To

Slowly మందంగా।ఆలస్యంగా

Slowness మాంద్యం।జాగు।ఆలస్యం। of heart మందమతి। of intellect బుద్ధిమాంద్యం।

~~To Slubber~~ మొండిగా చేయుట।

Sludge బురుగునీళ్లు।పుర్రు।యిప్పుల।బురదగుంట

Slug n.s. సోమారివాడు। a worm జేమిడి జెలగపురుగు। leaden slugs తుపాకీలో
వేసే సీసపుకడ్డీలు।

Sluggard సోమారిగొడ్డు।మాలుగుబోతు।మందుడు।

Sluggish మొండి।సోమారి।జబ్బయిన।మాలుగు।మూర్ఖ

Sluggishly సోమారిగా

Sluggishness సోమారితనం

Sluice తూము।మరిగాము।కలుజు। to open a * తెగవేయుట

To sluice తూముతీసినీళ్లుపారనిచ్చుట

To slumber తూగిపడుట।కునుకుట।సప్రాణించుట।నిద్రించుట

Slumber n s

Slums

Slumber n. s. [illegible]

Slunk [illegible] Slink [illegible]

To Slur [illegible] To Slur over [illegible]

[illegible]

Slur n. s. [illegible]

Slurred [illegible]

Slush [illegible]

Slut [illegible] cunning slut [illegible] Molly

slut [illegible] see Southeys Wesley 2.220 ⊥ Joseph Andr. 2. XIII § 5

Sluttishness [illegible]

Sly adj. [illegible] Slyboots (Goldsmith) [illegible]

To Smack v. n. [illegible] this smacks of enmity [illegible]

[illegible]

To Smack v. a. [illegible] To smack the tongue [illegible]

Smack adv. [illegible]

Smack n. s. [illegible] a kind of boat [illegible]

3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

Why *ſlumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*
1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun.

Then up he took the *ſlumber'd* ſenſeleſs corſe,
And, ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honeſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he 's ſo fond
To truſt the mock'ry of unquiet *ſlumbers.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

From careleſſneſs it ſhall fall into *ſlumber*, and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall ſettle into a deep and long ſleep; till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into a lethargy, and that ſuch an one, that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *ſlumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repoſe.

Boy! Lucius! faſt aſleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *ſlumber.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Ev'n luſt and envy ſleep, but love denies
Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }
1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Iphthima. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink.*

Silence accompany'd; for beaſt, and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were *ſlunk.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſloorig*, Dutch, naſty; *ſloore*, a ſlut.]
1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs.

The atheiſts laugh in their ſleeves, and not a little triumph, to ſee the cauſe of theiſm thus betrayed by its profeſſed friends, and the grand argument *ſlurred* by them, and ſo their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *ſlurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to reſtore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *ſlur* men of what they fought for. *Hudib.*

Come, ſeven 's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the uſual trick:
Seven, *ſlur* a ſix; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for ſhewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *ſlur* upon him, in expoſing him for ſport to the ſcorn of the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

No one can rely upon ſuch an one, either with ſafety to his affairs, or without a *ſlur* to his reputation; ſince he that truſts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Sermons.*

SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]
1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *ſluts* and ſluttery. *Shak.*

The veal 's all rags; the butter 's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *ſluts* to ſpoil. *King.*

2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *ſluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you 're not oathable,
Although I know you 'll ſwear. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their ſkins for joy, till one crafty old *ſlut* in the company adviſed them to conſider a little better on 't. *L'Eſtr.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

Slutt'ry, to ſuch neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make deſire vomit emptineſs. *Shak. Cymb.*

Theſe make our girls their *ſluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their ſhoe,
The houſe for cleanly ſweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his ſwarthy colour was rather *ſluttery* than nature, and the fault of his maſter that kept him no cleaner. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſlut.*]
1. Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

All preparations both for food and lodging, ſuch as would make one deteſt niggardneſs, it is ſo *ſluttiſh* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet ſtore of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *ſluttiſh* dens that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover ſtealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their ſplinters. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The naſtineſs of that nation, and *ſluttiſh* courſe of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occaſioned by their ſervile condition at firſt, and inferior ways of parſimony ever ſince. *Brown.*

Slothful diſorder fill'd his ſtable,
And *ſluttiſh* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes for *meretricious.*

She got a legacy by *ſluttiſh* tricks. *Holiday.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs.

That is only ſuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, ſetting forth both in *ſluttiſhneſs.* *Sidney.*

I look on the inſtinct of this noiſome and troubleſome creature, the louſe, of ſearching out foul and naſty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, deſigned to deter men and women from *ſluttiſhneſs* and ſordidneſs, and to provoke them to cleanlineſs and neatneſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

SLY. *adj.* [ſliδ, Saxon, ſlippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægur*, Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious; cunning.

For my *ſly* wiles and ſubtile craftineſs,
The title of the kingdom I poſſeſs. *Hubb. Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekiſh monarch *ſly*,
Will uſe with him ſome of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
And with *ſly* circumſpection. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Envy is a curſed plant; ſome fibres of it are rooted almoſt in every man's nature, and it works in a *ſly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *ſly* and leering at a woman. *Clariſſa.*

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] With a ſecret artifice; inſidiouſly.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ſmæckan, Sax. *ſmaecken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.
2. To have a tincture or quality infuſed.

All ſects, all ages, *ſmack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He is but a baſtard to the time,
That doth not *ſmack* of obſervation. *Sh. K. John.*

3. To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte.

She kiſs'd with *ſmacking* lip the ſnoring lout;
For ſuch a kiſs demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard when they ſeparate.

He gives a *ſmacking* buſs. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiſs.

So careleſs flow'rs, ſtrow'd on the water's face,
The curled whirlpools ſuck, *ſmack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick ſmart noiſe.

More than one ſteed muſt Delia's empire feel,
Who ſits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And, as ſhe guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air ſhe *ſmacks* the ſilken thong! *Young.*

SMACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſmaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]
1. Taſte; ſavour.
2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed.

The child, that ſucketh the milk of the nurſe, learns his firſt ſpeech of her; the which, being the firſt inured to his tongue, is ever after moſt pleaſing unto him; inſomuch, that though he afterwards be taught Engliſh, yet the *ſmack* of the firſt will always abide with him. *Spenſer.*

Your lordſhip, though not clean paſt your youth, hath yet ſome *ſmack* of age in you, ſome reliſh of the ſaltneſs of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

It cauſed the neighbours to rue, that a petty *ſmack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppreſſion of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean ſoul
Runs through all beaſts, and fiſh, and fowl,
And has a *ſmack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleaſing taſte.

Stack peaſe upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Left dove and the cadow there finding a *ſmack*,
With ill ſtormy weather do periſh thy ſtack. *Tuſſ.*

4. A ſmall quantity; a taſte.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' eſſays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants but a *ſmack.* *Dryden's Perſius.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte.
6. A loud kiſs.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a clamorous *ſmack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

I ſaw

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a smack. *Donne.*

7. [ſnacca, Saxon; *ſneckra*, Iſlandick.] A ſmall ſhip.

SMALL. *adj.* [ſmall, Sax. *ſmal*, Dutch; *ſmaar*, Iſlandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *ſmall* moment have I forſaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Iſa.* liv. 7.

Death only this myſterious truth unfolds,
The mighty ſoul how *ſmall* a body holds. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

All numeration is but ſtill the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a diſtinct name, whereby to diſtinguiſh it from every *ſmaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *ſmalleſt* meaſure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is leſs when the quantity of the fluids is too *ſmall*, than when it is too great; for a *ſmaller* quantity will paſs where a larger cannot, but not contrariwiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: ſuch is the dreſſing of *ſmall* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a ſtill *ſmall* voice. *1 Kings*, xix. 12.

Your ſin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *ſmall*, till it was as *ſmall* as duſt. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Thoſe wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *ſmalleſt* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small-grained ſand is eſteemed the beſt for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Little in degree.

There aroſe no *ſmall* ſtir about that way. *Acts*, xix. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *ſmall* matter that thou haſt taken my huſband? *Geneſis.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little ſhares,
Courts, city, church, are all ſhops of *ſmall* wares;
All having blown to ſparks their noble fire,
And drawn their ſound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some men's behaviour is like a verſe, wherein every ſyllable is meaſured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *ſmall* obſervations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *ſmall* poets, *ſmall* muſicians,
Small painters, and ſtill *ſmaller* politicians. *Harte.*

Small is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe. *Pope.*

5. Little in the principal quality; not ſtrong; weak: as, *ſmall* beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *ſmall* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after ſuch a faſhion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might ſometimes diſcern the *ſmall* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her calfs into a gouty *ſmall*. *Suckling.*

His excellency having mounted on the *ſmall* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall age*, becauſe it ſoon withers. *Skinner. Eleoſelinon*, Lat.] A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley, and a common weed by the ſides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raiſed by ſlips or ſeed, which is reddiſh, and pretty big, of a roundiſh oval figure; a little more full and riſing on one ſide than the other, and ſtreaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal.*] Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

A *ſmallcoal* man, by waking one of theſe diſtreſſed gentlemen, ſaved him from ten years impriſonment. *Spectator.*

When *ſmallcoal* murmurs in the hoarſer throat,
From ſmutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *craft.*] A little veſſel below the denomination of a ſhip.

Shall he before me ſign, whom t'other day
A *ſmallcraft* veſſel hither did convey;
Where ſtain'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay? *Dryden.*

SMA'LLPOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity: *variolæ.*

He fell ſick of the *ſmallpox*. *Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree.

A child that is ſtill, and ſomewhat hard of wit, is never choſen by the father to be made a ſcholar; or elſe, when he cometh to the ſchool, is *ſmally* regarded. *Aſcham.*

SMA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall.*]

1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs.

The parts in glaſs are evenly ſpread, but are not ſo cloſe as in gold; as we ſee by the eaſy admiſſion of light, and by the *ſmalneſs* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility.

Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or the *ſmalneſs* of the parts, or ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *ſmalneſs* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALT. *n. ſ.* A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with logwood water; and moreover turnſoil with lac mingled with *ſmalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *n. ſ.* [ſmeopta, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *ſmart*, was brought to think of the diſeaſe. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel mitigates the greateſt *ſmart*. *Fairy Queen.*

It increaſed the *ſmart* of his preſent ſufferings, to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ſmeoptan, Sax. *ſmerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds ceaſe to *ſmart*, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when firſt let, is mild, and will not make the eye, or a freſh wound, *ſmart*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is ſurety for a ſtranger ſhall *ſmart* for it. *Prov.*

No creature *ſmarts* ſo little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canſt hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart.

How *ſmart* a laſh that ſpeech doth give my conſcience! *Shakeſpeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter ſhow,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *ſmart* a ſtroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granv.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was ſpent in *ſmart* ſkirmiſhes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This ſound proceeded from the nimble and *ſmart* percuſſions of the ambient air, made by the ſwift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After ſhow'rs
The ſtars ſhine *ſmarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her ſharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *ſmart* reply that Auguſtus made to one that miniſtred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was ſo far from giving any eaſe to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotſon.*

5. Briſk; vivacious; lively.

You may ſee a *ſmart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole courſe of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addiſon.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *ſmart*,
Would leave a ſting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

SMART. *n. ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of thoſe proceedings, where ſhort, ſevere, conſtant rules were ſet, and *ſmartly* purſued, made them leſs taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmart.*]

1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour.

What intereſt ſuch a *ſmartneſs* in ſtriking the air hath in the production of ſound, may in ſome meaſure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a ſwitch or other wand, which produce no ſound, if they do but ſlowly paſs through the air; whereas, if the one do ſmartly ſtrike the air, and the other be ſhot out of a gun, the celerity of their percuſſions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noiſe. *Boyle.*

2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phraſe, equal in wit, humour, *ſmartneſs*, or politeneſs, to my ſet. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]

1. Taſte; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good reſpect;
Thy life hath had ſome *ſmatch* of honour in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or naſal *ſmatch* in their language. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a *ſmatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*cæruleo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*]

1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a ſlight *ſmattering* of ſeveral ſciences, without any ſolid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *ſmattering* in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, ſuch as men *ſmatter*,
When they throw out and miſs the matter. *Hudib.*

Of ſtate affairs you cannot *ſmatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER.

Small adj కొద్ది। కొంచెం। చిన్న। స్వల్పం। కొంచెంపాటి। చిదు। చిల్లర। మట్టు। లేశమైన। సన్నమైన। స్వల్ప। the small of the back నడుము। a small box చెయ్యిపెట్టె। a small knife చేకత్తి। సూరకత్తి। a small beam చిల్లదూలం। a small hill దిబ్బ పర్వతం। small talk ముచ్చట్లు। గుసగుసమాటలు। చిల్లరప్రసంగం। a small part కొంచెంపు। a small quantity తొరెడం। small palm leaves చిట్టితాటాకులు। the small cucumber ముట్టుదోస। small and great చిన్నపెద్దలు। no small difficulty అనేకకష్టం। సామాన్యంకాదు। కష్టం ఉండం మరికాదు। small change ముక్క। చిల్లరరూకలు। small beer పానకం small shot తుపాకిరవ్వలు

Small clothes అనగా Breeches పజామా। ఇజారు

Small coal ~~[illegible]~~ పొయ్యిచెరుకు Small wares చిల్లరసరుకులు

Smallcraft చిన్నవాడలు।

Smaller చిన్న। పిల్ల।

Smallest కొంచెమైన। ఇంచుకైన। కొంచమైన। give me the smallest చిన్నదాగా చూచియ్యి।

Smallness పొట్టితనం। విశాలంలేని చిన్నతనం।

Smallpox మశూచికం। పొటకం। eruption of పొక్కు। the vulgar name is అమ్మవారు meaning Our Lady। She has got the small pox దానికి అమ్మవారు కనపించింది। the confluent small pox తప్పుపోసినకారం।

Smalt నీలివర్ణభేదం।

Smaragdine గరుత్మతం।

Smart n: s. చురుకు। నొప్పి। పులకరం। మంట। నొప్పి।

To Smart v: n. మెరమెరలాడుట। నొప్పుట। నెరుముట। మండుట। it smarts జలజలమంటుంది। while he was yet* under the King's displeasure

Smart adj. (pungent) +చురుకైన। పటువైన। Quick, గట్టి। దొడ్డ। ప్రౌఢ। గడుసయిన। they went on at a smart rate దొడ్డవేగరం elegant కులుకైన। దిద్దిన। దిద్దుబడ్డ। a smart shower దెబ్బ టువాన గావెళ్లినారు।

Smartingly నొప్పుగా।

Smartly గట్టిగా। చిక్కగా। చురుకైన as a slap పెళుకైన

{Smartness చురుకు। తీక్ష్ణత। రంజం। బుద్ధిచాతుర్యం ప్రౌఢతనం

Smash (adv) ఫెళఫెళ। ఘనకొల్లన। బిగ్గన। చిదచిద।

Smash n: s. చెరుపు। బద్దలు కొట్టినదబ్బన। Johnson omits Smash

~~To Smash v.n. [illegible]~~ వృతు। A smatch = i.e. a smattering. A ~ of Greek (in Cowpers Progr of Error: p: 5

To Smash v.a. చితకగొట్టుట। ~~[illegible]~~ నలియగొట్టుట। బద్దలగాకొట్టుట।
Smashed పిడివాయుగా పత్తె। స్వరూప నాశనమయిన। నలిగిపోయిన
Smatterer ~~అ~~ భాషలెరిగినవాలు గు అక్షరాలు తెలుసుకొని తుళ్లిపడేవాడు।
Smattering విద్యావాసన he has a smattering of Sanscrit వీడికి కొంచెం వ్యాకరణ సారు పెట్టినాడు। కొంచు అక్షరాలు నేర్చుకొని తుళ్లిపడ్తాడు। ~~[illegible]~~ I have a mere * of Tamil అరవం నాకు తెలిసినదని అనవు। ఎరిగినానని అనరాదు। ఆ భాష నాకు వచ్చినదనరాదు

To Smear v.a. అలదుట। అలుకుట। చాదుట। చమురు పూయుట। (ప్రయుక్తుట। రాయుట) పూసుట Hindus * their foreheads with ashes హిందువులు బూడిదె పూస్తారు। they * their walls with cow-dung (or blackwash them) and their bodies with oil గోడలను పేడతో అలుకుతారు। ఒంటికి నూనె పూస్తారు or పట్టిస్తారు or రాస్తారు
Smeared అలికిన। పూసిన। పైన। కరపట్టు
Smearing లేపనం। విలేపనం। దమ్మరం। అనులేపనం
To Smell v.a. వాసన చూచుట। to * out జాడా తెలుసుకొనుట।
To Smell v.n. వాసన కొట్టుట। పరిమళించుట। కంపు కొట్టుట। వాసన వేయుట।
this butter smells of smoke యీ వెన్న పొగవాసనగా వున్నది
Smell n.s. వాసన। a sweet * పరిమళం। గంధం। a bad * కంపు।
Smelling-bottle: Smelling salts
Smelt - To smell అనే క్రియకు భూతకాలరూపం
Smelt n.s. చిన్న చేపలలో ఒక భేదం
To Smelt v.a. ముద్ద కమ్మరివాని పని చేయుట। ముద్దకొలిమిలో యినుము కాల్చుట। a smelting forge ముద్ద కొలిమి
~~To~~ Smelter ముద్దకమ్మరవాడు
Smelting n.s. పోత।
~~Smicket (Johnson)~~ పెంవడ। గాగరా।

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

All other ſciences were extinguiſhed during this empire, excepting only a *ſmatter* of judicial aſtrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

Theſe few who preſerve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *ſmatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ſmeran, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear.

If any ſuch be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you ſee me *ſmear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as ſhe was with black Gorgonean blood,
The Fury ſprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryd.*

2. To ſoil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who *ſmeared* thus and mir'd with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſp.*

SMEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

A *ſmeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. ſ.* A ſea fowl.

To SMEETH *or* SMUTCH. *v. a.* [ſmiðe, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke. Not in uſe.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. *ſmelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are increaſed by heat.]

1. To perceive by the noſe.

Their neighbours hear the ſame muſick, or *ſmell* the ſame perfumes, with themſelves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

The horſe *ſmelt* him out, and preſently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike the noſtrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *ſmells* to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

The daintieſt ſmells of flowers are out of thoſe plants whoſe leaves *ſmell* not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To have any particular ſcent: with *of.*

Honey in Spain *ſmelleth* apparently *of* the roſemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and ſhould *ſmell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan, and the butter *ſmells of* ſmoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report,
And *ſmell* of calumny. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man ſo *ſmelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him firſt for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling.

Whoſoever ſhall make like unto that, to *ſmell* thereto, ſhall be cut off. *Exodus*, xxx. 38.

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treaſure, and whether *ſmelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nouriſhment. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To exerciſe ſagacity.

Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ.

Next, in the noſtrils ſhe doth uſe the *ſmell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give:
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the noſe.

The ſweeteſt *ſmell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All ſweet *ſmells* have joined with them ſome earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleaſant *ſmells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

There is a great variety of *ſmells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *ſmell* of a violet and of muſk, both ſweet, are as diſtinct as any two *ſmells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honeſtly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *ſmellfeaſt*, that ſpunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

SMELT. the preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſmell.*

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occaſion *ſmelt.* *King.*

SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ſmelt, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, barn, *ſmelts.* *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmalta*, Iſlandick; *ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

A ſort of earth, of a duſky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *ſmelting.* *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *ſmelters* come up to the aſſayers. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SMERK. *v. n.* [ſmercian, Saxon.] To ſmile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whoſe aukward, ſpruce, prim, ſneering, and *ſmirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERKY *or* SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.

Seeſt how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *ſmirk*, ſo ſmooth, his pricked ears?
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as laſs of Kent. *Spenſer.*

SME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* [*cobitis aculeata.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SMI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *ſmock*; *ſmocket*, *ſmicket.*] The under-garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *ſmite.*

As when a griffon, ſeized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *ſmight*,
And ſouce ſo ſore that they the heavens affray. *Fairy Queen.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs kindneſs, love, or gladneſs, by the countenance; contrary to *frown.*

The goddeſs of the mountain *ſmiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their paſſage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *ſmiling* infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and ſpeckled ſnake. *Pope.*

She *ſmil'd* to ſee the doughty hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dried:
She *ſmiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To expreſs ſlight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which ſome will *ſmile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should ſome more ſober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *ſmile*; if right, I kiſs the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I ſaid to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modeſty, and *ſmil'd.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *ſmiling* plenty and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakeſpeare.*

For ſee the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs *ſmiling.* *Milton.*

All things *ſmil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliſs through midſt of heaven
Rolls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream;
With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks inwreath'd with beams;
Now in looſe garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes *ſmil'd.* *Milton.*

The deſart *ſmil'd*,
And paradiſe was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let paſs
Occaſion, which now *ſmiles.* *Milton.*

Me all too mean for ſuch a taſk I weet;
Yet, if the ſov'reign lady deigns to *ſmile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verſe in Spenſer's native ſtyle. *Prior.*

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure or kindneſs: oppoſed to *frown.*

I frown upon him, yet he loves me ſtill.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *ſmiles* ſuch ſkill. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

No man marks the narrow ſpace
'Twixt a priſon and a *ſmile.* *Wotton.*

To theſe that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the *ſmiles*
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

Sweet intercourſe
Of looks and *ſmiles*: for *ſmiles* from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milt.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains, and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *ſmiles* of nature, and the charms of art? *Addiſon.*

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from ~~*ſmiling.*~~] With a look of pleaſure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt *ſmilingly.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Carneades ſtopping him *ſmilingly*, told him, we are not ſo forward to loſe good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *ſmelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *ſmilt*, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *ſmirch* my face. *Shak.*

Like the ſhaven Hercules in the *ſmirch* worm-eaten tapeſtry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly ſoft or kind.

Her grizzled locks aſſume a *ſmirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring ſcene diſplays,
And *ſmit* with paſſion for my country's praiſe,
My artleſs reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where ſacred Iſis rolls her ancient ſtream. *Tickel.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *ſmote*; participle paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*. [ſmiтan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have *ſmote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſword of Satan with ſteep force to *ſmite*,
Deſcending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to deſtroy.

The ſervants of David had *ſmitten* of Benjamin's men, ſo that three hundred and threeſcore died. *2 Sam.* ii. 31.

God *ſmote* him for his errour, and he died. *2 Sam.* vi.

3. To afflict; to chaſten. A ſcriptural expreſſion.

Let us not miſtake God's goodneſs, nor imagine, becauſe he *ſmites* us, that we are forſaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blaſt.

And the flax and the barley was *ſmitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any paſſion.

I wander where the muſes haunt,
Clear ſpring, or ſhady grove, or ſunny hill,
Smit with the love of ſacred ſong. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he ſaid, and ſtood;
But Satan *ſmitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *ſmite* the ſimple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite*.] He who ſmites.

I gave my back to the *ſmiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Iſaiah*, l. 6.

SMITH. *n. ſ.* [ſmið, Saxon; *ſmeth*, German; *ſmid*, Dutch; from ſmiтan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and can ſhoe him. I am afraid his mother played falſe with a *ſmith*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lawleſs man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that ſteel by which a man is ſlain;
Which earth at firſt for ploughſhares did afford,
Nor yet the *ſmith* had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities obſervable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *ſmith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philoſopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *ſmiths* of their own fooliſh fate. *Dryd.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ſmiðcræft, Sax.] The art of a ſmith.

Inventors of paſtorage, *ſmithcraft*, and muſick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or ſeveral lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended ſhape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

SMI'THY. *n. ſ.* [ſmiððe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

His blazing locks ſent forth a crackling ſound,
And hiſs'd like red hot iron within the *ſmithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. ſ.* The fineſt of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they uſe for marking of ſheep, and call it *ſmitt*. *Woodw.*

SMI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*. Struck; killed; affected with paſſion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *ſmitten* againſt the other, it ſhall be broken. *Ecclus.*

We did eſteem him ſtricken, *ſmitten* of God, and afflicted. *Iſa.* liii. 4.

By the advantages of a good perſon and a pleaſing converſation, he made ſuch an impreſſion in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himſelf no leſs *ſmitten* with Conſtantia. *Addiſon.*

SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [ſmoc, Saxon.]

1. The under-garment of a woman; a ſhift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, ſo cut, as the wrought *ſmock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How doſt thou look now? oh ill-ſtarr'd wench,
Pale as thy *ſmock*! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *ſmock* cloſe girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemiſia talks by fits
Of councils, claſſicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in ſome things, methinks, ſhe fails;
'Twere well if ſhe would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *ſmock*. *Pope.*

2. *Smock* is uſed in a ludicrous kind of compoſition for any thing relating to women.

At *ſmock*-treaſon, matron, I believe you,
And if I were your huſband; but when I
Truſt to your cobweb boſoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feaſt yon ſpider. *Ben Jonſon.*

Plague on his *ſmock*-loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey, by love. *Dryden.*

SMO'CKFACED. *adj.* [*ſmock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly.

Old chiefs, reflecting on their former deeds,
Diſdain to ruſt with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremoſt ranks appear,
And leave young *ſmockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. ſ.* [*ys-mwg*, Welſh; ſmec, ſmoec, Saxon; *ſmoock*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation, from any thing burning.

She might utter out ſome *ſmoke* of thoſe flames wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned, but ſmothered. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why ſhould the *ſmoke* purſue the fair? *Cleavel.*

He knew tears cauſed by *ſmoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with ſtench and *ſmoke*. *Milton.*

As *ſmoke* that riſes from the kindling fires
Is ſeen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke paſſing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *ſmoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the ſun went down, a *ſmoking* furnace and a burning lamp paſſed between thoſe pieces. *Gen.* xv. 17.

His brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which *ſmok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakeſpeare.*

To him no temple ſtood nor altar *ſmok'd*. *Milt.*

For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *ſmok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A ſcriptural term.

The anger of the Lord ſhall *ſmoke* againſt that man. *Deut.*

3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to move very faſt, ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his ſteeds he *ſmokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample ſhield. *Dryd. Æn.*

With haſty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *ſmok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To ſmell or hunt out.

He hither came t' obſerve and *ſmoke*
What courſes other riſkers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *ſmoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To uſe tobacco.

6. To ſuffer; to be puniſhed.

Maugre all the world will I keep ſafe,
Or ſome of you ſhall *ſmoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To ſcent by ſmoke; to medicate by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *ſmoked* with penetrating aromatical ſubſtances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To ſmell out; to find out.

He was firſt *ſmok'd* by the old lord; when his diſguiſe and he is parted, what a ſprat you ſhall find him! *Shakeſpeare.*

Tom Tattle paſſes for an impertinent; and Will Trippet begins to be *ſmoked*, in caſe I continue this paper. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To ſneer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-DRY. *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry*.] To dry by ſmoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.

2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.] Having no ſmoke.

Tenants with ſighs the *ſmokeleſs* tow'rs ſurvey,
And turn th' unwilling ſteed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. Emitting ſmoke; fumid.

Victorious to the top aſpires,
Involving all the wood in *ſmoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after ſmothered with *ſmoky* fog, the conſequence whereof proves very offenſive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

అల్లనవ్వువలె M: 14.2.99 ~~ing prospect * scenery~~

To Smile చిరునవ్వునవ్వుట । వెన్నెలనవ్వుట । a * face నవ్వుముఖం । సరసమైనచూపు

Smile n. s. చిరునవ్వు । మందహాసం । she screwed up her face to prevent a smirk

or * ముసిముసినగులుతో మోము వాంచె

Smiling నవ్వు । ప్రకాశమైన । (as a smiling harvest, or field, or city) దివ్యమైన । ప్రకాశమైన । smiling prospect * scenery. fortune

Smilingly సరసముగా

To Smirch v. a. మాసిచెరుపుట ।

Smirched కందిన । కందువన్నెగల । ప్రకాశంతప్పిన । మాసిచెడిన । నిప్పుసోకిన ।

To Smirk ముసిముసినవ్వునవ్వుట । కిసకిసనవ్వుట । like a monkey నసకొట్టు

Smirk n. s. చిరునవ్వు । కిసకిసనవ్వు

To Smite v. a. కొట్టుట । దెబ్బవేయుట । చంపుట । to * on the face చెంపకాయవే యుట । to * with love వలపించుకొనుట । he smote him under the fifth rib (a proverbial expression) డొక్కలో పొడిచినాడు his heart smote him : his conscience smote him పశ్చాత్తాపపడ్డాడు

smiting or enamouring వలపించే । సరసమైన ।

Smith బత్తుడు । a blacksmith or ironsmith కమ్మరవాడు । కమ్మరబత్తు డు । coppersmith కంచరవాడు । a goldsmith or silversmith కంసాలవాడు ।

Smithery యినపసాల

Smithfield స్మశానభూమి

Smithy యినపసాల

Smitten కొట్టిన । Smite అనేక్రియచూడు ... being smitten with love

[illegible] (Spenser F. Q. 3. 1. 63 & 65

Smock n. s. [illegible]

Smock-faced ఆడరకన్నులుగల । గడ్డంలేని [illegible] is the true word

Smock-frock [illegible]

Smoke n. s. పొగ । the whole business ended in smoke [illegible]

To Smoke v. n. పొగరాజుట । పొగలుట । or be hot [illegible] or inhale పొంగతాగుట ।

or be suspicious సందేహించుకొనుట । supper soon smoked upon the board [illegible]

To Smoke v: a. [illegible] or prepare by drying [illegible] they smoked the milk in boiling it [illegible] the milk is smoked [illegible] to * tobacco [illegible] to suspect [illegible] smoked [illegible] "Smoke the doctor (Addisons Drummer) [illegible]

Smoked [illegible] * herrings [illegible]

Smoker [illegible]

Smokiness [illegible]

Smoky (emitting smoke) [illegible] or blackened [illegible] smokey-tasted [illegible] smoky colour [illegible]

Smooth adj. [illegible] gentle, as language [illegible] as ground [illegible] + by all means rough and smooth [illegible]

To Smooth v. a. [illegible]

Smooth faced [illegible]

~~Smoothly [illegible]~~

Smoothness [illegible]

Smote [illegible] Smite [illegible]

To Smother v: a. [illegible] the dust & smoke are enough to * us [illegible]

Smother n: s. [illegible]

Smothered [illegible] a smothered laugh [illegible] a smothered report [illegible]

To Smoulder v: n. [illegible] a smouldering fire [illegible] See note Y under Snap

Smug adj. [illegible] Under Trim Johnson says Smug

If blaſt ſeptentrional with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the *ſmoky* miſts, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

3. Noiſome with ſmoke.

O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horſe, or as a railing wife;
Worſe than a *ſmoky* houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Courteſy
Is ſooner found in lowly ſheds,
With *ſmoky* rafters, than in tap'ſtry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells
In cottages and *ſmoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And, though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. *adj.* [ſmeð, ſmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welſh.]

1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities.

Behold Eſau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *ſmooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

Miſſing thee, I walk unſeen
On the dry *ſmooth*-ſhaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her higheſt noon. *Milton.*

The outlines muſt be *ſmooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their uſe;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and ſteel with eaſe invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *ſmooth*-hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-ſliding without ſtep. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Deſcends *ſmooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the ſea. *Milton.*

5. Voluble; not harſh; ſoft.

When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips *ſmooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks which none did e'er diſcloſe
In *ſmooth*-pac'd verſe or hobbling proſe. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The ſubtle fiend,
Though inly ſtung with anger and diſdain,
Diſſembled, and this anſwer *ſmooth* return'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

This *ſmooth* diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addiſon.*

He was *ſmooth*-tongued, gave good words, and ſeldom loſt his temper. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compoſe,
The Pylian prince, the *ſmooth*-ſpeech'd Neſtor, roſe. *Tickel.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the ſurface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldſmith, and he that *ſmootheth* with the hammer him that ſmote the anvil. *Iſaiah*, xli.

Smiling ſhe ſeem'd, and full of pleaſing thought;
From ocean as ſhe firſt began to riſe,
And *ſmooth'd* the ruffled ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our courſe we keep;
The God hath *ſmooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had ſwallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *ſmooths* it, and afterwards ſwallows it into another ſtomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

SMO

3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions.

Thou, Abelard! the laſt ſad office pay,
And *ſmooth* my paſſage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs.

In their motions harmony divine
So *ſmooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muſe's ſofter art diſplay;
Let Carolina *ſmooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to ſoften.

Had it been a ſtranger, not my child,
To *ſmooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pauſe,
And *ſmooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each perturbation *ſmooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To eaſe.

Reſtor'd it ſoon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *ſmooth'd*, the danger ſhar'd:
Be but yourſelf. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.

Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *ſmooth'd* by that below. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMOO'THEN. *v. a.* [a bad word among mechanicks for *ſmooth.*] To make even and ſmooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face.*] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.

O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not ſo, my lord, a twelvemonth and a day;
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* wooers ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.

Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the ſeaſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honeſt men, beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*; the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.

As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required, is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing ſynalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryd.*

4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

She is too ſubtle for thee; and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakeſp.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite.*

Death with a trident *ſmote.* *Milton.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ſmoþan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air.

She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered.* *Sidney.*

We *ſmother'd*
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To ſuppreſs.

Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt amongſt few, afterwards ſpreading into greater multitudes, and ſo continuing, from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion. Not in uſe.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſeditions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother.* *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Smoke; thick duſk.

Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakeſp.*

Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother.* *Collier on Fame.*

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmoke without vent.

Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat; but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts lie ſmoking and *ſmothering.* *Collier on Friendſhip.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word ſeems a
SMO'ULDRY. } participle; but I know not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe. ſmoþan, Saxon, to ſmother; *ſmoel*, Dut. hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh ſtinking ſmoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And, *ſmould'ring* as it went, in ſilence fed;
Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs; *ſmucken*, to dreſs; Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with

with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who can make your viſage leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. *v. a.* To adorn; to ſpruce.

My men,
In Circe's houſe, were all, in ſeverall baine
Studiouſly ſweeten'd, *ſmug'd* with oile, and deckt
With in and out weeds. *Chapman.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dut.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely.

Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *ſmugly*. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ſmitta, Sax. *ſmette*, Dut.]

1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, when ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal.

He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks; but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The inſide is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves. *Addiſon.*

I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts.* *Mortim.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke.

Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it?
Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.

SMUTTILY. *adv.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Soil from ſmoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a ſoot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]

1. Black with ſmoke or coal.

The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*

The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obſcene; not modeſt.

The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.

If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack.* *L'Eſtrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack.* *Dry.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks.*" *Pope.*

SNA'COT. *n. ſ.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

SNA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy; but not ſuch a wife. *Shak.*

Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought.
Dryden's Georgicks.

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport; and Impotence her name. *Fa. Q.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtatute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of
SNA'GGY. } ſnags; full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd.
Spenſer.

Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. ſ.* [ſnægl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dut.]

1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs; the emblem of ſlowneſs.

I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail*-pac'd beggary.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail ſlow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy-pac'd, this *ſnail*;
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone, from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot!
Shakeſpeare.

SNAIL-CLAVER or *Snail-trefoil.* *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ſnaca, Sax. *ſnake*, Dut.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a ſerpent.

Glo'ſter's ſhew beguiles him;
As the *ſnake*, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it:
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Sh. Mac.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground; they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* *n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Biſtort.* *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*]

What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtraight tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnakewood*. We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſelf kind with which the furies fell
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his ſo *ſnaky* flood,
Reſign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

2. Having ſerpents.

Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god.
Ben Jonſon.

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Hubberd's Tale.*

What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone?
Milton.

His flying hat was faſten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the ſame with *knap.*]

1. To break at once; to break ſhort.

If the chain of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will

wa

To Smuggle [illegible]

~~Smug~~ Smuggled goods [illegible]

Smuggler [illegible]

Smuggling n. s. [illegible]

Smut. n. s. [illegible]

To Smut } [illegible]
To Smutch } Smutted [illegible]

Smuttily [illegible]

Smuttiness [illegible]

Smutty [illegible] . . . Smutty language [illegible]

Snack n. s. [illegible] to go snacks [illegible] he went snacks [illegible]
Gleig's munro. 1. 335

Snaffle కళ్లెం।

Snag n. s. [illegible] a broken tree [illegible]

~~Snaggy~~ [illegible]

Snail [illegible]

Snails' pace [illegible] they proceeded at a [illegible]

Snake n. s. పాము। సర్పం। see Z Snake-doctor [illegible] the snake pipe [illegible]

Snake-skin కుబుసం। the snake called boa [illegible] or rock snake కొండచిలువ।

the cobra de capello [illegible] the female of

[illegible] the water snake [illegible] a hooka* [illegible]

the same [illegible]

Snaky [illegible] Snake-gourd Ainslie 2. 39 [illegible]
momordica charantia wrong

To Snap v. a. [illegible]

to * the knuckles [illegible] to snap off [illegible]

Y.. Smoulder & Smother are the same word – "they smouldered the princes between two featherbeds" – Lord Orford's Historic Doubts vol 2. 215. – in Mr Halsted's Rich^d III. vol 2. p 530

Z. NB Johnson here says The snake is distinguished from the viper because its bite is not poisonous.

To Snap v. n. [illegible]

Snap n. s. [illegible]

Snapdragon [illegible]

Snappish [illegible]

Snappishly [illegible]

Snappishness [illegible]

Snare n. s. [illegible] for fish, [illegible] they laid a * for him [illegible] in their lusts [illegible] B. xi. 30 [illegible] Snar

To Snare [illegible]

Snared [illegible]

To Snarl [illegible]

Snarler [illegible]

Snarling n. s. [illegible]

To Snatch [illegible] to * at [illegible] to * away [illegible] I snatched a moment to tell him [illegible] to * a kiss [illegible]

from the flow
l answer'st not ?
u ſlug, thou ſot !
Shakeſpeare.
dil. n. ſ. [tri-
Ainſworth.
ſnake, Dut.]
kind, diſtin-
e ſnake's bite
y is a general
him ;
ank,
th ſting a child,
lent.
Henry VI.

that
ed ſo eaſily in ſunder ; if his will
was

was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity. *Bramb. againſt Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntleſs as death, away he walks ;
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks ;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, or ſharp ſound.

The bowzy ſire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the foe flies before them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a fooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken ; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Did I not ſee you, raſcal ! did I not,
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated ſeem on watch to lie,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift.*

5. [*ſnappen*, Dutch.] To treat with ſharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hud.*

A ſurly ill-bred lord,
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break ſhort ; to fall aſunder ; to break without bending.

Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes ; the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waiſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd ; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in ſunder. *Ray on Creat.*

If your ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ſpring, it will not bow ; but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due temper : for if they are too ſoft, they will bend ; and if they are too brittle, they *ſnap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shak. Henry IV.*

We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch ; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON or *Calf's Snout*, *n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out ; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap*.] One who ſnaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury ; who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſider'd trifles. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Pope.*

They lived in the temple ; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they frighted away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peeviſh ; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh*.] Peeviſhly ; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh*.] Peeviſhneſs ; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag : more uſually *knapſack*.

SNARE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick ; *ſnare*, Daniſh ; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal ; a gin ; a net ; a nooſe.

O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare*! *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare*. *Milt.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prroweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit ;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap ; to intangle ; to catch in a nooſe.

Glo'ſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſalm ix.*

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſehood, *ſnare* them. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal ; to gnarre.

What ! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

He is born with teeth !
And ſo I was ; which plainly ſignified
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The ſhes even of the ſavage herd are ſafe ;
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To ſpeak roughly ; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does :
Sometimes, my plague ! ſometimes, my darling !
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling*. *Prior.*

Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle ; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authoriſed.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl*.] One who ſnarls ; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find ;
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſnare*.] Intangling ; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.

It firſt burned fair, till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathered about the *ſnaſt* ; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment ; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt :
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed :
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre ;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-eyed trout,
Or darting ſalmon. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſe of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

O nature !
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.

Lords will not let me : if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't ; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſa. ix. 20.*

Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war ;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

SNATCH.

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SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.

After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.

The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shak. Cymb.*

They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.

Come, leave your *ſnatches*, yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch*.] One that ſnatches or takes any thing in haſte.

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
—We do not mean the courſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching*.] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ſnican, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.]
1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel Scot
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs.
Shakeſpeare.

Sneak not away, ſir; for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shak.*

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd behind the fence, and *ſneak'd* away.
Dryden.

I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off in ſilence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and ſlain. *Watts.*

He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's ſlave. *Dunc.*

Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here:
Author, *ſneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*

2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.

I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South.*

Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad.
South's Sermons.

When int'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt ling'ring friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*

Tom ſtruts a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *ſneaks* a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall veſſel of drink.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his myrmidons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak*.]
1. Servile; mean; low.

When the ſmart dialogue grows rich,
With *ſneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking*.]
1. Meanly; ſervilely.

Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*:
Think the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*

While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

2. In a covetous manner.

SNE'AKINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneaking*.]
1. Niggardlineſs.
2. Meanneſs; pitifulneſs.

SNE'AKUP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*; and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *ſnib*, *ſnibbe*, Daniſh.

Men ſhulde him *ſnibbe* bitterly. *Chau.*]

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply: you call honourable boldneſs impudent ſaucineſs: if a man will court'ſy and ſay nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *ſnib*. See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this fooliſh briar wax ſo bold,
That on a time he caſt him to ſcold
And *ſnebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort*.]
1. To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.*
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to irritate a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*

If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* or daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have left reaſon and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *ſneering* fulſome lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To ſhew awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muſcle in their faces, though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *ſneer* of more impartial men,
At ſenſe and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*

2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

Socrates or Cæſar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this diſguiſe neither the wiſdom of the one, nor the majeſty of the other, could ſecure them from a *ſneer*. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneer*.] He that ſneers or ſhows contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

If one be about to *ſneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it: for that the humour deſcending to the noſtrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bac.*

If the pain be more intenſe and deeper within, amongſt the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and noſtrils, with frequent *ſneezing*.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

To thee Cupid *ſneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen ſent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan ſhore. *Dryd.*

If any thing oppreſs the head, it hath a power to free itſelf by *ſneezing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *ſneezing* produceth convulſions in all the muſcles of reſpiration: ſo great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *ſneezing* ſhould be continued by ſome very acrid ſubſtance, it will produce headach, univerſal convulſions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the ſharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my noſtril, which tickled my noſe like a ſtraw, and made me *ſneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

I heard the rack,
As earth and ſky would mingle; but
Theſe flaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholeſome as a *ſneeze*
To man's leſs univerſe, and ſoon are gone.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

We read in Godignus, that upon a *ſneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there paſſed acclamations ſucceſſively through the city. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNET. *n. ſ.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterite of *To ſnow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to revile or *ſnib*. *Hub. Tale.*

SNICK *and ſnee. n. ſ.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *ſnick and ſnee* was in faſhion, a boatſwain, with ſome of our men drinking together, became quarrelſome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breaſt, he drew out a knife ſticking in his ſaſh, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

To SNI'CKER or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Swediſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.

So then you look'd ſcornful, and *ſniſt* at the dean,
As who ſhould ſay, Now am I ſkinny and lean?
Swift.

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herſelf, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees.
Walton's Angler.

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.

The ſinus ſhould be laid open, which was *ſnipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-ſciſſars, and the inciſed lips dreſſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger uſed to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of ſciſſars for this purpoſe, and would *ſnip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the ſciſſars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *ſnip* the whole length of the fiſtula. *Sharp.*

Snatch n: s. పట్టు। నాచికోలు। పకపటుకు।
To Sneak v: n. కొంకుట। ముడ్చికొనుట। నక్కుట। బాందగాపోవుట। పొదుగుట। or act meanly
దొంగవలెగానక్కుచుకొనుట। he sneaked out of the house ముఖముదాచి ఆ వ్ఞకి
పారిపోయినాడు। Sneaking నాడిరిడు। పంద। దిక్కుమాలిన।
Sneak n: s. పిరికివాడు। పందగాడు। అనాథుడు।
Sneaking n: s. పిరికితనము। పందతనం। దైన్యం। పిసినిగొట్టుతనం। Sneaking (p∥ ది క్కుమాలిన, నీచమైన
Sneaker (bowl) కిన్నెర। కడుము। తాదబర।
Sneakingly పందరీతిగా। పిసినిగొట్టురీతిగా।
To Sneer v: n. నసుకుట। రెలుగాకి ‡ చేయుట
Sneer n: s. నసికినచూపు। నవ్వేముఖం। a covert * దొంగస్తుతి। ఉప్పారించేమాట
Sneerer ఆగడకాడు।
Sneering ఉసుకారం।
To Sneeze తుమ్ముట
Sneeze n. s. వక తుమ్ము। క్షువము। క్షుతము
To Sniff ఆఘ్రాణించుట
To Snip v. a. కత్తిరించుట
Snip n. s. కత్తిరించినది। తునక

కసన్నకోడి।

Snipe n.s. ఉల్లంకిపిట్ట। పుల్లాం। మెట్టె। బొగ్గెమ్తై। ముక్కెడి। (these names are used in various parts of the country and perhaps belong to birds of different kinds. The Hindustani name పన్మరి panmari, and the English word, pronounced snap or snuff, are in general use.)

కసన్నకోడి - Dr Jerdan tells me the word is ముక్కెన్నకుతిపిట్ట

Ainslie 1:393 says, nine species are described as Indian birds.

the painted ~ కసన్నకోడి, కసన్నగువ్వ Ainslie 1. 393

Snip-snap సుద్దులు। పచ్చిమాటలు

Sniping - They were exposed to a ~ fire [illegible]

Snivel n.s. చీమిడి

To Snivel v.n. చీదిపెట్టుట। ఏంగిలార్చుట   Snivelling (pll) దిక్కుమాలిన। నీచమైన

Sniveller ఏడ్చేవాడు   Snob [illegible] See People's Journal. 3. p: 279

Snooze [illegible] spelt Snudge by Johnson

To Snore v.n. గురకపెట్టుట। గుఱ్ఱుపెట్టుట।

Snore n.s. గురక

To Snort v.n. గుఱ్ఱుబుసపెట్టుట। ముగపీల్చుట। కోపగించి హుంకారంపెట్టుట

Snort n.s. బుసపెట్టేధ్వని। ఘుర్ఘురం। హుంకారం।

Snot n.s. చీమిడి। చీమిరి।

Snottiness కంప

Snotty చీమిడిముక్కుమైన। కంపుముక్కుగాడు। * nosed [illegible]

Snout ముట్టె। మూతి। పోత్రం।

Snouted ముట్టెముఖంగల। పోత్రి। పోత్రిణి। long * పొడుగుముక్కుగల

Snow n.s. మంచు। హిమం। white as * ధావళ్యమైన। అతిసిత

To Snow మంచుకురియుట

Snow-ball మంచుతో చేసినగడ్డ as it went along the crowd gathered weight like a *

Snow-broth మంచునీళ్లు   It goes on increasing like a snowball in shows - See Wellⁿ Dispatches 1. 114 [illegible]

Snow-drop వరపువ్వుపేరు

Snow-white } మంచితెల్లని। అతిసిత।
Snowy }

Snub [illegible] or rebuff. rebuke [illegible]

To Snub చీవాట్లుపెట్టుట। గద్దించుట। చీపొమ్మనుట (Chaucer uses this. Prologue to Tales 525. spelt snibbe)

Snub-nosed చితకముక్కయిన

SNIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with sciffars.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman's Surg.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE. *n. s.* [*sneppe*, German; ſnite, Saxon; *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SNI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snip.*] One that snips.

SNI'PPET. *n. s.* [from *snip.*] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. s.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap.*] Tart dialogue, with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart.
Pope's Dunciad.

SNITE. *n. s.* [ſnita, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ſnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SNI'VEL. *n. s.* [*snavel*, *snevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. s.* [from *snivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.
Ben Jonson.

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods.
Roscommon.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is, and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.
Addison.

SNORE. *n. s.* [ſnoꝛa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their possets. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SNO'RER. *n. s.* [from *snore.*] He that snores.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard.
Jeremiah, viii. 16.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.
Addison.

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire.
Addison's Ovid.

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave.
Thomson.

SNOT. *n. s.* [ſnote, Saxon; *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *snot.*] Full of snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nosed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. s.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser.*

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout.* *Dryd.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout.* *Hudibras.*

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face!
Dryden's Juvenal.

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *snout.*] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call *proprium quarto modo*, for they could not bark. *Heylyn.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. s.* [ſnaꝑ, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters.
Job, xxiv. 19.

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows.* *Pope.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ſnaꝑan, Saxon; *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown's Trav.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. s.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling.
Hayward.

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryd.*

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and, as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas.
Locke.

SNO'WBROTH. *n. s.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shak.*

SNO'WDEEP. *n. s.* [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.] An herb.

SNO'WDROP. *n. s.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Col.*

The little shape, by magick pow'r,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Tickel.*

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow.

A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryd. Æn.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *snow.*]

1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakespeare.*

Now I see thy jolly train:
Snowy headed winter leads,
Spring and summer next succeeds;
Yellow autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.

These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milt. Par. L.*

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains
Retires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SNOB. *n. s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs*, and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *F. Q.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [rather *To snib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]

1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. s.* [*snuf*, Dutch, snot.]

1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.
2. The useless excrescence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle.*

My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff.* *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in camphire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances; and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind, becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almoſt burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *ſnuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment. Not uſed unleſs in low language.

What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him: he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

To Snuff. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air, againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite;
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars, and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian ſteeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſert. *Addiſon.*

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To ſcent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the ſly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues. *Tickel.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be dreſſed, our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To Snuff. *v. n.*

1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.

The fury fires the pack; they *ſnuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Says Humpus, Sir, my maſter bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes. *King.*

2. To ſnift in contempt.

Ye ſaid, what a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuffed* at it. *Mal.* ii. 13.

Snu'ffbox. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuffbox* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

Snu'ffer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] He that ſnuffs.

Snu'ffers. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To Snu'ffle. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air, in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who ſmelt and *ſnuffled*, and conſidered on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

One clad in purple
Eats, and recites ſome lamentable rhyme,
Some ſenſeleſs Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat. *Dryd.*

Snu'ffler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber. *L'Eſtrange.*

Snug. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience, yet not ſplendid.

They ſpied a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what criticks ſay. *Swift.*

3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

Did I not ſee you, raſcal! did I not,
When you lay *ſnug*, to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To Snu'ggle. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [ſpa, Sax. *ſoo*, Dutch; *ſo*, Germ.]

1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon.

As whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn, that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick as autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *ſo* thick beſtrewn,
Abject and loſt, lay theſe. *Milton.*

Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To ſuch a degree.

Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Judges*, v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is 't blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance? *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie,
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he *ſo* ſoon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown:
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us *ſo*. *Pope.*

3. In ſuch a manner.

There's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer coſenage all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled *ſo* and *ſo*,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; becauſe this only concerns the manner of his exiſtence; and we, ſeeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *ſo* or *ſo*. *Locke.*

I ſhall minutely tell him the ſteps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *ſo* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a perſon of good ſenſe, and knows that he is very much in Sir Roger's eſteem, *ſo* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addiſon.*

4. It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that*, but they are ſometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is ſomething equivalent in France and Scotland; *ſo as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our ſoil to affirm that *ſo* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

5. In the ſame manner.

Of ſuch examples add me to the roll;
Me eaſily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *ſo*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe all your family to do *ſo* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this immutability, *ſo* are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deſerve to be rewarded *ſo*?
Did you come here a ſtranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, to enquire into thoſe matters, whether they be *ſo* or not. *Tillotſon.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they underſtand better than *ſo* how to value thoſe ineſtimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal ſpirits, or from the alteration of the conſtitution by ſome more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *ſo* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore;

Snuff పొడుము, ముక్కుపొడి। of a candle కొడి, వత్తిమీదవున్న కరుడు

To Snuff మూర్కొనుట, ఆఘ్రాణించుట, ముక్కుపొడుచుట। To * a candle

Snuff-box పొడుముడబ్బి, భరిణె।

Snuffers కొడికత్తెర, అనగా

To Snuffle నంగిమాట్లాడుట, ముక్కితోగా మాట్లాడుకొనుట, పుసపుసలాడుట।

~~Snuffle n. s. నంగి~~పలికినస్వరం, నంగిమాటలు

Snug adj. హాయిగావుండే, బాగాకుదిరిన, గరాగరిగావుండే, సుఖంగాదాగిన .. Z

Z — So adv. అట్లా, యిట్లా, అందువల్ల, యిందువల్ల, గనుక, so long అంతపొడుగు, యింతదూరం, so many అందరు, యిందరు, so many days యిన్నాళ్లు, అన్నాళ్లు, so that the blood flowed రక్తం పారేలాగు, so that the letters may reach me నాకు అందేలాగు, he is so weak that he cannot rise వాడికి యెంత బడలికగావున్నదంటే లేవచాలకుండావున్నాడు। let it be so అట్లావుండనీ, be it so కానీ, చింతలేదు, మానీ, అలాగే, so be it అవును, కాబోలు, అట్లాకాక, మానె, one or so ఒకపైనపేర, వకటియెర, so and so ఫలానావాడు, యింతంత, యిట్లాఅట్లా। he is but so so to-day వానికి యీదినం యిదిగావున్నది, తగినపాటి So and so ఫిలానివాడు, Mr So and so యిది అది, ఫలానేపని, ఫలానేవాడు। యినా వకపని He consented to go if so and so would accompany him వీరువాడువరానిస్తే పోతానన్నాడు So much the more so ముఖ్యంగా (the same as particularly) I am very so so today... This translation is very so so The English is but so so యిది వకతరహాగావున్నది

Z Snug సుఖంగాదాగిన, హాయిగావుండే, సుఖవాసి, తగిన, వైష్ణవ he kept it ... జాగ్రత్తగా దాచినాడు

Snugly ముద్దుగా, సుఖంగా, హాయిగా, లక్షణంగా, వైష్ణవగా

Snugness సుఖవాసం, హాయి, లక్షణం, ..., గరాగరిక, బాగు, వైష్ణవ. In Smollett IX. 24 Snug's the word దాచికొన్నంటరాదా The word is conveyed by ..., తూష్ణీం, నిశ్శబ్దముగా! అనాయాసముగా తాళియుంటించుటం, కదలకుండ, అణచుకుండా

So

So much for your faith [illegible]

So much for the school and its master [illegible]

[illegible] So much for you & for your decision

[illegible]

7. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was conſtrain'd t'obey:
For longer time than that no living wight
Below the earth might ſuffer'd be to ſtay:
So back again him brought to living light.
Fairy Queen.

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppreſſe
Poor ſtrange adventurers; expoſing *ſo*
Your ſoules to danger, and your lives to wo?
Chapman

If he ſet induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him; and *ſo* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by prayer, and uſe of the means, to qualify himſelf for this bleſſed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

It leaves inſtruction, and *ſo* inſtructors, to the ſobriety of the ſettled articles and rule of the church. *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to diſobedience fall'n;
And *ſo* from heav'n to deepeſt hell.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *ſo* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition: anſwered by *as.*

O goddeſs! tell what I would ſay,
Thou know'ſt it, and I feel too much to pray;
So grant my ſuit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveneſs:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten;
As here my ſoul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moiſture yield,
And ſwell the future harveſt of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that: *modo.*

Be not ſad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *ſo* unapprov'd, and leave
No ſpot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So the doctrine be but wholeſome and edifying, though there ſhould be a want of exactneſs in the manner of ſpeaking or reaſoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapleſs friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy fooliſh hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendſhip:
So thou, my deareſt, trueſt, beſt Alicia,
Vouchſafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another: anſwering to *as.*

As a war ſhould be undertaken upon a juſt motive, *ſo* a prince ought to conſider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* ſometimes returns the ſenſe of a word or ſentence going before, and is uſed to avoid repetition: as, *the two brothers were valiant, but the eldeſt was more* ſo; that is, *more valiant.* The French article *le* is often uſed in the ſame manner. This mode of expreſſion is not to be uſed but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *ſo.* *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *ſo,*
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know.
Denham.

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *ſo.*
Creech's Horace.

One may as well ſay, that the conflagration ſhall be only national, as to ſay that the deluge was *ſo.* *Burnet.*

However ſoft within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair;

For having once been guilty, well they know,
To a revengeful prince they ſtill are *ſo.* *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *ſo.* *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, ſaid an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *ſo?* replied the philoſopher; then you live the merrieſt life of any man in Athens. *Addiſon.*

They are beautiful in themſelves, and much more *ſo* in the noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addiſon.*

Common-place books have been long uſed by induſtrious young divines, and ſtill continue *ſo.* *Swift.*

As to his uſing ludicrous expreſſions, my opinion is, that they are not *ſo.* *Pope.*

The bleſt to-day is as completely *ſo,*
As who began a thouſand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the ſtate.

How ſorrow ſhakes him!
So, now the tempeſt tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryd.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh;
And, leaving *ſo* his ſervice, follow you. *Shakeſp.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.

O, *ſo,* and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your ſpeaker, Madam?
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

15. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon. In French, *ſi.*

An aſtringent is not quite *ſo* proper, where relaxing the urinary paſſages is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of aſſumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *ſo*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will never bear a baſe mind: if it be my deſtiny, *ſo*; if it be not, *ſo.* No man is too good to ſerve his prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the liſts;
So pleaſe your highneſs to behold the fight. *Shak.*

18. So *much as.* However much. This is, I think, an irregular expreſſion.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verſe, his proſe is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *ſo.* An exclamation after ſomething done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *ceſſez.*

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

So ſo; it works: now, miſtreſs, ſit you faſt. *Dry.*

20. So *ſo.* [*coſi, coſi,* Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well.

He 's not very tall, yet for his years he 's tall;
His leg is but *ſo ſo,* and yet 'tis well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deliver us from the nauſeous repetition of As and So, which ſome *ſo ſo* writers, I may call them ſo, are continually ſounding in our ears.
Felton on the Claſſicks.

21. So *then.* Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volſcians ſtand but as at firſt
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakeſpear's Coriolanus.*

To a war are required a juſt quarrel, ſufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the deſigns: *ſo then,* I will firſt juſtify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound deſigns. *Bacon.*

To Soak. *v. n.* [ſocian, Saxon.]

1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture.

For thy conceit in *ſoaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great froſts upon a hollow veſſel, putting a canvaſs between, and pour water upon it, ſo as to *ſoak* through: it will make a harder ice in the veſſel, and leſs apt to diſſolve, than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain, *ſoaking* into the ſtrata which lie near the ſurface, bears with it all ſuch moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard ſee that his health decays, his eſtate waſtes, yet the habitual thirſt after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health and plenty; the leaſt of which he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle chat of a *ſoaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood.
Iſa. xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands.
Dryden.

Wormwood, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whoſe life 's a dream of lazy pleaſure:
'Tis all thy bus'neſs, bus'neſs how to ſhun;
To baſk thy naked body in the ſun,
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term, perhaps uſed erroneouſly for *ſuck.*

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſparer than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

So'aker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoak.*]

1. He that macerates in any moiſture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

Soap. *n. ſ.* [ſape, Saxon; *ſapo,* Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil; its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving; and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap.*
Malachi.

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours.
Newton's Opticks.

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands.
Mortimer.

As rain-water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

So'apboiler. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtle-ſoap. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

So'apwort. *n. ſ.* [*ſaponaria,* Lat.] Is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

R To

7. Therefore

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shak.*

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakesp.*

Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [seob, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the sound.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakespeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

I *sobb'd*; and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

SOB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryd.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

SO'BER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Pr.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear of God. *Waterland.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakesp.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north o' th' hill,
Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

For Swift and him despis'd the farce of state,
The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *n. s.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *sobrieté*, French; *sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against, than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant, minister: more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature any such transmission of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any *sobriety* or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *n. s.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee; all services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*: so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*, and such sockmen hold not by certain service. *Cowell.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

SO'CCAGER. *n. s.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant by soccage.

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation, and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Free-

To Soak v.n. నానుట, ఊరుట।

To Soak v.a. నానబెట్టుట, ఊరబెట్టుట।

Soaked నానుడు, ఊరబెట్టిన, దొప్పదోగిన, తడిసిన

Soaking adj. తడి a * rain జోరైన నానరికిన వర్షం

Soap సబ్బు। ~~the~~ fullers earth used for soap చవుటిమన్ను। the paste used instead of * ఉప్పిపిండి। the pods or nuts so used కుంకుడుకాయలు। soap nut కుంకుడుకాయ సీకాయ, soap suds ~~seeds~~ నురుగు

Soap boiler సబ్బుచేసేవాడు, సబ్బుగాచి అమ్మే వర్తకుడు

Soap stone బల్పం, బలపం

Soapy మెదురయిన

To Soar v.n. మిన్నుముట్టుట। the eagle ~~xxx~~ soaring over the cliff పర్వతంమీదుగా ఆకాశమందు గరుడ ఎగురుతది। a liberality that soars above all praise అవర్ణనీయమైన దాతృత్వం, వర్ణనాతీతమైన దాతృత్వం, చెప్పరాని దైర్యం

To Sob వెక్కివెక్కి ఏడ్చుట, గుడగుడలాడుట, వెక్కిళ్లు నిగుడుచుట।

Sob n.s. వెక్కు, వెక్కు, వెక్కిలి।

Sober adj. శాంతమైన, మెదకువైన, నెమ్మదిగావుండే। discrete [At say: ఉపయుక్త] వివేకశాలి, పెద్దమనిషిగావుండే। last night he was not * రాత్రి తాగివుండినాడు, but he is sober now ప్రస్తుతం మైకం లేదు, స్పష్టంగా వున్నాడు [a very ... child ... శాంతంగావుండేమంచిది] [I wish I could persuade you to be ... మంచి పెద్దమనిషి అయిన పిల్ల]

To Sober v.a. తెలివిపుట్టించుట, బుద్ధిపుట్టించుట, శాంతపరచుట

Soberly నెమ్మదిగా, శాంతముగా, తిన్నగా [Titus 2:12 ఉపయుక్తముగా At]

Soberness నెమ్మది, శాంతం of drunkenness | of conduct సన్మార్గం, మర్యాద

Sobriety పెద్దమనిష్ఠతనం, the Hindus are remarkable for their * హిందూలు తాగేవాండ్లుకారు

Soccager
Soccager సోక్కాగరు

Sociable సరసులు అయిన, సహవాసయోగ్యమైన

Sociableness సరసత్వం, సహవాసం

Sociably సరసంగా, కలయుగలుపుగా, అన్యోన్యముగా

Social adj. సరసులయిన। * beings మానవులు, మనుష్యులు। * worship సంసారంతో [illegible] జరిగించే పూజ ... duties పరస్పరమైన ధర్మం ... They look [illegible] on debt as a ... crime ...

[illegible] The lower orders of

Society n. s. జనులు, సమూహం, ప్రజలు, సాంగత్యం, members of * లోకులు, సామాన్యులు, they live in * ఒంటిగా వుంటారు, he lives in * (he is out of) ప్రజలతో సంచారం చేస్తూ వున్నాడు, (these people are not in [illegible] పెద్దమనుష్యులు కారు, సభ్యులు కారు) he lived out of * యేకాంతంగా నివసించినాడు, the rules of * లోకమర్యాదలు, in mixed * చిల్లరవాండ్లతో, agreeable * ఇష్టాగోష్ఠి, a literary * చదివే వాండ్ల సభ, (civilized * తెలిసిన వాండ్లు, నాగరికులు uncivilized * పెంబువాండ్లు) a learned * విద్వజ్జనం, విద్వాంసుల సంఘం, a religious * మతం గురించి కూడే సభ, In Bengal the various societies founded by natives call themselves బృందం and their religious or inquisitorial * is called ధర్మసభ, * ibid — See further in foot of next page

Sock n. s. మేజోడు, ముఖ్యంగా stockings తొడల పర్యంతం వున్నవి గాని socks అనేవి చీలమండల మట్టుకే వుంటవి, or comic shoe నాటకవేషం

Socket n. s. గూడు, (గొట్టం, కుప్పెస,) తొలి, సందు, దిమ్మ of the eye కన్నువుండే గూడు

Sod n. s. పెళ్ల, పచ్చికపెళ్ల, గరిక [illegible]

~~Sod part.~~ (or sodden) పక్వమయిన, ఉడికిన

Soda యుదవస్తు వినసుపేరు – Alkali, borate of soda వెలిగారం, (Haughton:– Heyne, Tracts, p: 356 సౌడు, ఉప్పుమంటి సాకారం, సౌటుప్పారం. see Buch. E. I. 1. 272) Soda water [illegible]

Sodden నానిన, ఉడికిన, పక్వమైన like a wet spot of ground పబ్బి

Soever అయినా whosoever యెవ్వరయినా whatsoever యేదయినా

Sofa శయ్య (the English word couch is used) కవుచిమంచం

Soffit (the top of a door) గడప, తోరణం

Soft adj. మెత్తని, మృదువు, పేలవ, మందమైన, మెల్లని, smooth నున్నని, నాగు, మృదువైన, సుకుమార, silly flexible obedient చిన, లేత, చేద, జబ్బయిన, మెదురు, మెదకమైన, సాధు, as the temple కణత, timorous భయపడే, mild తిన్నని, a * breeze పిల్లగాలి, * accents చమురోక్తి, a * eyed maid [illegible], * marble మెత్తరాయి, * stone పిండిరాయి soft water మంచినీళ్లు soft-eyed దయార్ద్రనేత్రు:

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship, well liked by many. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable.*] Conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *social.*] The quality of being social.

SOCI'ETY. *n. s.* [*societé*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. *Lesley.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who, having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. s.* [*socus*, Latin; socc, Saxon; *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryd.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

SO'CKET. *n. s.* [*souchette*, Fr.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SO'CKETCHISEL. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisels.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the socket. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *n. s.* [With architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN or *Soccager*. *n. s.* [socaꝛman, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *n. s.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. s.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage. *Gen.* xxv. 29.

SODA'LITY. *n. s.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and his *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [the participle passive of *seethe.*] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Sh.*

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed! *Shakespeare.*

Thou *sodden*-witted lord, thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *sodering*. *Isaiah*, xli.

SO'DER. *n. s.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier on Pride.*

SOE. *n. s.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryd.*

SO'FA. *n. s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [ꞅoꝼt, Saxon; *saft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went you out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matthew.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either sex assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; though *soft* conscienced men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft*-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

 6. Mild;

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's *ſoft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may become as *ſoft* as now ſevere. *Milton.*

Yet *ſoft* his nature, though ſevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaiſant.

Thou art their ſoldier, and, being bred in broils,
Haſt not the *ſoft* way, which thou doſt confeſs
Were fit for thee to uſe, as they to claim,
In aſking their good loves. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy.

On her *ſoft* axle while ſhe paces even,
She bears thee *ſoft* with the ſmooth air along. *Milton.*

There, *ſoft* extended to the murmuring ſound
Of the high porch, Ulyſſes ſleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate; vitiouſly nice.

This ſenſe is alſo miſtreſs of an art
Which to *ſoft* people ſweet perfumes doth ſell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they ſmell beſt that do of nothing ſmell. *Davies.*

An idle and *ſoft* courſe of life is the ſource of criminal pleaſures. *Broome.*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *ſoft* and feminine. *Milton.*
Leſs winning *ſoft*, leſs amiably mild. *Milton.*

11. Weak; ſimple.

The deceiver ſoon found this *ſoft* place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him. *Glanville.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *ſoft*,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *ſoft* recorders. *Milton.*

When ſome great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt, and mournful murmurs, riſe
Among the ſad attendants; then the ſound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whiſpering thus to Neſtor's ſon,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

The ſolemn nightingale tun'd her *ſoft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence,
When ſmooth deſcription held the place of ſenſe? *Pope.*

Hark! the numbers *ſoft* and clear
Gently ſteal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *ſoft* ſlumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

15. Mild; not glaring.

The ſun ſhining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like ſine down or wool, and made the *ſofteſt* ſweeteſt lights imaginable. *Brown's Travels.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt.

But *ſoft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Oh! come in, Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shak.*

But *ſoft*, my muſe; the world is wide,
And all at once was not deſcried. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long ſeething will rather *ſoften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their arrow's point they *ſoften* in the flame,
And ſounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify.

I will *ſoften* ſtony hearts. *Milton.*

Our friends ſee not our faults, or conceal them, or *ſoften* them by their repreſentation. *Addiſon.*

I would correct the harſh expreſſions of one party, by *ſoftening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of deſire;
Bid her be all that cheers or *ſoftens* life,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Muſick the fierceſt griefs can charm;
Muſick can *ſoften* pain to eaſe,
And make deſpair and madneſs pleaſe. *Pope.*

4. To make leſs harſh, leſs vehement, leſs violent.

He bore his great commiſſion in his look,
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and *ſoften'd* all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

5. To make leſs glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *ſoften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

He may *ſoften* at the ſight of the child;
The ſilence often of pure innocence
Perſuades, when ſpeaking fails. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. Without hardneſs.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *ſoftly* percuſſed, give no ſound; as when a man treadeth very *ſoftly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his clothes, and went *ſoftly*. *1 Kings*, xxi. 27.

In this dark ſilence *ſoftly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your ſteps. *Dryd.*

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will diſmiſs me,
And lay me *ſoftly* in my native duſt,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd truſt. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And *ſoftly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryd. Æneid.*

4. Mildly; tenderly.

The king muſt die;
Though pity *ſoftly* plead within my ſoul,
Yet he muſt die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. That which makes ſoft.

2. One who palliates.

Thoſe *ſoftners* and expedient-mongers ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. The quality of being ſoft; quality contrary to hardneſs.

Softneſs cometh by the greater quantity of ſpirits, which ever induce yielding and ceſſion; and by the more equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more ſliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Mildneſs; kindneſs.

A wiſe man, when there is a neceſſity of expreſſing any evil actions, ſhould do it by a word that has a ſecondary idea of kindneſs or *ſoftneſs*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and ſeverity. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Civility; gentleneſs.

They turn the *ſoftneſs* of the tongue into the hardneſs of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve theſe virtues, with a *ſoftneſs* of manners, and a ſweetneſs of converſation. *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.

So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, *ſoftneſs*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *ſoftneſſes* of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *ſoftneſs*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Saving a man's ſelf, or ſuffering, if with reaſon, is virtue; if without it, is *ſoftneſs* or obſtinacy. *Grew.*

6. Quality contrary to harſhneſs.

Softneſs of ſounds is diſtinct from the exility of ſounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected.

Such was the ancient ſimplicity and *ſoftneſs* of ſpirit which ſometimes prevailed in the world, that they, whoſe words were even as oracles amongſt men, ſeemed evermore loth to give ſentence againſt any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyſelf the mind and ear can pleaſe
With ſtrength and *ſoftneſs*, energy and eaſe? *Harte.*

9. Mildneſs; meekneſs.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *ſoftneſs* ſhe and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Her ſtubborn look
This *ſoftneſs* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [ſylian, Saxon; *ſoelen*, old German; *ſouiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully.

A ſilly man in ſimple weeds forlorn,
And *ſoil'd* with duſt of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen.*

Although ſome hereticks have abuſed this text, yet the ſun is not *ſoiled* in paſſage. *Bac. Holy War.*

If I *ſoil*
Myſelf with ſin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *ſoil* theſe pure ambroſial weeds
With the rank vapours of this ſin-worn mould. *Milton.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *ſoil'd* and ſtain'd. *Milton.*

One, who could not for a taſte o' th' fleſh come in,
Licks the *ſoil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*

If the eye-glaſs be tincted faintly with the ſmoke of a lamp or torch, to obſcure the light of the ſtar, the fainter light in the circumference of the ſtar ceaſes to be viſible; and the ſtar, if the glaſs be ſufficiently *ſoiled* with ſmoke, appears ſomething more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An abſent hero's bed they ſought to *ſoil*,
An abſent hero's wealth they made their ſpoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now preſent, juſt as they *ſoil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

3. To *ſoil* a horſe; to purge him by giving him graſs in the ſpring. It is in *Shakeſpeare* to glut. [*ſaouller*, French.]

The *ſoiled* horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I my ſelf know well
How troubleſome it ſate upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet;
For all the *ſoil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

That would be a great *ſoil* in the new gloſs of your marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vexed I am with paſſions,
Which give ſome *ſoil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

A lady's honour muſt be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *ſoil*. *Dryd.*

Soft (interj.) తాళుతాళు

To Soften మెత్తపరచుట|మెదించుట|మెత్తపడేటట్టుచేయుట|నెమ్మదిపరచుట|ఉపశాంతి
చేయించుట|ఉపశమింపచేయుట| all that cheers or softens life సుఖ
పరచుట| wishing to * these bitter tidings యీదుష్టసమాచారమును గురించి
ఆతడు దుఃఖపడకుండా చెయ్యవలెనని| you must * your language యింత
క్రూరమాటలు ఆడరాదు| this softened his heart యిందుచేత వానికిద
యవచ్చింది|శాంతంవచ్చింది|

To Soften v n మెత్తబడుట|కరుగుట|శాంతపడుట|
Softly మెల్లిగా|తిన్నగా|చల్లగా| to speak * తగ్గిమాట్లాడుట| fair & *
శనైఃశనైః|మెల్లిమెల్లిగా|

Softner మెత్తపరిచేవాడు - see the verb

Softness మెత్తన|మృదుత్వం|జబ్బు|పిరికితనం|సుకుమారం|నునుపు|మార్దవం|
దాక్షిణ్యం ...
సామ్యం|దయ

undermines wealth
Soi-disant. Ours friends the Arabs

Soho అరే|ఓహో

To Soil v. a. మురికిచేయుట|మాపుట|మాపుచేయుట or manure పొలము
పెంటవేట్టుట|యెరువువేయుట

Soil n.s. మురికి|మలం|పెంట|గసుత| land నేల|భూమి|కట్టు|
native * దేశం|జన్మభూమి| garden * పెరటినేల|తోటదొడ్డి|
red sandy * గరపనేల| stony * గరువునేల| clay under sand
పాలగరువు| hard * చవ్వుమన్ను|బీళ్లు|బీడు| black * రేగడ|
రేగటిమన్ను| rich * దుక్కిమన్ను| goddess of the * స్థలదేవత|

(Wilson)

Society "By this baptism of a Hindu & his wife at Calcutta the entire state of native aristocratic society has been convulsed to its centre: and the whole of the native city is in a state of excitement & fermentation." (Dr Duff, Letter of 28 Apr 45 (Madr Native Herald Sep 45. p 439)

In the Persian Bible, the name "Bible Society" remains untranslated

Soiled మురికిగావుండే। మాసిన। కుళుకుమావు। the silver is ~ వన్నెపోయినది

To Sojourn నివసించుట। నివాసముండుట। వుండుట।

Sojourn n: s. సంచారం। బస। during his ~ there అక్కడదిగిన సమయమునందు

Sojourner సంచరించేవాడు। దిగేవాడు। Sola (Bengali for white pith) బెండు

To Solace వూరార్చుట। ఆదరించుట। సుఖపరచుట। శ్రమచుట। రంజించుట। సేద తీర్చుట। he solaced himself సుఖించుకొన్నాడు। she solaced his eyes కండ్లకు పండుగయ్యె। కండ్లకింపు అయినది।

Sol (poetical name of the sun) సూ: స్వర్ణలత। సూర్యుడు

Solace n: s. ఆదరణ। వేడుక। వూరడింపు।

~~Solaced సుఖించిన। రంజిల్లిన।~~

Solar adj. సూర్యునిగురించిన * heat ఎండ। the * system సూర్యసిద్ధాంతం। the * year సౌరమానసంవత్సరం।

Sold అమ్మిన- Sell అమ్మకము చేయుటకు।

Solder n: s. టంకం। టంకణం। సవసాగరం।

To Solder టంకము పెట్టి అతుకుట। పొడిపెట్టి వూదుట। or mend కుదిరించుట। బాగుచేయుట। it booteth not them to ~ up a broken cause (Hooker)

Soldier n: s. బంటు। బంట్రోతు। సిపాయి। horse soldier సవారు।

Soldierlike
Soldierly } వీరుడైన। సిపాయికి తగిన। దొడ్డ। ఘనమైన।

2. [ſol, French; ſolum, Latin.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the ſoil whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her ſpots thou ſee'ſt
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her ſoften'd ſoil. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The firſt cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, to produce the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorſet, that with fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair alliance ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſpeare.*

O unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, Paradiſe! thus leave
Thee, native ſoil! theſe happy walks and ſhades,
Fit haunts of gods? *Milton.*

4. Dung; compoſt.

The haven has been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it; for all the ſoil on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea. *Addiſon.*

Improve land by dung, and other ſort of ſoils. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from ſoil.] Stain; foulneſs.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin, whether it yield no ſoilineſs more than ſilver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. ſ.* [from ſoil.] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any ſcruple of her ſoilure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [ſejourner, French; ſeggiornare, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. Almoſt out of uſe.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and ſojourn with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me. *Shak.*

Th' advantage of his abſence took the king,
And in the mean time ſojourn'd at my father's. *Shakeſpeare.*

How comes it he is to ſojourn with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Here dwells he; though he ſojourn every where
In progreſs, yet his ſtanding houſe is here. *Donne.*

The ſojourning of Iſrael, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exodus,* xii. 40.

The ſoldiers firſt aſſembled at Newcaſtle, and there ſojourned three days. *Hayward.*

To ſojourn in that land
He comes invited. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees abroad to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. ſ.* [ſejour, Fr. from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous ſojourn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thee I reviſit now,
Eſcap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obſcure ſojourn. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jeruſalem, few days
Short ſojourn. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. ſ.* [from ſojourn.] A temporary dweller.

We are ſtrangers and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a ſhadow. *1 Chron.* xxix. 16.

Waves o'erthrew
Buſiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purſued
The ſojourners of Goſhen. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year;
Welcome an owner, not a ſojourner. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [ſolacier, old French; ſolazzare, Italian; ſolatium, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.

We will with ſome ſtrange paſtime ſolace them. *Shakeſpeare.*

The birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral ſenſe is obſolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and ſolace in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This ſickly land might ſolace as before. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

SO'LACE. *n. ſ.* [ſolatium, Lat.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation; amuſement.

Therein ſat a lady freſh and fair,
Making ſweet ſolace to herſelf alone;
Sometimes ſhe ſung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes ſhe laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their ſolace; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every ſuch thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would ſolace, and my age would eaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If I would delight my private hours
With muſick or with poem, where ſo ſoon
As in our native language can I find
That ſolace? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many ſolaces, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-ſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and ſolace of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ſoulandres, French.] A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

SO'LAR. } *adj.* [ſolaire, French; ſolaris,
SO'LARY. } Latin.]

1. Being of the ſun.

The corpuſcles that make up the beams of light be ſolary effluviums, or minute particles of ſome ethereal ſubſtance, thruſting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Inſtead of golden fruits,
By genial ſhow'rs and ſolar heat ſupplied,
Unſufferable winter had defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waſte. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the ſun.

They denominate ſome herbs ſolar, and ſome lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning ſolary miracles. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him ſpeak ſo fair,
And proud beſide, as ſolar people are. *Dryden.*

4. Meaſured by the ſun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any ſolar month, cannot ſhew preciſely an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and moon, and the number of days of the ſolar months. *Holder on Time.*

SOLD. The preterite and participle paſſive of ſell.

SOLD. *n. ſ.* [ſouldée, old French. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her ſold to entertain,
And number'd be 'mongſt knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, ſhould you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

SO'LDAN. *n. ſ.* [for ſultan.] The emperor of the Turks.

They at the ſoldan's chair defied the beſt. *Milt.*

SO'LDANEL. *n. ſ.* [ſoldanella, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [ſouder, Fr. ſoldare, Ital. ſolidare, Latin.] See SODER.

1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave ſphere of gold, filled with water, and ſoldered up, has, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to ſolder up a broken cauſe, whereof their firſt and laſt diſcourſes will fall aſunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world ſhould cleave, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the rift. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Thou viſible god,
That ſold'reſt cloſe impoſſibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiſs! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his ſide a pouch he wore
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would ſolder. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly ſolder'd, or a new beſpoken. *Dryden jun. Juvenal.*

At the reſtoration the preſbyterians, and other ſects, did all unite and ſolder up their ſeveral ſchemes, to join againſt the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement; a metallick body that will melt with leſs heat than the body to be ſoldered.

Goldſmiths ſay, the coarſeſt ſtuff
Will ſerve for ſolder well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. ſ.* [from ſolder.] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* [ſoldat, Fr. from ſolidarius, low Lat. of ſolidus, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; ſouldée, Fr.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who ſerved for pay.

Your ſiſter is the better ſoldier. *Shak. King Lear.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better ſoldier none. *Shak. Macbeth.*

A ſoldier,
Full of ſtrange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, ſudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

A hateful ſervice, that diſſolv'd the knees
Of many a ſoldier. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a ſoldier. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, ſhould have been a ſoldier. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [ſoldier and like.]
SO'LDIERLY. } Martial; warlike; military; becoming a ſoldier.

Although at the firſt they had fought with beaſtly fury rather than any ſoldierly diſcipline, practice had now made them comparable to the beſt. *Sidney.*

I will

I will maintain the word with my ſword to be a *ſoldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

They, according to a *ſoldierly* cuſtom, in caſes of extremity, by interchange of a kiſs by every of them upon the ſwords of others, ſealed a reſolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confeſſed, that it was as *ſoldierly* an action as had been performed on either ſide. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier; martial ſkill.

Thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
First tried our *ſoldierſhip*: he did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the braveſt.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

By ſea you throw away
The abſolute *ſoldierſhip* you have by land,
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*]

1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively.

The Memphian *ſoldiery*,
That ſwell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd
The unfroze waters marvellouſly ſtood. *Philips.*

I charge not the *ſoldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldierſhip; military ſervice.

Offering him, if he would exerciſe his courage in *ſoldiery*, he would commit ſome charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *ſole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Tickling is moſt in the *ſoles* of the feet: the cauſe is, the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *ſoles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Such reſting found the *ſole* of unbleſt feet. *Milt.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *ſole* is flat and broad, being very fleſhy, and covered only with a thick, ſoft, and ſomewhat callous ſkin, fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray.*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woeful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Haſt wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceaſeth not thy weary *ſoles* to lead. *Fairy Qu.*

3. [*Solea*, Latin.] The bottom of the ſhoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we muſt have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing ſhoes,
With nimble *ſoles*. *Shakeſpeare.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—
Nor the *ſoles* of her ſhoes. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military ſhoe, with a very thick *ſole*, tied above the inſtep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its *ſole* made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Elm is proper for mills, *ſoles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

5. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

Of flat fiſh, rays, thornbacks, *ſoles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.

His feet were *ſoled* with a treble tuft of a cloſe ſhort tawney down. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old Fr. *ſolus*, Lat.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *ſole* judge but only one: ſay not to others, Receive my ſentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expreſſed the infinite and *ſole* power of one God, though he uſed the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me ſhall be the glory *ſole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtripp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they rent. *Dryden.*

He, *ſole* in power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made;
And it was ſo: and, when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be *ſole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in one word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.

There is ſcarce a *ſoleciſm* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript. *Addiſ.*

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

This night's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shak.*

That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

They all choſe rather to reſt the cauſe *ſolely* on logical diſputation, than upon the teſtimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiouſly grave; awful.

His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Formal; ritual; religiouſly regular.

The neceſſary buſineſs of a man's calling, with ſome, will not afford much time for ſet and *ſolemn* prayer. *Duty of Man.*

4. Striking with ſeriouſneſs; ſober; ſerious.

Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one care to anſwer to his cry;
There reign'd a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. *Fairy Qu.*

To 'ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

5. Grave; affectedly ſerious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion, of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing; becauſe, though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French;
SOLE'MNITY. } from *ſolemn.*]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were theſe annual *ſolemnities* only practiſed in the church? *Nelſon.*

Though the days of *ſolemnity*, which are but few, muſt quickly finiſh that outward exerciſe of devotion which appertains to ſuch times; yet they increaſe men's inward diſpoſitions to virtue for the preſent, and, by their frequent returns, bring the ſame at length to perfection. *Nelſon.*

Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion.

The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger bid repair
To our *ſolemnity*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The moon, like to a ſilver bow
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There may be greater danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities*. *Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity*! *Dryden.*

Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious.

With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs.

The ſtatelineſs and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom, though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *ſolemneſs* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity 's a cover for a ſot. *Young.*

This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. *Female Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, Fr. from *ſolemn.*]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptiſm to be adminiſtered in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*

The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To perform religiouſly once a-year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication, is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

~~Soldiership వంటుతనం।~~

Soldiery దళం। సిపాయులు। శూరులు।

Sole n.s. అరకాలు। పాదతలం। of a shoe అడుగు my See HD.1.2316 అట్టు। the sole-fish నాలుకచేప। [illegible]
See Russell on Fishes No LXXIII

To Sole v.a. అట్టవేయుట।

Sole adj. ఏకమైన। ఒంటి। ఒక్కటే। this was my sole reason యిది వినా వేరే కారణ [illegible]

Solecism అన్యాయం। విపరీతం। వ్యతిరేకం। అపశబ్దప్రయోగం। [illegible]। a * in manners అమర్యాద। మర్యాదభంగం। [illegible]। విరోధమైనపని। [illegible]

To spare him who was insolent and punish those who repented were a great solecism (State Trials, Raleigh) here it clearly means అన్యాయం। విపరీతం

Solely adv. కేవలం। మాత్రము। [illegible]। * for that అందుకే

Solemn ఆఘోరమైన। ఘనమైన। * declaration ప్రతిజ్ఞ। a * oath ఆఘోరప్రమాణం।
"sound" In Ps. 92.3. [illegible] At
దివ్యప్రమాణం। a * silence నిశ్శబ్దం। See on Still adj

Solemnity n.s. వైభవం। పండుగ। [illegible]। awfulness [illegible]
See on stillness. the marriage was performed without any

Solemnization [illegible] * of a marriage [illegible]
పెండ్లి జరిగించడం। ముహూర్తం

To Solemnize ఆచరించుట। జరిగించుట। చేయుట। to * a marriage పెండ్లిచేయుట।

Solemnly శాస్త్రసిద్ధంగా। * bestowed [illegible] they were married [illegible] (Z)

~~Solemness [illegible]~~

At, H† & F Solemnly

(2) Solemnly, In Gen 43, 3. దృఢంగా
declare I will do as he said

To Solicit అడుగుకొనుట। వేడుకొనుట। or trouble తొందరపెట్టుట। I * your favour మీ పాదాల శరణాంచేసినాను।

Solicitation అడగడం। మనవి। యాచన। వేడుకోళ్లు।

Solicitor మనవిచేసేవాడు। వకీలు। లాయరు। i.e counsel, pleader

Solicitous విచారపడే। ఆతురవేదనముగా వుండే। దుఃఖపడే। you need not be * about him అతనిగురించి విచారపడనక్కు

Solicitously విచారపడి। ఆతురవేదనముగా।

Solicitude n: s. విచారం। ఆతురవేదనం। చింత।

Solid adj: ఘట్టి। నిబ్బరమైన। ఘనమయిన। దృఢమైన। దళమైన। మంది। స్థూలమైన। ముఖ్యమైన। * sense ప్రౌఢబుద్ధి। a man of * sense ప్రౌఢుడు। మేధావి। * rock చట్రాయి। జీవశిల। * gem జీవరత్నం। * ivory జీవదంతం। * gold కుందనం। మేలిమి। * food తిండిమెతుకులు। ఆహారపదార్థం వగైరా। దృఢమైన పదార్థం। he has taken no solid food to day యీవేళ గంజిగాక మరి వకటి పుచ్చుకొనలేదు। he looked very solid వానిదృష్టి గంభీరంగా వున్నది। pillars cut out of * coral పగడాలచేవ కంబంబులు।

Solid n: s. దృఢమైనపదార్థం। the solids and fluids అన్నపానాదులు। ....స్వేదము q.v

Solidity ఘనత। దార్ఢ్యం। చేవ। తావు। ఘనాదికం। స్థూలం। మేధా। * of wit బుద్ధికుశలత। ప్రౌఢిమ।

Solidly గట్టిగా। ఘనంగా। దృఢముగా।

Solidness దార్ఢ్యం। చేవ।

Solifidian కేవలభక్తిమార్గం విచారించి కర్మకాండలు లక్ష్యపెట్టనివాడు

To Soliloquize తలపోయుట।

2. With formal gravity and statelinefs; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wifdom and fufficiency, that do nothing or little very *folemnly*. *Bac. Effays.*

The minifters of ftate, who gave us law,
In corners, with felected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *folemnly* are wife,
Whifp'ring like winds ere hurricanes arife. *Dryden.*

3. With formal ftate.

Let him land,
And *folemnly* fee him fet on to London. *Sh. H. V.*

4. With religious ferioufnefs.

To demonftrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *folemnly* affure the reader, that he is the only perfon from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*folicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you bethink yourfelf of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ftraight. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

We heartily *folicit*
Your gracious felf to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shakefpeare's Richard III.

How he *folicits* heav'n
Himfelf beft knows; but ftrangely vifited people,
The mere defpair of furgery, he cures. *Shakefp.*

Did I requeft thee, Maker! from my clay
To mold me man? Did I *folicit* thee
From darknefs to promote me? *Milton's Par. Loft.*

The guardian of my faith fo falfe did prove,
As to *folicit* me with lawlefs love. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. To call to action; to fummon; to awake; to excite.

This fupernatural *foliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praife;
Bethink thee on her virtues that furmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguifh art.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI.

That fruit *folicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and fome tangible qualities *folicit* their proper fenfes, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *folicited* by popular cuftom to indulge himfelf in forbidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to afk.

With that fhe wept again; till he again *foliciting* the conclufion of her ftory, Then muft you, faid fhe, know the ftory of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view;
Repent old pleafures, and *folicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To difturb; to difquiet. A Latinifm.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milt.*

I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *folicit* my weak breaft.
Dryden's Spanifh Friar.

SOLICITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *folicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female feed, far abler to refift
All his *folicitations*, and at length
All his vaft force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are furrounded with new things, which, by a conftant *folicitation* of their fenfes, draw the mind conftantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. f.* [from *folicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Caffio;
For thy *folicitor* fhall rather die
Than give thy caufe away. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

Honeft minds will confider poverty as a recommendation in the perfon who applies himfelf to them, and make the juftice of his caufe the moft powerful *folicitor* in his behalf. *Addifon.*

2. One who does in Chancery the bufinefs which is done by attornies in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *folicitor* general, their continual ufe for the king's fervice requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*folicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which caufes anxiety; fometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before fomething to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *folicitous* *of* the opinion and cenfures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the prefent, whatfoever it be, and be not *folicitous for* the future. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *folicitous* to finifh the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for difbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelloufly *folicitous*, there arofe a queftion. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the prefervation of the laws, were *folicitous* to preferve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majefty, which he would have been excufed from, if that defign had not been in view, to accomplifh which he was *folicitous* *for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council fat, *folicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour fent. *Milt. P. Loft.*

Without fign of boaft, or fign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

No man is *folicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to difpofe of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your noblenefs; but you have been *folicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindnefs. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *folicitous* to know
Whether her child fhould reach old age or no,
Confults the fage Tirefias. *Addifon.*

How lawful and praifeworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *folicitous* temper! *Law.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *folicitous.*] Anxioufly; carefully.

The medical art being converfant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *folicitoufly* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would furely have as *folicitoufly* promoted their learning, as ever he obftructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. f.* [*folicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulnefs.

In this, by comparifon, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *folicitude*, and outward fhews, and publick oftentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the fame *folicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotfon.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *folicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *folicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the moft earneft *folicitrefs*, as well as the faireft; and nothing could be refufed to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*folidus*, Lat. *folide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *folid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denfe.

Thin airy things extend themfelves in place,
Things *folid* take up little fpace. *Cowley.*

I hear his thund'ring voice refound,
And trampling feet that fhake the *folid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimenfions.

In a *folid* foot are 1728 *folid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *folid* and majeftick. *Addifon.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If perfons devote themfelves to fcience, they fhould be well affured of a *folid* and ftrong conftitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts on the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might fatisfy fober and wife men, not with foft and fpecious words, but with pregnant and *folid* reafons. *King Charles.*

Either not define at all, or feek out other *folider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *folid* good contain
More plenty than the fun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not fuperficial; grave; profound.

Thefe, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *folid* men; and a *folid* man is, in plain Englifh, a *folid* folemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. f.* [In phyfick.] The part containing the fluids.

The firft and moft fimple *folids* of our body are perhaps merely terreftrial, and incapable of any change or difeafe. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. f.* [*folidité*, Fr. *foliditas*, Lat. from *folid.*]

1. Fullnefs of matter; not hollownefs.

2. Firmnefs; hardnefs; compactnefs; denfity; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *folidity*. *Locke.*

The ftone itfelf, whether naked or invefted with earth, is not by its *folidity* fecured, but wafhed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallacioufnefs; intellectual ftrength; certainty.

The moft known rules are placed in fo beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, ftill more convinced of their truth and *folidity*. *Addifon's Spectator.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *folidity* of his reafoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of *folidity* in it. *Waterland.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *folid.*]

1. Firmly; denfely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *folidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a fufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the fubtleft atheift in the world *folidly* to anfwer; namely, that it is good to be fure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *folid.*] Solidity; firmnefs; denfity.

It beareth miffeltoe: the caufe may be the clofenefs and *folidnefs* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unufual *folidnefs*, that it feems he intended to make a facrifice to perpetuity, and to conteft with the iron teeth of time. *Howel's Vocal Foreft.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*folidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is fet down by Ariftotle and Pliny, that an horfe, and all *folidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals, have no gall; which we find repugnant unto reafon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. f.* [*folus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who fuppofes only faith, not works, neceffary to juftification.

It may be juftly feared, that the title of fundamentals being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of

of faith, hath occafioned that great fcandal in the church of God, at which fo many myriads of *folifidians* have ftumbled, and fallen irreverfibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. f.* [*foliloque*, Fr. *folus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A difcourfe made by one in folitude to himfelf.

The whole poem is a *foliloquy*: Solomon is the perfon that fpeaks: he is at once the hero and the author, but he tells us very often what others fay to him. *Prior.*

He finds no refpite from his anxious grief,
Then feeks from his *foliloquy* relief. *Garth's Difp.*

If I fhould own myfelf in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *foliloquy*. *Spect.*

SO'LIPEDE. *n. f.* [*folus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whofe feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horfes, affes, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLITA'IRE. *n. f.* [*folitaire*, French.]

1. A reclufe; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take poffeffion of tranquillity, when your converfation has fpoiled me for a *folitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *folitary*.] In folitude; with lonelinefs; without company.

How fhould that fubfift *folitarily* by itfelf which hath no fubftance, but individually the very fame whereby others fubfift with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *folitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

SO'LITARINESS. *n. f.* [from *folitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no caufe to blame the prince for fometimes hearing them: the blame-worthinefs is, that to hear them he rather goes to *folitarinefs*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You fubject yourfelf to *folitarinefs*, the fly enemy that doth moft feparate a man from well-doing. *Sidney.*

At home, in wholefome *folitarinefs*,
My piteous foul began the wretchednefs
Of fuitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*folitaire*, Fr. *folitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Thofe rare and *folitary*, thefe in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or paffed without company.

In refpect that it is *folitary*, I like it very well; but in refpect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakefpeare.*

Satan explores his *folitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *folitary* life. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Gloomy; difmal.

Let that night be *folitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *folitary* vengeance ferve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldeft fon muft be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences fupporting their *folitary* inftabilities. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You defcribe fo well your hermitical ftate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a fpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *folitary*. *Pope's Letters.*

SO'LITUDE. *n. f.* [*folitude*, French; *folitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; ftate of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that fpeech, Whofoever is delighted with *folitude*, is either a wild beaft or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'ft thou *folitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenifh'd, and all thefe at thy command,
To come and play before thee? *Milt. Par. Loft.*

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *folitude*, and in that *folitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Lonelinefs; remotenefs from company.

The *folitude* of his little parifh is become matter of great comfort to him, becaufe he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a defert.

In thefe deep *folitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heavenly-penfive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SO'LLAR. *n. f.* [*folarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some fkilfully drieth their hops on a kel,—
And fome on a *follar*, oft turning them wel. *Tuffer.*

SO'LO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a fingle inftrument.

SO'LOMON'S *Loaf.* *n. f.* A plant.

SO'LOMON'S *Seal.* *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. f.* [*folftice*, Fr. *folftitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the fun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeft in fummer, or fhorteft in winter.

2. It is taken of itfelf commonly for the fummer folftice.

The fun, afcending unto the northern figns, begetteth firft a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *folftice* he intendeth, and by continuation increafeth the fame even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moift *folftices*, and winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*folfticial*, Fr. from *folftice*.]

1. Belonging to the folftice.

Obferving the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *folftitial* points, by this obfervation alone are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Happening at the folftice, or at midfummer.

From the north to call
Decrepit winter; from the fouth to bring
Solftitial fummer's heat. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

The fields
Labour'd with thirft; Aquarius had not fhed
His wonted fhowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solftitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*folubilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of diffolution or feparation of parts.

Sugar is a fal oleofum, being *foluble* in water, and fufible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *foluble*.] Sufceptivenefs of feparation of parts.

This cannot account for the indiffolvable coherence of fome bodies, and the fragility and *folubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*folvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *folve* high difpute
With conjugal careffes. *Milton.*

The limiting of the regale only to chriftian princes, did rather involve and perplex the caufe, than any way *folve* it. *Lefley.*

Do thou, my foul, the deftin'd period wait,
When God fhall *folve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal difpenfations clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

It is mere trifling to raife objections, merely for the fake of anfwering and *folving* them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. f.* [from *folvent*.] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*folvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to caufe diffolution.

When diffolved in water, it is not by the eye diftinguifhable from the *folvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *folve*.] Poffible to be cleared by reafon or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, becaufe it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, becaufe it is not *folvible*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *n. f.* A fowl. I know not whether *folund* or *foland*.

A *folund-goofe* is in bignefs and feather very like a tame goofe, but his bill longer, and fomewhat pointed; his wings alfo much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loofe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *foland*-goofe. *Cleavel.*

SOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*folution*, French; *folutio*, Latin.]

1. Difruption; breach; disjunction; feparation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *folution* of continuity. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

2. Matter diffolved; that which contains any thing diffolved.

Aretæus, to procure fleep, recommends a *folution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

When falt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *folution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more ftrongly by the falt of tartar than by the metal, and by the ftronger attraction go from the metal to the falt of tartar? *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Refolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *folution* can refolve. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, ftill lefs refolv'd,
But never find felf fatisfying *folution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *folution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will inftruct you to give a plainer *folution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *folvo*, Lat.] Laxative; caufing relaxation.

Though it would not be fo abfterfive, opening, and *folutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in fharp difeafes. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. f.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a fubftantive, as *gamefome*. [*faam*, Dutch.]

SOME.

విరహ(ప్ర)లాపము

Soliloquy ధ్యానం| జపం| యేకాంతమందు ఆడే మాటలు| ఏకాంతంగా మాట్లాడే మాటలు|

Solitaire మెడకు వేసిన వక ఆభరణం| బెగని| తరళం| పతకం

Solitarily యేకాంతంగా

Solitariness యేకాంతం

Solitary adj ఏకమైన| ఏకముగా వుండేటి| ఉదాసీనముగావున| వక్కటే| ఒంటరి| ఒంటరిగావుండే| a solitary place ఎవరురాని స్థలం| a solitary life ఏకాంత| మునివ్రతము| a solitary creature దిక్కుమాలిన పక్షి| can you produce a solitary instance వక్కసారి ఐన్నా సంభవించిందా.

Solitary n.s. ముని| సన్యాసి| ఉదాసి|

Solitude ఏకాంతం| ఒంటుపాటు| విజనం| a vast solitude ఏకపాటు| నిర్జన ప్రదేశం|

Solo ఏకమైన రాగం| వకరు వంటుగా పాడే రాగం|

Solomons seal వక [illegible] మొక్క పేరు| Solon అనే వక విద్వాంసుని పేరు

Solstice n.s. విషు vishu (Wilk: Gr: p 511) the summer ఎండకాలం. The winter [illegible] ఉత్తరాయణం| + దక్షిణాయనం| see 2W

Solstitial ఎండకాల మధ్యదినములలో సంభవించే|

Soluble సాధ్య| సాధించగల| కరగగల|

to Solve v.a. విప్పుట| సాధించుట| పరిష్కరించుట| తీర్చుట| విరుచుట| సమాధానం చెప్పుట|

Solved తీరిన| విరిగిన|

Solvency [illegible]| విత్తం| తావత్తు| అప్పులు తీర్చే శక్తి|

Solvent n s కొట్టుకి| (2W.)

Solution పరిష్కారం| తీర్పు| సమాధానం| సాధనం| సందేహపరిహారం| ఫలితార్థం| of a question విచారించగా.. in chemistry ద్రావకం| ఉత్తరార్థం| తారతమ్యం| to make a liquid solution నీరుపోసుట|

Sombre See Sad - Gloomy [illegible]

Some adj. కొన్ని| కొంత| కొందరు| కొంచెం| కొంతమంది| కొంచెమైన| కొద్ది| a town of some size కొద్దిగా పెద్దపట్నం| some one or another ఎవ్వరైన వకరు| in some book or other యేదివక పుస్తకములో| ఏదైనా వక పుస్తకమందు| somebody or other ఎవ్వరో వకరు| there is some mischief or other brewing (Tara) యేదో వక [illegible] ఎవ్వరైనా వకరు|

ఎటుగలదు। in some way or other ఎటులైనా ... Some 200 ...
... Somet four miles ... [illegible]

Somebody ఎవ్వడో। ఎవరో। ఒకడు। ఒకనుష్యుడు। * went there ఒకడు అక్కడికిపోయి
నాడు। * may have said so అది ఎవ్వరో చెప్పియుందురు। he thinks himself
somebody [illegible]

Somehow ఏలాగున।

~~Somersets~~ దొమ్మరలాగులు। పల్టీలు।

Something ఏదో। ఏమి। ఏదో సంగతి। కొంచెం। * will happen from this యిందువల్ల
[illegible]

~~Something adv. [illegible]~~ [illegible] they did * to it [illegible] they have a *
in their looks that pleases the eye

Sometime ఒకనాడు। పూర్వం।

Sometimes అప్పుడప్పుడు। [illegible]। ఒకప్పుడు। [illegible] they *
go there [illegible]

~~Somewhat n. s. [illegible]~~

Somewhat adv. కొంతమట్టుకు। [illegible]

Somewhere కొన్నిచోట్ల। ఎక్కడనైనా। [illegible] * or other [illegible]
[illegible]

~~Somewhile [illegible]~~ [illegible]
Somnambulism [illegible]
Somnambulist [illegible]

Somniferous నిద్రతెప్పించే। నిద్రపుట్టించే।

~~Somnifick~~ నిద్రతెప్పించే।

Somnolency నిద్రకలుగుట। [illegible] brutish stupid neglect [illegible]
[illegible]

Somnus నిద్రాదేవుడు he is in the arms of [illegible]

SOME. *adj.* [ſom, ſum, Saxon; *ſums*, Gothick; *ſum*, German; *ſom*, Daniſh; *ſom, ſommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed *ſome* hundred men, where we found *ſome* freſh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *ſome* of the folk that are with me. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Firſt go with me, *ſome* few of you, and ſee the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then ſend for your ſick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part.

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *ſome* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *ſome* reclaim from ſins,
But moſt your life and bleſt example wins. *Dryd.*

4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of diſburſements, is not always ſo ready; but being paid as it is, now *ſome*, and then *ſome*, it is no great impoveriſhment to her coffers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a ſtrong ſtorm *ſome* eight leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *ſome* eighty houſes. *Carew.*

Old men's ſpirits viſual, contrary to thoſe of purblind men, unite not but when the object is at *ſome* good diſtance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *ſome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number ſlain on the rebels part were *ſome* two thouſand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongſt them, except *ſome* few which dwell on the ſeacoaſt. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *ſome* hundreds. *Addiſon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they ſay,
Deſcend *ſome* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*
Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *ſome* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any, without determining which.

The pilot of *ſome* ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff. *Milton*

SO'MEBODY. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined.

O that Sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *ſomebody*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Jeſus ſaid, *ſomebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke*, viii. 46.

If there be a tacit league, it is againſt ſomewhat or *ſomebody*: who ſhould they be? Is it againſt wild beaſts? No; it is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *ſomebody* elſe might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We muſt draw in *ſomebody*, that may ſtand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has muſt come to *ſomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A perſon of conſideration.

Theudas roſe up, boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody*. *Acts.*

SO'MEDEAL. *adv.* [ſumdeal, Saxon.] In ſome degree. Obſolete.

Siker now I ſee thou ſpeak'ſt of ſpite,
All for thou lackeſt *ſomedele* their delight. *Spenſer.*

SO'MEHOW. *adv.* [*ſome* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The veſicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be ſwelled *ſomehow*, ſo as to ſhorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

SO'MERSAULT. } *n. ſ. Somerſet* is the corruption: *ſommer*, a
SO'MERSET. } beam, and *ſault*, Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a height, and turns over his head.

SO'METHING. *n. ſ.* [ſumðinȝ, Saxon.]

1. A thing exiſting, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britiſh chief behold,
Betwixt deſpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring boſom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall, in reſpect of that of the heart; but it is ſtill *ſomething*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You'll ſay the whole world has *ſomething* to do, *ſomething* to talk of, *ſomething* to wiſh for, and *ſomething* to be employed about; but pray put all theſe *ſomethings* together, and what is the ſum total but juſt nothing? *Pope's Letters.*

Here ſhe beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameleſs *ſomethings* in their cauſes ſleep. *Pope.*

2. More or leſs; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years ſteal *ſomething* ev'ry day,
At laſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away. *Pope.*

Still from his little he could *ſomething* ſpare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell;
Yet virtue here could ſleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

Something of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts.*

5. Diſtance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect ſpy o' th' time; for 't muſt be done to-night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'METHING. *adv.* In ſome degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *ſomething* diſcouraged by a new pain falling ſome days after upon his elbow on the other ſide. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time*.]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that uſurp'ſt this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majeſty of buried Denmark
Did *ſometime* march? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Good *ſometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

SO'METIMES. *adv.* [*ſome* and *times*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *ſometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time: oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time*.

The body paſſive is better wrought upon at *ſometimes* than at others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sometimes the one, and *ſometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in theſe ſcripture deſcriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *ſometimes* mixes trivial things with thoſe of greater moment: *ſometimes* alſo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has ſaid enough. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

SO'MEWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the ſea *ſomewhat* methought did riſe
Like blueiſh miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, on purpoſe to avoid the ſight of *ſomewhat* that diſpleaſes him, would, for the ſame reaſon, ſhut them againſt the ſun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or leſs.

Concerning every of theſe, *ſomewhat* Chriſt hath commanded, which muſt be kept till the world's end: on the contrary ſide, in every of them *ſomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

Theſe ſalts have *ſomewhat* of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a ſmatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part, greater or leſs.

Somewhat of his good ſenſe will ſuffer in this transfuſion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loſt. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *ſomewhat* aged grew. *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help *ſomewhat* to ceaſe the hiccough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He is *ſomewhat* arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole; yet theſe imperfections hinder not our compaſſion. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where*.] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeleſs and forlorn
They are return'd, and *ſomewhere* live obſcurely. *Denham.*

Compreſſing two priſms hard together, that their ſides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *ſomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abſolutely tranſparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Does ſomething ſtill, and *ſomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or puniſhment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we muſt ſpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden ſays *ſomewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

SO'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while*.] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.

Though under colour of the ſhepherds *ſomewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own ſheep,
And often the ſhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſomnifere*, Fr. *ſomnifer*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive.

I wiſh for ſome *ſomniferous* potion, that might force me to ſleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in ſorrow. *Walton's Angler.*

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; ſuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *ſon* for her cradle, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Caſt out this bondwoman and her *ſon*. *Gen.* xxi. 10.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wiſe father, who would have his *ſons* exerciſed with labour and pain, that they may gather ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſcendant, however diſtant: as, the *ſons* of Adam.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Isaiah*, xix.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shak.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the *son* of God, come down. *Mat.* xxvii. 40.

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parent's undecaying strength declare. *Blackm.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. It is a Hebraism.

This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despite. *Milt.*

SON-IN-LAW. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

SO'NSHIP. *n. s.* [from *son.*] Filiation; the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship*. *Decay of Piety.*

SONA'TA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*. *Addison.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*

SONG. *n. s.* [from ſeſungen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and *song*. *Milton.*

He first thinks fit no sonnetteer advance
His censure farther than the *song* or dance. *Dryd.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with *songs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakespeare.*

In her days ev'ry man shall sing
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*. *Dryden.*

There we a while will rest;
Our next ensuing *song* to wondrous things addrest. *Drayton*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroick *song* pleased me. *Milt.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in *song*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *Old* SONG. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*. *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to resign all for an *old song*. *Addison.*

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *song.*] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *n. s.* [from *song.*] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. *Howel.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. s.* [from *song.*] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson's Summer.*

SO'NNET. *n. s.* [*sonnet*, Fr. *sonnetto*, Ital.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language; and has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*, of whose sonnets this is a specimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom por'd on:
Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
Thy age, like ours, soul of Sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentleman well skill'd in musick;
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shakesp.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt.

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhime; for I am sure I shall turn *sonnetteer*. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. *Spect.*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat. Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts's Logick.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison on Italy.*

The vowels are *sonorous*. *Dryden.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sonorous.*]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *adv.* [*suns*, Gothick; ſona, Sax. *saen*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd. *Milt.*

You must obey me, *soon* or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late*.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner*. *Heb.* xiii.

How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addis. Guardian.*

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licentiously or according to the custom of his time.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

5. SOON *as.* Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryd.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon as* we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

SO'ONLY. *adv.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

SO'OPBERRY. *n. s.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. s.* [ſoꝛ, Saxon; *sot*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With *soot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Son n. s. కొడుకు। కొమారుడు। పుత్రుడు। చిన్నవాడు। a * of Adam మనిషి। నరపుత్రుడు। * of a bondmaid దాసీ or దాసీపుత్రుడు। * of England ఇంగ్లండు దేశస్థుడు। * (in scripture language) Sons of pride గర్వించినవాండ్లు or గర్విష్ఠులు, sons of light జ్ఞానులు। తెలివికలవాండ్లు। a son of peace శుభలక్షణాలు గల వాడు। సమాధానపాత్రుడు। Son of perdition నాశనం పొందేవాడు। the Son of God దైవము కుమారుడు। the sons of men మనుష్యులు। Son in law అల్లుడు। Sonship పుత్రత్వం। పుత్రత। A son of Apelles, is a painter — a son of Mars is a soldier. Son of the church ... A spiritual ... or Disciple, చేలా (H)

Sonata రాగం।

Song n. s. పాట। పదం। సంగీతం। కీర్తన। గానం। or poetry కవిత్వం। a mere song స్వల్పం। he sold the house for a * or low price ... they are all in one song ... a sing song ... a lullaby జోలపాట।

Songster గాయం। పాడేది। కోకిల యిత్యాది।

Songstress గానం చేసేది। చకోరి యిత్యాది।

Sonnet పద్యం। పదం। a set of Sonnets శతకము

Sonnetteer పిచ్చి పద్యములు చెప్పే కవి। శతకములు చెప్పిన కవి

Sonorous శబ్దం యిచ్చే। మోగే। ఘంగుమన్న। ఘనమైన। నాదించే

Sonorously ... ఘనంగా। దివ్యంగా।

Sonorousness ఘనమైన స్వనం। ధ్వని।

Soodra (name of a caste) శూద్రుడు।

Soogie (Indian word for grits) సూకలు। In Madras called ...

Soon త్వరగా। శీఘ్రంగా। or presently యిప్పుడు। కొంచెంసేపటికి। యింతలో। early in the morning పెందలకడ। as * as he came రాగానే। వచ్చిన తోడనే। వచ్చేటప్పటికి। * after యింతలో। కొంచెంసేపటికి। వచ్చేవరకు। వచ్చినప్పుడే। వచ్చినవెంటనే।

Sooner or later ఏదివరకైనా ... నాల్గుదినములు వెనకముందరో ... I had sooner die than do so దేహం పడేదాక యింతపని చేయను।

Soot n. s. ...

*to say వెయ్యిమాటలేల

Sooth n: s. యథార్థం। in sooth వెయ్యిమాటలు ఏమిటి। సంక్షేపంగా మొత్తుకు।

To soothe v: a. స్తుతించుట। సంతోషపెట్టుట। వోదార్చుట। ఆదరించుట। [illegible] ప్రసన్నుటు। దుఃఖోపశమనం చేయుట। లాలించుట। రంజిల్లచేయుట।

Soothed రంజిల్లిన। శాంతులయిన।

Soothing చల్లని।

Soothsayer సోదె చెప్పేవాడు। సోదెకత్తె।

Soothsaying భవిష్యం। సోదె।

Sootiness పొగచూరిన నలుపు।

Sooty పొగచూరిన। నల్లని। — the sooty Indians నల్లనివాండ్లు

To sop నానవేయుట

Sop n: నానవేసిన రొట్టె। [illegible] or bribe లంచం।

బహుమానం। See Johnson "Quaff" first quotation Sour sop [illegible]
[illegible]

Soph విద్యార్థి। 2 ఏండ్లు। చదివేవాడు

Sophi పారసీకదేశప్రభువు। (పా)దుషా। పాదిషా

Sophism (కల్పిత తంత్రాలు) యుక్తి। చమత్కారం। మాయలు। వక్రప్రసంగం। in 2. Peter 1. 16.
σεσοφισμένοις μύθοις is cunning ~~commonly~~ devised fables See p: 36

Sophist తంత్రకాడు। కుత్రితాడు। [illegible] చమత్కారుడు। See Partingtons. Brit Cy: where it is clear తాంత్రికుడు is the true word

Sophistical తాంత్రిక। ఉపన్యసించిన। సింగారించిన, this argument [illegible]

Sophistically కపటముగా। ఉపన్యసించి। సింగారించి। నిరాధారముగా [illegible]

To Sophisticate చెరుపుట। మభ్యపరచుట। సింగారించుట

Sophisticated మభ్యపరచిన। ఉపన్యాసమైన।

Sophistication ఉపన్యాసం। కల్పితం। మభ్యం। వట్టిమాయ। [illegible] In Italian, Cosa serve sofisticare cosi— What signifies all this minuteness of enquiry

SO'OTED. *adj.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.
The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SO'OTERKIN. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *sooterkin.* *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. s.* [ꞅoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.
Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth,*
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the eldest sister first be wed. *Shakespeare.*
He looks like *sooth:* he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden's Remains.*
The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*
I did not mean to chide you;
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful.
Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

SOOTH. *n. s.* Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.
That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ᵹeꞅoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.
In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shak.*
Can I *sooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryd.*
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *sooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing?* *Rowe.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again;
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.
The beldame
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*
3. To gratify; to please.
This calm'd his cares; *sooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER. *n. s.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.
I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers.* *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To SOO'THSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretel.
A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.* *Acts,* xvi.

SOO'THSAYER. *n. s.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.
Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers,* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*
A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakespeare.*
He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer,* that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SOO'TINESS. *n. s.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *soot.*]
1. Breeding soot.
By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns
Metals to gold.
2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.
There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*
3. Black; dark; dusky.
All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*
Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To SOO'TY. [from *soot.*] To make black with soot.
Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP. *n. s.* [ꞅop, Saxon; *sopa,* Spanish; *soppe,* Dutch.]
1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten.
The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakesp.*
Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakespeare.*
Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.
The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *sop,* in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryd.*
Ill nature is not cured with a *sop;* quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*
To Cerberus they give a *sop,*
His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOPE. *n. s.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. s.* [from *sophista,* Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university.
Three Cambridge *sophs* and three pert templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope's Dun.*

SO'PHI. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.
By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakesp.*
A fig for the sultan and *sophi.* *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *n. s.* [*sophisma,* Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.
When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*
I, who as yet was never known to show
False pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SO'PHIST. *n. s.* [*sophista,* Lat.] A professor of philosophy.
The court of Crœsus is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. s.* [*sophiste,* Fr. *sophista,* Latin.]
1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.
A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.* *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denh.*
Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers.*
2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.
Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*sophistique,* French, from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.
Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*
When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*
That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty.
Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically.* *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer,* Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.
If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding; they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*
Here's three of us are *sophisticated.* *Shakespeare.*
Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*
The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*
Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryd.*
The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.
Wine sparkles brighter far than she,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *sophisticate.* *Cowley.*
Since then a great part of our scientifical treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glanv.*
So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.* *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sophistication,* Fr. from *sophisticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineness.
Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating

terating any thing with what is not ſo good, for the ſake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and ſimples ſold in ſhops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the ſellers, eſpecially if the preciouſneſs may make their *ſophiſtication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Beſides eaſy ſubmiſſion to *ſophiſtications* of ſenſe, we have inability to prevent the miſcarriages of our junior reaſons. *Glanville.*

Sophistica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

So'phistry. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *ſophiſtry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sid.*

Theſe men have obſcured and confounded the natures of things by their falſe pr.n iples and wretched *ſophiſtry*; though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exerciſe.

The more youthful exerciſes of *ſophiſtry*, themes and declamations. *Felton.*

To **So'porate.** *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Lat.] To lay aſleep. *Dict.*

Sopori'ferous. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments are opiate and *ſoporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound ſleep, by the force of that *ſoporiferous* medicine infuſed into my liquor. *Swift.*

Sopori'ferousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'fick. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taſte of opium are, as well as its *ſoporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

So'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

Sorb. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

So'rbile. *adj.* [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

Sorbi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

So'rcerer. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr. *ſortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *ſorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weakneſs of the power of witches upon kings and magiſtrates may be aſcribed to the weakneſs of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *ſorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt ſuch. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw a ſable *ſorcerer* ariſe,
All ſudden gorgons hiſs, and dragons glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *ſorcerers* contended with Moſes: but the wonders which Moſes wrought did ſo far tranſcend the power of magicians, as made them confeſs it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logick.*

So'rceress. *n. ſ.* [female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.

Bring forth that *ſorcereſs* condemn'd to burn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers witches and *ſorcereſſes* have fed upon man's fleſh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The ſnaky *ſorcereſs* that ſat
Juſt by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Riſ'n, and with hideous outcry ruſh'd between. *Milton.*

SOR

How cunningly the *ſorcereſs* diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to upbraid me mine! *Milt.*

So'rcerous. *adj.* Containing enchantments. A word not uſed.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's houſe,
Where by her med'cines, black and *ſorcerous*,
Thy ſouldiers all are ſhut in well-arm'd ſties,
And turn'd to ſwine. *Chapman.*

So'rcery. *n. ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For miſchiefs manifold, and *ſorceries* terrible,
Was baniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adders wiſdom I have learn'd,
To fence my ears againſt thy *ſorceries*. *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich ſoil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *ſorcery*. *Tatler.*

Sord. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground.

This is the pretticſt low-born laſs that ever ran on the green *ſord*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

An altar of graſſy *ſord*. *Milton.*

SO'RDES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Foulneſs; dregs.

The ſea waſhes off the ſoil and *ſordes* wherein mineral moſſes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conſpicuous. *Woodw.*

So'rdet. } *n. ſ.* [*ſourdine*, Fr. *ſordina*,
So'rdine. } Italian.] A ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

So'rdid. *adj.* [*ſordidus*, Lat.]

1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty.

There Charon ſtands,
A *ſordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*ſordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe.

Thou canſt not thoſe exceptions make,
Which vulgar *ſordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is ſtrange, ſince the prieſt's office heretofore was always ſplendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *ſordid*. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*ſordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *ſordid*, who refuſes gold. *Denham.*

If one ſhould ceaſe to be generous and charitable, becauſe another is *ſordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguiſh chriſtian virtues. *L'Eſtrange.*

So'rdidly. *adv.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

So'rdidness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſordid.*]

1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs.

I omit the madneſſes of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *ſordidneſs* of thoſe of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs.

Providence deters people from ſluttiſhneſs and *ſordidneſs*; and provokes them to cleanlineſs. *Ray.*

Sore. *n. ſ.* [ſaꞃ, Saxon; *ſaur*, Daniſh.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not uſed of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued, or from internal cauſe: to be a *ſore*, there muſt be an excoriation; a tumour or bruiſe is not called a *ſore* before ſome diſruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A ſalve for any *ſore* that may betide. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Receipts abound; but ſearching all thy ſtore,
The beſt is ſtill at hand, to launce the *ſore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The ſecret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By theſe all feſt'ring *ſores* her councils heal,
Which time or has diſcloſ'd or ſhall reveal. *Dryd.*

SOR

Lice and flies, which have a moſt wonderful inſtinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nouriſhment of their young, lay their eggs upon *ſores*. *Bentley.*

Sore. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has ſometimes *of* before the cauſal noun.

We can ne'er be ſure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And juſt ſo far are *ſore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *ſore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why ſhould we tempt the doubtful die again? *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had *ſore* eyes: If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good; but if the pleaſure of ſeeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *ſore* and uneaſy; but he that can moderate theſe affections will find eaſe in his mind. *Tillotſon.*

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are *ſore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See Sore, adverb.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this *ſore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will perſevere in my courſe of loyalty, though the conflict be *ſore* between that and my blood. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My loins are filled with a *ſore* diſeaſe; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likelieſt was, when two ſuch foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *ſore*,
Sweet reſt ſeize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *ſore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies ſhould attend the diſcharge of their duty. *Atterb.*

4. Criminal. Out of uſe.

To lapſe in fulneſs
Is *ſorer* than to lye for need; and falſehood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Sore. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaur*, French.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a ſorel; and the fourth year, a *ſore*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sore. *adv.* [This the etymologiſts derive from *ſeer*, Dutch: but *ſeer* means only an intenſeneſs of any thing; *ſore* almoſt always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little uſed.

Thine arrows ſtick faſt in me, and thy hand preſſeth me *ſore*. *Common Prayer.*

The knight then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal ſteel him ſmote again ſo *ſore*,
That headleſs his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being laid to *ſore*. *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *ſore*,
Would wounds and bruiſes honour more. *Hudibras.*

Diſtruſt ſhook *ſore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that, if Palamon were wounded *ſore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Sore ſigh'd the knight, who this long ſermon heard:
At length, conſidering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How,

~~Sophisticator~~ తంత్రికుడు। భ్రమకారి। భ్రమపరచేవాడు। పితలాటకుడు

Sophistry తంత్రం। వక్రతర్కం। భ్రమ। పితలాటకము

Soporiferous } నిద్ర[illegible]పుట్టించే।
Soporifick }

Sopped నానిన। నానబడు

Sorcerer [illegible]గాడు। [illegible]విద్యాకర్త।

Sorceress మంత్రకత్తె।

Sorcery [illegible]। అభిచారం। ఇంద్రజాలం। in Rev. 18.23 [illegible]
poor rendering of φαρμακεια

Sordes పాచు। పాచి।

Sordid [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible] * lucre [illegible]

Sordidly [illegible]గా।

Sordidness [illegible]। పిసినిగొట్టుతనం

Sore n. s. పుండు। గండి। [illegible]। an indolent * [illegible]। a sin[illegible]
hollow * [illegible]

Sore adj. [illegible]। the tongue is * [illegible] afraid [illegible]। this [illegible] or irritable, ticklish [illegible] * subject with him [illegible] the [illegible] he has got a * throat [illegible] called "country sore eyes" [illegible]

Sore } Sorely } [illegible]। the famine was sore in the land

Soreness [illegible]। [illegible] whence sore [illegible]

2. footsore, Scott's Napoleon page 457 [illegible] .. he felt very much annoyed [illegible]

శతవేధి। ప్రల్లప్రల్లి।

n. s. చౌకైకారం।పే౦వివికారం। yellow wood * పులిచెంతవి।పులిచింత।

adj. గుర్రములలో యెత్రసవన్నె। పయ్యోవన్నె

-ily పిచ్చిగా।దిక్కుమాలినరీతిగా he is but * prepared for such a post అతడు యెంక్కతగినవాడు

-riness పేదతనం

Sorrow n. s. చింత।జాలి।వ్యసనం।దుఃఖం।బాధ।విచారం

Sorrow v. n. చింతపడుట।వ్యసనపడుట।జాలిపడుట।పొక్కుట।

Sorrowful కష్టమైన।యేడ్చే।విచారపడ్డ।విసిగిన

a * steed దిక్కుమాలిన ...

Sorry చింతపడ్డ or base పేద।బక్క।జబ్బయిన।నీచ।పిచ్చి। I am * for him వాన్నిగురించి వ్యసనపడ్డాను। I am * to say he is gone పోయినాడు పాపం। I am not * to hear it చింతలేదు। I am * I gave it him వానిచేతికి నేను యెందుకు యిస్తిని। a * horse పిచ్చిపనికిమాలిన గుర్రం। a * house పేదయిల్లు। a * excuse దిక్కుమాలిన నెపం।

See Boswell VIII. 215 Canting Hawes 3. 375 a sorry rag

విశేషం।మట్టు।

Sort n. s. భేదం।జాతి।తరం।విధం।తరహా।మాదిరి। it is all of one * మచ్చువకటే। what * of man is he అతడు యేపాటివాడు। all sorts of నానా। all sorts of books నానాపుస్తకములు। in all sorts of ways పరిపరివిధాలుగా వుండే। a * of weapon ఆయుధవిశేషం। what * of wood యే చెక్క। of that * అటువంటి। of this * యిటువంటి। of what * యెటువంటి। he is out of sorts today యీవేళ వానికి యిదిగా వున్నది। వానిమెంటికి బద్ధకముగా వున్నది। in some * కొంతమట్టుకు। people of the better * ఘనులు।మంచి కులస్థులు

a few horses of all sorts విల్లర గుర్రాలు

a ~ of dice play అక్షక్రీడవిశేషం q.v Entered below

Sort v. a. యెంచుట।వింగడించుట।యెంపించుట।వేరువేరు పెట్టి యేర్పరచుట। ill sorted పిచ్చి।వికారమైన। well sorted బాగావుప్పిన।

v. n. సరిపడుట, అనుకూలం అవుట

n. s. కోపలూ వ్రుండే దంటలు ముద్రతి వేసుకొన్ని వాండ్లమీదికి శ్రం।కోవవిశిబయుటు వాండ్లమీదపలిన యొద్ధం।

A sort ... idly used ... A sort of ... means, a defeat. A sort of an answer

How,

How, Didius, shall a Roman, *sore* repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

So'REHON. } *n. s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of arbitrary exaction
SORN. } or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser's Ireland.*

So'REL. *n. s.* [diminutive of *sore.*]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel.* *Shakespeare.*

So'RELY. *adv.* [from *sore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here 's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakespeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakespeare.*

So'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *sore.*] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *n. s.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, All men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logick.*

SORO'RICIDE. [*soror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a sister.

So'RRAGE. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

So'RRANCE. *n. s.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

So'RREL. *n. s.* [ȝune, Sax. *sorel*, French; *oxalis*, Latin.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb, that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

So'RRILY. *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

So'RRINESS. *n. s.* [from *sorry.*] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

So'RROW. *n. s.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, on all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

A world of woe and *sorrow.* *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But, having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dryd.*

To So'RROW. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; ȝonȝian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *sorrow* at. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleop.*

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9.

I neither fear to die, nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

So'RROWED. *adj.* [from *sorrow.*] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakespeare.*

So'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full.*]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy *scourges*; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch, are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job*, vi. 7.

So'RRY. *adj.* [ꞅaꞃiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*

The king was *sorry*: nevertheless, for the oath's sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matthew*, xiv. 9.

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [from *saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SORT. *n. s.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort.* *Milton.*

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names clear, they make their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans*, xv. 15.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden.*

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakesp.*

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other. *Atterb. Sermons.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see:
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shakesp.*

A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort.* *Shakespeare.*

7. [*sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Latin; *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shak.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if she had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another; and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God *sort* all! *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body, be. *Davies.*

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to chuse; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bac.*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society
Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As *sorted* best with present things. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. [*sortir*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *sort*, a lot, French.]

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakesp.*

SO'RTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *sort.*] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

SO'RTILEGE. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [from *sort.*]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown;
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. s.* [ꞅot, Saxon; *sot*, French; *sot*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shak.*

Either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his description
Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakespeare.*

Soul blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep. *Drayton.*

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Roscommon.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word;
A brutal *sot*, who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The potion
Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *sot.*]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All 's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that 's mad. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania in Africk are so *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sottish.*] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy; and superstition *sottishly* ignorant, in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sottish.*]

1. Dullness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

SOUCE. *n. s.* See SOUSE.

SO'VEREIGN. *adj.* [*souverain*, Fr. *sovrano*, Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before;
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate. *Dryd.*

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse drench. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sov'reign* kiss. *Shak.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGN. *n. s.* Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakesp.*

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *sovereign.*] Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

† SO'VEREIGNTY.

Sot n.s వాగుజీవము, పిచ్చిగాడు।
Sottish పిచ్చి, మూర్ఖ, మొండి।
Sottishness అవివేకము। వాగుజీవితనం
Soubriquet పెట్టుకొన్నవేరేపేరు। Nickname
Sovereign adj. ఘనమైన, మహా, మహానియ్యవకమైన। a * remedy మహౌషధం। their * lord జనదేశప్రభువు he treated the offer with * contempt బొత్తిగా అలక్ష్యపెట్టినాడు, తిరస్కరించినాడు the ⊔ of the Corporation (Smollett) పూర్ణొద్ధ
Sovereign n.s. రాజు, ప్రభువు, దేశాధిపతి, చక్రవర్తి, కర్త। a gold coin పదిరూపాయి లవెలగల బంగారు ~~మొహరు~~ మోహరి, సావర్ణం, సువర్ణం।
Sovereignity ప్రభుత్వం, ఏకఛత్రి రాజాధికారము
Sough కాలువ (a drain) a sough tile తోనె పెంకు
Sought కోరిన, వెదికిన। seek అనే క్రియ చూచుకునేది। much * after శ్రేష్ఠమైన।
Soul n.s ప్రాణం, ఆత్మ। man మనిషి। a living * జీవం, జీవుడు, ప్రాణి। every *
of them ప్రతిమనిషి। a simple * వెర్రిముఖం। person మనిషి। a kind * సర
సుడు। a dear * దయిత। you are a kind * దయతో వుండే మనిషివి। ముద్దు
వాడవు। poor * he is very ill వానికి కష్టంగా వున్నది పాపం। he is a good *
మంచివాడు పాపం। they had no means to keep body and * together
జీవనోపాధియే మిక్కుండలేదు। with heart and * సర్వాత్మనా। పంచప్రాణములతో
he will save their souls alive బ్రతికించును, కాపాడును। Discipline
is the ⊔ of war యుద్ధమునందు బంకోబిస్సు ముఖ్యవేడం।
She is the ⊔ of the assembly ఆ సభకు జీవాత్మ వున్నది
with heart and ⊔ సర్వాత్మనా — Soul or spirit పురుషః
This is the phrase in Sanscrit philosophy - see
Sankhya Karica page 12+ &c &c

Soulless పశుప్రాయమైన

Sound adj. ఘనమైన, (తగిన) గట్టి, దృఢమైన, చక్కని, మంచి, బాగానే వుండే, పసిగా వుండే, తగిన

safe ~~soft~~ and sound నిరాయాసంగా వుండే, * sense సుజ్ఞానం, సుమతి,

స్థిరబుద్ధి, one bottle is broken but the other one is sound

ఒక సీసా పగిలింది ఒకటి బాగా వున్నది I suspect this horse is not *

Sound adv. ఘనంగా, he was sleeping * మంచి నిద్ర పడ్డాడు

Sound n.s. (a small sea) సైరవు a probe శలాక a cods sounds లో

నిషాంసక, [illegible]

~~Sound n.s. (a probe) శలాక~~

~~To Sound v.a. (try, examine) పరిశోధించుట, విచారించుకొనుట, [illegible]~~

~~అభిప్రాయం తెలుసుకొనుట~~

Sound n.s. (what is heard) చప్పుడు, ధ్వని, నాదం, స్వనం, to make

Here enter page 34

a muttering *

a * పలుకుట, మొరయుట, మ్రోగుట, ~~rattling ...~~ సీత్కారం,

To Sound v.a. (blow or play) వాయించుట, వాచుట, the harp మీటు

పు, to try, examine పరీక్షించుట, విచారించుట, అభిప్రాయం తెలుసుకొను, with a plummet ఆది లోతు చూచుట

To Sound v.n. (make a noise) అరచుట, వాగుట, సందడించుట, పలుకుట,

మొరయుట, మ్రోగుట, rattlingly పెళపెళలాడుట,

SO'VEREIGNTY. *n. s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *sov'reignty* thereof. *Shak.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be stil'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second *sov'reignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heav'n ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *sov'reignty* shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryd.*

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SOUGH. *n. s.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough*-pit. *Woodward.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle pass. of *seek*.

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isa.* lxv. 1.

SOUL. *n. s.* [ꞅapel, Saxon; *sael*, Danish; *sual*, Islandick; *siel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either. *Hooker.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths, which by publick authority had passed for concluding this marriage: that these, being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any politick act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul*'s immortality, and of some *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most barbarous nations. *Heylyn.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense. *Milton.*

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*. *Milton.*

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writing we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul* serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty. *Shakespeare.*

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Interiour power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare.*

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *soul*!" *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says, up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakespeare.*

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us. *L'Estr.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison's Italy.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul*'s concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas through empty space would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must need confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

SOU'LDIER. See SOLDIER.

SOU'LED. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wouldst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gained before? *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shak.*

SOU'LSHOT. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia sepulchralis & symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soulshot*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SOUND. *adj.* [ꞅund, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the *sound* man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

He hath received him safe and *sound*. *Luke*, xv. 27.

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*. *Milt.*

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

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But Capys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. *Psalm* cxix. 80.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution. *Felton.*

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Fairy Queen.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The *sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben Jonson.*

Him young Thoösa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A probe, An instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet with some resistance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall never *sound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business? *Shakespeare.*

Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison's Cato.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding-line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded*, and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts*, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding* line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sepia*, Lat.] The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpet loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*; though, till it effect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expence?
But then she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shakespeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *B. Jons. Catil.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth. *Wilkins's Mathem. Mag.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. *1 Thess. i. 8.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *sound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

15 §

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. s.* [*sound* and *board*.] A board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one end of the string. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *sound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, or converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sound*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later, from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness, of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds is not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers. *Law*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

SOUP. *n. s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [ƿuɲ, ƿuɲiʒ, Saxon; *sur*, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*. *Hos. iv. 18.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing nature mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful is the wine of pow'r;
When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis *sowr*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To be harsh, or seem unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shak.*

Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shak.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part;
Pride had not *sowr'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Spectator.*

Sounding adj. ఖంగుమన్న। గొప్ప। ధ్వనిచేసే।

Sounding board కిన్నెరపళ్ళైనంటువదివరకులకు।

Soundings లోతు। నీళ్ళలోతు కొల్వడం। అడుగానేసపుగుండు ద్వారా నసు తప్పునీళ్ళలోతు చూడడం।

Soundly బాగా। చక్కగా। దొడ్డగా।

Soundness n. s. జబ్బులేమి। దార్ఢ్యం। బలం। స్థిరత। ఆర్జవం। * of judgement స్వస్థచిత్తం।

Soup n. s. ఏచునీళ్ళు। తప్పుళం। పులుసు భేదం। called mulligatawny చేరు। చారు ఒంబళి or gruel, a certain poor diet అంబలి

Soup plate చొప్పు। పెనం

Sour adj. పుల్ల। పుల్లని। * looks క్రూరదృష్టి। అసంతోషించిన ముఖం। చొప్పమూతి। * gruel కాయునీళ్ళు। పులిగంజి। a * or unripe పండుమంజుచూపు। to make * v. a. fruit దోరకాయ। to turn * v. n. పులిసిపోవు। the sweets and the sours of life సుఖదుఃఖాలు। పులియబెట్టు। soured (sullen) చిదరపడ్డ। the grapes are ~ (not పులిసినవి which means acescere Acescere) but మాగినవి కావు) as meaning nasty, పాచి సరసములు విరసములు।

Sour sop, a certain tree ఉప్పిపొల్లు uppi

Source n. s. మొదలు, మూలం, జన్మస్థానం, spring బుగ్గ a * of entertainment
వింత, తమాషా
Sourish కొంచెంపుల్లని
Sourness పుల్లదనం, పులుసు, asperity చిరాకు
Sous (French) పైసా pronounced sōō.
Souse ఊరబెట్టినవస్తు
To Souse v. a. ముంచుట, నీళ్లల్లోముంచివేయుట
Souse adv. తఢాలున, లఘున్నపడ్డట్లు, గభాలున
South దక్షిణం, ఆగ్నేయమూల, the south wind which the English call the long shore wind శోళకం
Southeast ఆగ్నేయదిక్కు
Southerly దక్షిణపు
Southern దక్షిణమైన, * India is named ద్రావిడదేశం and the languages of * India are ~~named~~ called పంచద్రావిడ
Southernwood దవనమునకు సమానమైన సువాసనగల వృక్షం
Southward దక్షిణముగా
Southwest నైరృతిమూల Souvenir జ్ఞాపకము or keepsake
~~Sovereign~~
Sow n. s. ఆడపంది, ముఖ్యంగా పిల్లలుగలది, యిందుకు బహువచనం swine కి
& sows.
~~To Sow v. n. మొలవేయుట~~

z Sovereign (a coin) suvarnam!! సువర్ణం see Prinseps Journal Aug 1833. p 412 foot

Sou'rce. *n. ſ.* [*ſource*, French.]
1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *ſources* of the Nile. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. Original; firſt cauſe.

This ſecond *ſource* of men, while yet but few,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This is the true *ſource* and original of this miſchief. *South.*

Of himſelf is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *ſource*, depend. *Dryd.*

3. Firſt producer.

Famous Greece,
That *ſource* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

So'urdet. *n. ſ.* [from *ſourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

Sou'rish. *adj.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.

By diſtillation we obtain a *ſouriſh* ſpirit, which will diſſolve coral. *Boyle.*

So'urly. *adv.* [from *ſour.*]
1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony.

The ſtern Athenian prince
Then *ſourly* ſmil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

So'urness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſour.*]
1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte.

Sourneſs conſiſteth in ſome groſſneſs of the body; and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taſte. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I' th' ſpring, like youth, it yields an acid taſte;
But ſummer doth, like age, the *ſourneſs* waſte. *Denham.*

He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to diſpoſe,
And tame to plumbs the *ſourneſs* of the ſloes. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Of acid or ſour one has a notion from taſte, *ſourneſs* being one of thoſe ſimple ideas which one cannot deſcribe. *Arbuthnot.*

Has life no *ſourneſs*, drawn ſo near its end? *Pope.*

2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatneſs of men's apparel in thoſe days, and, through the *ſourneſs* of his diſpoſition, ſpoke ſomewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that ſuperſtitious *ſourneſs*, which ſome men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakneſs of ſuperſtition and the *ſourneſs* of enthuſiaſm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Take care that no *ſourneſs* and moroſeneſs mingle with our ſerious frame of mind. *Nelſon.*

So'ursop. *n. ſ.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Cuſtard-apple.

It grows in ſeveral parts of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

Sous. *n. ſ.* [*ſol*, Fr.] A ſmall denomination of money.

Souse. *n. ſ.* [*ſoute*, ſalt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of ſalt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his houſe,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and ſweeter his *ſouſe*. *Tuſſer.*

All-ſaints, do lay for pork and *ſouſe*,
For ſprats and ſpurlings for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To Souse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To parboil, or ſteep in pickle.

Oil, though it ſtink, they drop by drop impart;
But *ſouſe* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous ſenſe.

They *ſouſed* me into the Thames with as little remorſe as they drown blind puppies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who thoſe were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *ſous'd* them for 't
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *ſouſed* me over head and ears in water when a boy, ſo that I am now one of the moſt caſe-hardened of the Ironſides. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

To Souse. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original: it muſt come from *ſous*, or *deſſous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on ſome ſilver ſwan, or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *ſouſing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truſs the fearful prey,
Then out of ſight ſhe ſoars. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Jove's bird will *ſouſe* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his ſharp talons tear. *Dryden jun.*

To Souse. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *ſouſe* annoyance that comes near his neſt. *Shak.*

Souse. *adv.* With ſudden violence. A low word.

Such make a private ſtudy of the ſtreet,
And, looking full at ev'ry man they meet,
Run *ſouſe* againſt his chaps, who ſtands amaz'd,
To find they did not ſee, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

So'uterrain. *n. ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not Engliſh.

Defences againſt extremities of heat, as ſhade, grottos, or *ſouterrains*, are neceſſary preſervatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ſuð, Saxon; *ſuyd*, Dutch; *ſud*, French.]
1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon: oppoſed to *north*.

Eaſt and weſt have no certain points of heaven, but north and *ſouth* are fixed; and ſeldom the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe. *Bacon.*

2. The ſouthern regions of the globe.

The queen of the *ſouth*. *Bible.*

From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the *ſouth* to bring
Solſtitial ſummer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the ſouth.

All the contagion of the *ſouth* light on you,
You ſhames of Rome, you! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

South. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a *ſouth* ſea. *Shakeſp.*

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *ſouth* wind. *Job*, xxxvii. 17.

Mean while the *ſouth* wind roſe, and with black wings,
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milt.*

South. *adv.*
1. Towards the ſouth.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. From the ſouth.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *ſouth*. *Bacon.*

Southea'st. *n. ſ.* [*ſouth* and *eaſt.*] The point between the eaſt and ſouth; the point of winter ſunriſe.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the ſouth or *ſoutheaſt* ſun, doth haſten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three ſeas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *ſoutheaſt*, the Ionian towards the ſouth, and the Adriatick on the northeaſt ſide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

So'utherly. *adj.* [from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth; not abſolutely ſouthern.
2. Lying towards the ſouth.

Unto ſuch as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *ſoutherly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, weſterly, and *ſoutherly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the ſouth.

I am but mad north, northweſt: when the wind is *ſoutherly*, I know a hawk from a handſaw. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

So'uthern. *adj.* [ſuðerne, Saxon; from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to the ſouth; meridional.

Frowning Auſter ſeeks the *ſouthern* ſphere,
And rots with endleſs rain th' unwholeſome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying towards the ſouth.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *ſouthern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. Coming from the ſouth.

Men's bodies are heavier when *ſouthern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So'uthernwood. *n. ſ.* [ſuðernpudu, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Latin.]

This plant agrees in moſt parts with the wormwood, from which it is not eaſy to ſeparate it. *Miller.*

So'uthing. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the ſouth.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *ſouthing* ſun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

So'uthing. *n. ſ.* Tendency to the ſouth.

Not far from hence, if I obſerv'd aright
The *ſouthing* of the ſtars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

So'uthmost. *adj.* [from *ſouth.*] Furtheſt toward the ſouth.

Next Chemos, th' obſcene dread of Moab's ſons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *ſouthmoſt* Abarim. *Milton.*

So'uthsay. *n. ſ.* [properly *ſoothſay.*] Prediction.

All theſe were idle thoughts and fantaſies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unſound,
Shews, viſions, *ſouthſays*, and propheſies,
And all that feigned is, as leaſings, tales, and lies. *Fairy Queen.*

To So'uthsay. *v. n.* [See Soothsay.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might eaſily be carried into the ſuperſtition of *ſouthſaying* by names. *Camden.*

So'uthsayer. *n. ſ.* [properly *ſoothſayer.* See Soothsayer.] A predicter.

So'uthward. *n. ſ.* The ſouthern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *ſouthward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

So'uthward. *adv.* [from *ſouth.*] Towards the ſouth.

A priſoner in a room twenty foot ſquare, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *ſouthward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life from the dreary months
Flies conſcious *ſouthward*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Southwe'st. *n. ſ.* [*ſouth* and *weſt.*] Point between the ſouth and weſt; winter ſun-ſet.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *ſouthweſt*. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the ſouth or ſoutheaſt ſun, doth haſten their coming on and ripening; and the ſoutheaſt is found to be better than the *ſouthweſt*, though the *ſouthweſt* be the hotter coaſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SO'UVENANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *n. s.* [ꞅuʒu, Sax. *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* ge'der's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swein*, *swine*; ꞅpina, Saxon.

And wast thou fain
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; ꞅapan, Saxon; *sayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalm* cxxvi. 5.

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal.* vi. 8.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hos.*

To SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by feed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakespeare.*

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdr.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecænas. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Prov.* vi. 14.

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
'Twere worthy a king's head to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah,* xxx. 23.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field. *Milton.*

Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* [for *sew*.] To join by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. s.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow. *Mat.* xiii. 3.

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Derham.*

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husb.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakespeare.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sewed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylyn.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

SO'WTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*sonchius*, Latin.] A weed.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. s.* [*stella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Latin.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shak.*

This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end: so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dry.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man; and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milt.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, French; *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea 's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dry.*

SPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.

SPA'DDLE. *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPADE. *n. s.* [ꞅpab, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE. *n. s.* [named from the form.] The shoulder-blade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Drayton.*

SPADI'CEOUS. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.]

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

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To Sow v.a. చల్లుట, విత్తులుచల్లుట, (నారుపోయుట) to * dissensions ముప్పవేశపొపుట, వరికివారికివల్లపెట్టుట,

Sower విత్తేవాడు

Sowgelder యెరుకలవాండ్లల్లో వకభేదం (పుర్కలను కప్పుకొ తొప్పుతారు) పిడికొప్పుతారు,

Sowing n.s. వెద

Sown వెదచల్లిన - - - sow v.a. చూచుకొ, thickly sown సాంద్రమైన (పైనాళి, గు

Sown ... he has sown his wild oats రాగిచల్లారినవాడు బురుగాపుండె (నరంధ్ర) వున్నాడు,

Spa శోగములనుబాగుచేశేనీటిబుగ్గ,

Space n.s. స్థలం, దూరం (ఖాలం (యెడము, బయలు (అంతరము సందు (అవకాశము, for some * కొంచెంసేపటిలో, a long * of time అనేకయేండ్లు (కానావాలు, for some * కొంచెంసేపటిలో, empty * ఆకాశం (అవకాశం, the * for a * కొంచెంతడవ (కొంచెంముట్టును, occupied, the locality తలం (the ... హాశరదద), తోట

Le Dodd 4.180

Spacious adj. విశాలమైన, విస్తారమైన, పెద్ద

Spaciously విశాలంగా

Spaciousness విశాలత, from the * of the house యిల్లుపెద్దదిగనుక

Spade n.s. పార, సలకపార, ముద్దారితవ్వుకోల, a broad * or Kuddali సలగపార, a small * చేనుదుపార (పారచిప్ప, at cards యిస్పేటు

Spadebone రెక్క (భుజమందుండెవెడల్పయెముక,

Shadille కాడాల్లొ ఆఠీలో వదమూడు

Spake అనగా spoke :- యిది speak అనే క్రియ సంబంధమే

Span n. s. జేన| లంజితెడు| వకకొద్ది ప్రమాణం| అధికారం| * long జిబ్బెడు|

నల్లైడు| a short * measured from the thumb to the

tip of the third finger జుత్తె| from the thumb to the

or extent (ప్రమాణం| కొలత)

tip of the forefinger జిప్పెడు| three quarter * మూడు భాగం|

a bridge of 205 feet span అనగా పొడవు Pity the sorrows of a poor old man +

To Span v. a. కొలుచును|

కొంజే|

Spangle + మిళ్లమిల్లులు అనగా సన్నమైన బంగారు రేకులు| పెండిబంగారు చుక్క|

a gold * worn in the forehead బొట్టు

of glass అద్దములు| రవికెల మీద వేసే అద్దములు| + spangled చుక్క

బంగారు పొళ్ళు చల్లిన

లుగల| స్వర్ణాభిషేకమైన| + a spangled wreath ముత్యపు తోరణం| the

spangled heavens నిగనిగలాడే నక్షత్ర మండలం

To Spangle నిగనిగలాడేలా గుచ్చేయుట - see preceding word

Spaniard స్పైనుదేశస్థుడు

Spaniel కుచ్చుకుక్క

ఆర్ద్ర పురుగు

Spanish fly వక జాతి బోరగలు| + వీటిని చూర్ణంచేసి చిత్రమూలం లేతగా పుళ్లు మీద వేసి

పట్టువేస్తారు| వజ్రదండం| (Gilchr. says zurareeh, soon keera,

bindlee: Haughton omits it.)

Spar: Kunsw says Cortex nudis metalli

Spanker వాడిలో పెనపెట్టి చాపు| పొగురుబోతు| పెద్దబలిసిన మనిషి| 7

Spanking (Webster's Dict.) పుష్టిగా వుండే| దొడ్డబలిసిన|

Spar. n.s. స్ఫటికశిలం| పలుగురాయి| of వంటి పత్తి| గ్రాస| ముక్క| రత్నం| See Corundum

To Spar v. n. సాముయందు దెబ్బలు కొట్టుకొని ముందు గుప్పిళ్లతో అప్పవాసంగా

ఆడుట| కలిబిలి మాటలు ఆడుట|

మన్నించుట

To Spare v. a కాచుట| + రక్షించుట| పాలించుట| చాలించుట| మానుట| మానుపిం

చుకొనుట| పోనిచ్చుట| యిచ్చుట| వాడుట| వడదేర్చుట| దయచేయుట| he

did not * himself in this business యిందులో వంచన లేకుండా జ

రిగించినాడు| I wish to * you in this business యిందులో మీరు

తొందర యివ్వడం లేదు| he spares no one వాడు వకని మీద దాక్షి

ణ్యం వహించడు| there is none to * అడ్డవేంగా లేదు| he cannot *

(See further next page)

Spadi'lle. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

Spagy'rick. *adj.* [*Spagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spaher*, a searcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

Spa'gyrist. *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

Spake. The old preterite of *speak.*

So *spake* th' archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

Spall. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles.* *Fairf.*

Spalt or *Spelt.* *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey*

SPAN. *n. s.* [ꞅpan, ꞅponne, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite,
And buckle in a waste most fathomless
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span.* *Dryd.*

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To Span. *v. a.*

1. To measure by the hand extended.

Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickel.*

2. To measure.

My surveyor is false; the o'er-great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakespeare.*

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milt.*

Span. The preterite of *spin.* See Spin.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Spa'ncounter. } *n. s.* [from *span*, *counter*, and *farthing.*]
Spa'nfarthing. }
A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

To Spane. *v. a.* To wean a child.

Spang. *n. s.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

Spa'ngle. *n. s.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *oher spangen*, earrings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Q.*

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To Spa'ngle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shak.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shak.*

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milt.*

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison.*

Spa'niel. *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shak.*

To Spa'niel. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

Spanish *Broom.* *n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

Spanish *Fly.* *n. s.* [*cantharis*, Lat.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

Spanish *Nut.* *n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Spa'nker. *n. s.* A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker.* *Denham.*

Spa'nner. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howel.*

Spar. *n. s.*

1. Marcasite.

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac lunæ*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [*sparre*, Dutch.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To Spar. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

To Spar. *v. a.* [ꞅpaꞃꞃan, Sax. *sperren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*

Yet for she yode thereat half agast,
And Kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*

Spa'rable. *n. s.* [ꞅpaꞃꞃan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

Spa'radrap. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꞅpaꞃan, Saxon; *spaeren*, Dutch; *espargne*, French.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare.* *Milt.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *spare.* *L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*

Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will ſet the diſcipline of wiſdom over mine heart, that they *ſpare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclus.* xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel,
Which *ſpares* the body's ſheath, but melts the ſteel? *Cleaveland.*

Dim ſadneſs did not *ſpare*
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

Leſs pleaſure take brave minds in battles won
Than in reſtoring ſuch as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *ſpare*. *Wall.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remoteſt place
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *ſpare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roſcom.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And ſtill the bluſh hangs here. *Dryd. All for Love.*

O *ſpare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *ſpare* your ſoul the crime! *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Spare my ſight the pain
Of ſeeing what a world of tears it coſts you. *Dryd.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parſimonious; to be not liberal.

H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would ſhow a worſe ſin than ill doctrine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *ſparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

In theſe relations, although he be more *ſparing*, his predeceſſors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midſt winter froſts; then, clad and fed with *ſparing*,
Riſe to our toils. *Otway.*

God has not been ſo *ſparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Ariſtotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they diſcover the paſſionate deſire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *ſparing* and ſaving in their commendations; they envy him the ſatisfaction of an applauſe. *Addiſon.*

Now a reſervoir, to keep and *ſpare*;
The next a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

No ſtatute in his favour ſays
How free or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
I who at ſometimes ſpend, at others *ſpare*,
Divided between careleſſneſs and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous.

His ſolders *ſpared* not to ſay that they ſhould be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *ſpared* not. *Milton.*

3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parſimonious; frugal.

He was *ſpare* but diſcreet of ſpeech, better conceiving than delivering; equally ſtout and kind. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Men ought to beware, that they uſe not exerciſe and a *ſpare* diet both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The maſters of the world were bred up with *ſpare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of ſtrength, becauſe they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *ſpare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it diſtribute glad. *Spenſer.*

As any of our ſick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpoſe there were ſet forth ten *ſpare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning ſeems more adapted to the female world than to the male, becauſe they have more *ſpare* time upon their hands, and lead a more ſedentary life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

In my *ſpare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my ſervile hand your ſovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent.

O give me your *ſpare* men, and ſpare me the great ones. *Shakeſpeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I ſhould avoid
So ſoon as that *ſpare* Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

His viſage drawn he felt to ſharp and *ſpare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SPARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Parſimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe.

Since uncheckt they may,
They therefore will make ſtill his goods their prey,
Without all *ſpare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *ſpare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare.*] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater *ſparer* than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but ſoak his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib.*] Some part cut off from the rib: as, a *ſparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *ſpare.*]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *ſparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exerciſe, then uſe a plentiful diet; and if *ſparing* diet, then little exerciſe. *Bacon.*

Good air, ſolitary groves, and *ſparing* diet, ſufficient to make you fancy yourſelf one of the fathers of the deſert. *Pope.*

3. Parſimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being ſo very *ſparing* of his words, and leaving ſo much to be imagined by the reader, can never be tranſlated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *ſparing* of his grace, to miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparing.*]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave
Freely to render what we have in charge;
Or ſhall we *ſparingly* ſhew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees ſhould be large, and ſet with fine flowers; but thin and *ſparingly*, leſt they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Frugally; parſimoniouſly; not laviſhly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *ſparingly* granted, becauſe dignity then waited on deſert. *Hayward.*

Commend but *ſparingly* whom thou doſt love;
But leſs condemn whom thou doſt not approve. *Denham.*

3. With abſtinence.

Chriſtians are obliged to taſte even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpearca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome men's diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe;
And firſt few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt, of your ſons inſpire! *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I, who have been the poet's *ſpark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with aukward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentlemen wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; airy. Not uſed.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humoured than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.

He, with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds; a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himſelf, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof

time to come రా తీరదు. వాడు రావడానకు తీరదు। can you * me this book
యీపుస్తకం నేను పుచ్చుకుంటే నీకు ఆయాసం కాదుగదా। యిదినేను తీసుకునిపోవచ్చునా।
O spare me this sad story చెప్పకమానుకో। I spared her feelings ఆమెకు ఆ
యాసం ~~కష్టం~~ కలుగకుండా చెప్పకమానినాను। he never spares himself labour తన
శరీరపాలనం చేయడు। he spares his money దుడ్డుబిగపట్టినాడు। he spares
no expence పడవలసిన ప్రయత్నం వంచనలేకుండా పడ్డాడు, వాడు దుడ్డుపోతుందని
చూడలేదు – we might have spared our coming మనము వచ్చినది వ్యర్థము।
I cannot * time today యీవేళ నాకు తీరదు, నావకాశము లేదు। If you
can * time go and speak to him నీకు తీరినట్టయితే పోయి వానితో మా
ట్లాడవలసినది। I will * you the trouble ఆ శ్రమ మీకు లేకుండా చేస్తాను। I
cannot * this, or him యిది లేకుండా వాడు లేకుండా నాకు గడవదు।
I will here * their names వాండ్ల పేర్లు వుదహరించకుండా దాక్షిణ్యం వ
హించినాను। దాక్షిణ్యం వహించి వాండ్ల పేర్లు చెప్పను। (denoting over,
residue) there is one to * దరయి అతిశయంగా వున్నది। there is
enough and to * తినేటందుకున్ను మిగిలించేటందుకున్ను చాలివున్నది
See more under Spinal
~~To Spare v.n. మితముగా బ్రతుకు, మప్పు ...~~
Spare adj. మితమైన, కొద్ది, పలుచని। a * room పైయిల్లు। * cash విడిరూకలు।
a * table పైబల్ల। * tools or furniture చిల్లరసామాను। * diet మితభో
జనం, వుపోష్యం।
Spare-rib పక్కయెముక
Spareness పలుచన
Sparing adj. కొంచెంపాటి, మితమైన, మప్పు। * of his words మితభాషిగా
వుండే। * in diet మితభోజి।
Sparingly మితముగా, మప్పుగా, కొద్దిగా
Spark n. s. నిప్పురవ, మిణుగురు, లేశం। not a * of sense రవ్వంత తెలివిలే
దు, యించుకైనా తెలివిలేదు, బుద్ధివాసనలేదు। every * of life కొనప్రాణ
ము। every * of liberty యించుకైనా సుఖం। a fop సొగసుకాడు, విట
కాడు, మిండడు। the vital * ప్రాణానిలం, ప్రాణం। the divine *
అంతరాత్మ
Sparkish సొగసయిన।

Sparkle n. s. + తళుకు, నిగనిగ, ధగధగ, తెళుక్కు, ప్రకాశం, మిణుగురు, కణం, విస్ఫులింగం, [illegible], Sparkles మిణుగురులు, [illegible]
(above: నిష్ఫురణము, కణం)

to Sparkle మిణుకు మిణుకుమను, ప్రకాశించును, మిణుకు మిణుకు మనుట
with eyes sparkling with fury కన్నులు నిప్పులు రాల

~~Sparkler~~ [illegible]

Sparring [illegible]

Sparrow ఊర పిచ్చుక

Sparrowhawk పెంటి డేగ

Sparry స్ఫటికము వంటిది, స్ఫటికశిలా మయమైన

Spasm [illegible]

Spasmodic [illegible], [illegible]

Spat — ఉమ్మి spit [illegible]

Spat n. s. [illegible]

to Spatter [illegible]

Spatterdashes ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Spatula [illegible] Spatterings n s [illegible]

Spavin [illegible] see Burns (1840) page 171 limpin' wi' the spavie frae door to door

~~Spaw~~ (Johnson) see Spa.

Spawn [illegible]

to Spawn [illegible] or bring forth (in contempt) [illegible]

to Spay [illegible]

whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle*, which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To Spa'rkle. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To iſſue in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to glitter.

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To riſe up, as wine when poured into a glaſs.

Spa'rklingly. *adv.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

Spa'rklingness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

Spa'rrow. *n. ſ.* [ſpeappa, Saxon; *paſſer*, Latin.] A ſmall bird.

Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shakeſp.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

Spa'rrowhawk or Spa'rhawk. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaphapoc, Sax.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

Spa'rrowgrass. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *aſparagus.*]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

Spa'rry. *adj.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner *ſpar* is uſually found herein, and other minerals, or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles, called ſtalactitæ. *Woodward.*

Spasm. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

Spa'smodick. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

Spat. The preterite of *ſpit.*

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

Spat. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell fiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

x

To Spa'tiate. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. A word not uſed.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To Spa'tter. *v. a.* [ſpat, *ſpit*, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To Spa'tter. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

Spa'tterdashes. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

Spattling *Poppy. n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum.*] White behen: a plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

Spa'tula. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Lat.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

Spatula is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Spa'vin. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavent*, French; *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence, or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Spaw. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To Spawl. *v. n.* [ſpœtlian, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

Spawl. *n. ſ.* [ſpatl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle ſhe the luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryd.*

Spawn. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

God ſaid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *ſpawn* abundant, living ſoul! *Milt.*

Theſe ponds, in ſpawning time, abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *ſpawn.* *Ray on Creation.*

2. Any product or offſpring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *ſpawn* of ſuch as theſe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And quaſh'd the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

This atheiſtical humour was the *ſpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillotſon.*

To Spawn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs.

Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To Spawn. *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fiſh.

The fiſh having *ſpawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown's Travels.*

2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is ſo ill a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

Spa'wner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh.

The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter, cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

To Spay. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Lat.] To caſtrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade;
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd.* *Cleaveland.*

The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpayed*; the *ſpayed* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To Speak. *v. n.* preterite *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive *ſpoken.* [ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *ſpake* in her heart; only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech.

Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed, notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak.* *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute.

A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, ſir, is able to *ſpeak* for himſelf, when a knave is not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And ſhe *ſpeaks* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ſtill *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To diſcourſe; to make mention.

Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shak. King Lear.*

Lot went out, and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

The

The fire you *speak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben Jonson.*

The scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

They could never be lost but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army, that came to him from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*

6. *To* SPEAK *with.* To address; to converse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll *speak with* thee at sea.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

I *spake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shak.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esther*, vii. 6.

Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake* a word. *Job*, ii. 13.

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts*, xix. 9.

You from my youth
Have known and tried me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou? *Ecclus.* xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPE'AKABLE. *adj.* [from *speak.*]

1. Possible to be spoken.
2. Having the power of speech.

Say,
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute? *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. s.* [from *speak.*]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakesp.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

SPEAKING *Trumpet, n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. s.* [*ys-per*, Welsh; ꞅpepe, Sax. *spere*, Dutch; *spare*, old French; *sparum*, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *speares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

Th' Ægyptian like a hill himself did rear;
Like some tall tree upon it seem'd his *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as, if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. s.* [[*spear* and *grass.*] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SPEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*spear* and *man.*] One who uses a lance in fight.

The *spearman's* arm, by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. s.* [*mentha Romana*, Latin.] A plant; a species of mint.

SPE'ARWORT. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive,
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*

Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shak.*

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and *special* day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of without the help of any *special* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special.*]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil.* 16.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially*. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. s.* [*specialité*, Fr. from
SPECIA'LITY. } *special.*] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shak.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakesp.*

When men were sure, that, in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality*, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea, or *species*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superiour or meaner capacities than human, would constitute a different *species*, tho' united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Appearance

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to Speak v.n. చెప్పుట, పలుకుట, అనుట, పలుకుట, మాటలాడుట, మందలించుట।
or proclaim చాటించుట, manifest తెలియచేయుట। or shew by symptoms తెలియచేయుట। ~~After~~ this act speaks for itself అది సాక్ష్యం ఇచ్చిన ~~[illegible]~~ పనిగదా। this fact speaks volumes అది లక్షోపదాహరణం వలెనున్న మాన మర్మం। అది వెయ్యి సాక్ష్యములకు బాలుసు his superiority speaks for itself అతని శ్రేష్ఠమునకు సాక్ష్యం ఇచ్చింది। * in sleep పలవరించుట, కలవరించుట। చక్కవరించుట, ~~[illegible]~~ * hastily పదరుట। to * fair మంచి మాటలాడుట। * of ప్రశంసించుట। * on a mans side, in his favour మెప్పుచెప్పుట। * మెప్పరించుట, పలికరించుట। * with this speaks well for him అది వాని మెప్పరించుట। మందలించుట। he and she do not speak అతనికి అతనికి మాటలు లేవు। In poetry Thus spoke he అన్నాడు। I can speak to his having been there అక్కడ ఉండినాడని చెప్పగలను

to Speak v.a. అనుట।

Speaker మాటలాడేవాడు, వక్త। — of the House of Commons సభాధ్యక్షుడు। శాసనసభ సర్వాధికారి is the word in Ward 3.299

Speaking part చెప్పు. properly [మాటల్లాడే। strictly * or properly * చెప్పుటకు] * this was the third part చెప్పేది అది మాటలాడే భాగమే। న్యాయముగా చెప్పితే। అదియే సారము
Generally speaking సామాన్యముగా A vivid or * (eloquent) eye [సరసమైన దృష్టి]

Speaking మాటలాడుట, వచనం। in sleep పలవరింత।

Speaking-trumpet మాటలాడే గొట్టం

Spear n. s. ఈటె, బరిసె, కుంతం। short * ~~[illegible]~~ నేజా। a wooden * బరికట్టె। a fish * ఇంటె a hog * బల్లెం। శూలము। a broad bladed * మొనబల్లెం। I broke a * with him వానితో వాదించితిని।
అర్థమిచ్చిని।

ఈటెతో
to Spear v. a. పొడిచివేయుట।

Spear grass [illegible]।

ఘనమైన।
Special విశేషమైన। ముఖ్యమైన। by a special providence దైవయత్నము చేత।

~~Special pleader [illegible]~~

Special pleading { [illegible] See opposite Spirituality
{ [illegible] సూక్ష్మమైన ఆక్షేపణ। [illegible]
[illegible] he used to pleadings [illegible]

Speciality విశేషము। అధికారము. [illegible]

Specially విశేషించి। ముఖ్యంగా।

Specialty విశేషం। అధికారం। the province wherein a man excels

Specie [illegible] they paid one lac in specie [illegible] it was paid part in paper and part in specie [illegible]

Species భేదం। తరహా। విధం। [illegible] కులం he rails at his species (Addison) మనిషి జాతినే దూషిస్తున్నాడు

Specific adj: విశేషమైన। [illegible]

సర్వౌషధము
Specific n. s: విశేషమైన ఔషధం। ప్రత్యేకౌషధం। [illegible] మహౌషధం। సంజీవి। or quack medecine [illegible] a [illegible] against fever జ్వరానికి [illegible]

Specifically విశేషించి। [illegible] విశదంగా। ప్రత్యేకంగా। ఆరోపించి। [illegible]

3. Appearance to the senſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation.

An apparent diverſity between the *ſpecies* viſible and audible is, that the viſible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a moſt certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of opacity, and by ſo much the more unfit it is to tranſmit the *ſpecies.* *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſpecies of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than thoſe illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared ſo confuſed and indiſtinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Repreſentation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which ſearches over all the memory for the *ſpecies* or ideas of thoſe things which it deſigns to repreſent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; viſible exhibition. Not in uſe; and perhaps, in the following quotation, miſprinted for *ſpectacles.*

Shews and *ſpecies* ſerve beſt with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the ſplendour of the Roman empire a leſs quantity of current *ſpecies* in Europe than there is now, Rome poſſeſſed a much greater proportion of the circulating *ſpecies* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI´FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpecifique,* French;
SPECI´FICK. } *ſpecies* and *facio,* Latin.

1. That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'ſt know,
To thee all her *ſpecifick* forms I'll ſhow. *Denham.*

The underſtanding, as to the exerciſe of this power, is ſubject to the command of the will, though, as to the *ſpecifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whoſe direction is the nutriment ſo regularly diſtributed into the reſpective parts, and how are they kept to their *ſpecifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

Theſe principles I conſider not as occult qualities, ſuppoſed to reſult from the *ſpecifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themſelves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their cauſes be not yet diſcovered. *Newton's Opticks.*

As all things were formed according to theſe *ſpecifical* platforms, ſo their truth muſt be meaſured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any ſpecies of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly diſtinguiſhable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *ſpecifick* qualities of plants reſide in their native ſpirit, oil, and eſſential ſalt: for the water, fixt ſalt, and earth, appear to be the ſame in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which diſtinguiſhes each ſpecies from one another, while they ſtand ranked under the ſame general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the *ſpecifick* difference of wine therefore is its preſſure from the grape; as cyder is preſſed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. It is uſually applied to the *arcana,* or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *ſpecifical* virtue, and the like ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If ſhe would drink a good decoction of ſarſa, with the uſual *ſpecificks,* ſhe might enjoy a good health. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI´FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies.

His faith muſt be not only living, but lively too; it muſt be put into a poſture by a particular exerciſe of thoſe ſeveral virtues that are *ſpecifically* requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

Human reaſon doth not only gradually, but *ſpecifically,* differ from the fantaſtick reaſon of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers ſimple conceits, nor of any other univerſal. *Grew.*

He muſt allow that bodies were endowed with the ſame affections then as ever ſince; and that, if an axe head be ſuppoſed to float upon water, which is *ſpecifically* lighter, it had been ſupernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI´FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio,* Latin.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

Man, by the inſtituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodneſs, is enabled to act as a reaſonable creature, without any particular, *ſpecificating,* concurrent, new imperate act of the divine ſpecial providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpecifick;* *ſpecification,* French.]

1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *ſpecification* or limitation of the queſtion, hinders the diſputers from wandering away from the preciſe point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The conſtitution here ſpeaks generally, without the *ſpecification* of any place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SPE´CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies;* *ſpecifier,* French.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular marks of diſtinction.

As the change of ſuch laws as have been *ſpecified* is neceſſary, ſo the evidence that they are ſuch muſt be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *ſpecify* what theſe waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uſes of their ſoils, are *ſpecified.* *Pope.*

SPE´CIMEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecimen,* Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the reſt may be known.

Several perſons have exhibited *ſpecimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addiſ. Spect.*

SPE´CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpecieux,* Fr. *ſpecioſus,* Latin.]

1. Showy; pleaſing to the view.

The reſt, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *ſpecious* forms
Religion ſatisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *ſpecious* monſter, my accompliſh'd ſnare. *Milton.*

2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly, right; ſtriking at firſt view.

Bad men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE´CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpeciouſly.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecec, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPE´CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPE´CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Q.*

Speckled vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'ſt thou not late a *ſpeckled* ſerpent rear
His gilded ſpires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *ſpeckled* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT or *Speight.* *n. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſworth.*

SPE´CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle,* Fr. *ſpectaculum,* Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shak. Henry* VI.

We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels and men. 1 *Cor.* iv. 9.

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight.

Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride. *Fairy Queen.*

When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad;
Such *ſpectacles,* though they are juſt, are ſad. *Denham*

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe, and pouch on ſide. *Shak.*

We have helps for ſight above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles.* *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,
That you are ſick, and I grown old;
Nor think on your approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE´CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

SPECTA´TION,

†

SPECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*spectateur*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays the shot. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Seed.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in suffering. *Shakespeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *n. s.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word, for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

SPE'CTRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*

SPE'CULAR. *adj.* [*specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise not from the *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature, thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *speculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinsecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen. *Addison.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. s.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addis.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temp.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*. *Lesley.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*speculatif*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right. *Bacon's Holy War.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *More.*

2. [*speculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPE'CULUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*

SPED. The preterite and part. passive of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *sped* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, *sped* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *sped*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. s.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Ps. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage!
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool?
Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakespeare.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said, rise; dismiss'd me
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder on Speech.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay

Specification వింగడం। వివరణం।

Specified నిర్దేశించిన। వివరణగల। తెలిసిన।

to Specify కనిచెప్పుట। నిర్దేశించుట। విశదపరుచుట। వైవరంగా చెప్పుట। వివరించుట।

* in writing కనివ్రాసుకొనుట।

Specimen మచ్చు। దృష్టాంతరం। మాదిరి। సవతు। ప్రవాలు। a fine * of paper మంచి శ్రేష్ఠమైన కాగితం। of a tree దివ్యమైన వృక్షం।

Specious బూటకం మాయగా వుండే। కపట। మా ప్రమాణాగా వుండే। బయటికి సుసంగా వుండే। చమత్కారమైన ~~[illegible]~~ । వైఖరి। తెల్పించిన। సింగారించిన। పైపూతకి సంపూర్ణంగా వుండే

Speciously సంగనాచిగా। మాయగా। కాపట్యంగా

Speciousness చమత్కారం। సింగారం। ~~[illegible]~~ మాయ। కపటం। బూటకం

Speck n. s. పొడ। మచ్చ। The country is a mere wilderness with a few *s here and there inhabited

Specked పొడలుగల। మచ్చలుగల। పొడిపొడి మచ్చలుగల। చిత్రమైన।

Speckle n. s. పొడ। మచ్చ।

Speckled చిత్రమైన। పొడిపొడి మచ్చలుగల। see mottled

Spectacle n. s. వేడుక। వింత। తమాషా। చూచినపని। a pair of spectacles సులోచనం। ముక్కద్దము

Spectator చూచేవాడు। మధ్యవర్తి। తపస్వుడు। ~~[illegible]~~ విధి దర్శన: Amera p169

Spectre n. s. భూతం। దయ్యం। దయ్యాన్ని।

Spectrum దర్శనం। అనగా ప్రతిమ। రూపు। దృష్టి।

~~Specular అద్దంకొరకయిన।~~

To Speculate v. n. చింతించుట। యోచించుట। తలచుకొనుట। విచారించుట। వర్తకము in merchandize వ్యాపారం। లాకొత్త ఆలోచన చేసి తనగతి యెట్లుండో అని చూచుకొనుట।

Speculation n. s. యుక్తి। యత్నం। దర్శనం। అనుమానం। వ్యాపారం।

Speculative ప్రామికమైన। మానసికమైన। a * belief నిరాధారభక్తి। a * philosopher యోగి। తాంత్రికుడు। this is a mere * point విశేషపదం.

Speculatively ప్రామికముగా

Speculator యుక్తిశాలి। ప్రామికపరుడు। యోచించేవాడు।

Speculum అద్దం। దర్పణం। కనుపాప వుండే స్థానం।

Sped p. adj. పనితీరిన। to speed అనేక్రియయొక్క participle See under Sphacelus

Speech n. s. చెప్పేమాటలు। ప్రసంగం। భాష। gifted with * నోరుగల। not gifted with *, brute, నోరులేని। had not the power of * నాలుకనోరు ఆడలేదు। ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డాను। fluency of * ధారాళం। the parts of * శబ్దశాస్త్రం। శబ్దపరిచ్ఛేదం। క్రియాపరిచ్ఛేదం

Speechless నోరుపట్టు। he was * నోరుపట్టినవాడయినాడు

* To Speed v. n. త్వరపడుట। ~~త్వరపెట్టుట~~ త్వరించుట। బాగాజరుగుట। he speeded away పారిపోయినాడు। it speeded verywell బాగానడిచింది। సఫలమయినది। he speeded ill వానిపని తిరిగిపోయినది।

To Speed v. a. త్వరచేయుట   God sped him well — but see Marsden Almanac for 1819, p. 239 line 1

Speed n. s. వేగిరం। తీవ్రం। వేగం। a horse that has * మంచిపరుగుగల గుర్రం। full * అతిత్వరగా। ఉద్దామపరిగెత్తి। with all * చేతనయిన త్వరచేత। good * జయం। ఫలం।

Speedily త్వరగా। జాగ్రత్తగా। తీవ్రంగా। speedily

Speedy adj. త్వర। తీవరమైన। శీఘ్రమైన।

Spell n. s. మంత్రం। she cast a spell over him మంత్రంవల్ల ~~[illegible]~~ వశంచేసుకొన్నది। to avert a * దిగదుడుపుచేయుట। బలాదూరుచేయుట। or break a * ముగ్గుచెరుపుట। or turn of work (a low word, Johnson) task, job పూట

To Spell v. a. అక్షరశుద్ధిగా వ్రాయుట। how do you * that word ఆ మాట ఏయెట్లా వ్రాస్తారు। అందులో వుండే విశేషమేమి అక్షరాలు। can the child spell గుణింతం వచ్చునా। అక్షరాలు గుణిస్తుందా। that word is spelt with an H హకారంతో వ్రాస్తారు। words spelt with a K కకారంగల శబ్దం।

Spelling n. s. గుణితం। గుణింతం।

Spelter సత్తుఅనేలోహం మందువర్లభేదం। the Tariff says తుత్తునాగం

Spencer, a coat without tails కురచచొక్కాయి

To Spend v. a. వ్యయంచేయుట। కాలక్షేపం చేయుట। ఖర్చుచేయుట। the time జరుపుట

(See further next page)

Devoid of outward ſenſe and native ſtrength,
Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day.
Fairy Queen.

Do you think me a ſwallow, an arrow, or a bullet. Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *ſpeeded* hither with the very extremeſt inch of poſſibility. *Shakeſpeare.*

If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *ſpeed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milt.*

See where Idwall *ſpeeds!* a truſty ſoldier.
A. Philips.

2. [ꞅpeðian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good ſucceſs.

Timon is ſhrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once denied, will hardly *ſpeed.*
Shakeſpeare.

Now if this ſuit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly ſhould you *ſpeed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he ſhould prevail, and *ſpeed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To ſucceed well or ill.

Make me not ſighted like the baſiliſk:
I've look'd on thouſands, who have *ſped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Macicaus ſhewed them what an offence it was raſhly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they ſhould *ſpeed* never ſo well. *Knolles.*

Theſe were violators of the firſt temple; and thoſe that profaned and abuſed the ſecond, *ſped* no better. *South.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in ſeas like fiſhes *ſped,*
The mightieſt ſtill upon the ſmalleſt fed. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To diſpatch in haſte; to ſend away quickly.

The tyrant's ſelf, a thing unus'd, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compaſſion;
But, not diſpos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *ſped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairf.*

2. To haſten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing ſo much, will *ſpeed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

Satan, tow'rd the coaſt of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *ſped* with hop'd ſucceſs,
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel.
Milton.

The prieſt replied no more,
But *ſped* his ſteps along the hoarſe reſounding ſhore.
Dryden.

3. To furniſh in haſte.

4. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill; to miſchief; to ruin.

With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came ruſhing thro' the wound.
Dryden.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped;*
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead.
Pope.

5. To execute; to diſpatch.

Judicial acts are all thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *ſped* in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. To aſſiſt; to help forward.

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *ſpeed* the throes.
Dryden.

Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that *ſped* their happy flight.
Dryden.

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

7. To make proſperous; to make to ſucceed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither bid him God *ſpeed.*
St. Paul.

He was choſen, though he ſtood low upon the roll, by a very unuſual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *ſped.* *Fell.*

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed,* Dutch.]

1. Quickneſs; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, ſuch a ſumleſs journey brought
Of incorporeal *ſpeed,* her warmth and light;
Speed! to deſcribe whoſe ſwiftneſs number fails.
Milton.

We obſerve the horſe's patient ſervice at the plough, his *ſpeed* upon the highway, his docibleneſs, and deſire of glory. *More.*

2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch.

When they ſtrain to their utmoſt *ſpeed,* there is ſtill the wonted diſtance between them and their aims: all their eager purſuits bring them no acqueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The courſe or pace of a horſe.

He that rides at high *ſpeed,* and with a piſtol kills a ſparrow flying. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

4. Succeſs; event of any action or incident.

The prince your ſon, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *ſpeed,* is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee ſend me good *ſpeed.*
Gen. xxiv. 12.

SPE´EDILY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly.

Poſt *ſpeedily* to your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Send *ſpeedily* to Bertran; charge him ſtrictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SPE´EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE´EDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica,* Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet ſeed; but it was found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved *ſpeedwell,* or ſmall henbit. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPE´EDY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.

How near 's the other army?
—Near, and on *ſpeedy* foot: the main deſcry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak. King Lear.*

Back with *ſpeedieſt* ſail
Zophiel, of cherubim the ſwifteſt wing,
Came flying. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let it be enough what thou haſt done,
When ſpotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry ſtreet,
With poiſon'd darts, which not the good could ſhun,
The *ſpeedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius,* Lat.] A bird.

SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uſes *words:*

Sunt verba & voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Poſſis.

Start not; her actions ſhall be holy:
You hear my *ſpell* is lawful: do not ſhun her,
Until you ſee her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, that they ſtand in awe of charms, *ſpells,* and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daſhes.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Thou durſt not thus diſparage glorious arms,
Had not *ſpells*
And black enchantments, ſome magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee ſtrong. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

Begin, begin; the myſtick *ſpell* prepare. *Milton.*

Yourſelf you ſo excel,
When you vouchſafe to breathe my thought,
That, like a ſpirit, with this *ſpell*
Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to ſpeed the throes,
And ſpoke the pow'rful *ſpells* that babes to birth
diſcloſe. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a viciſſitude of labour. A low word.

Their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are ſucceeded by *ſpells:* the reſidue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſpelled* or *ſpelt.* [*ſpellen,* Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticiſm of *ſpelling,* the word *ſatire* ought to be with *i,* and not with *y;* and if this be ſo, then it is falſe *ſpelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

2. To read by naming letters ſingly.

I never yet ſaw man,
How wiſe, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But ſhe would *ſpell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter.
Shakeſpeare.

3. To charm.

I have you faſt:
Unchain your ſpirits now with *ſpelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. H. VI.*

This, gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *ſpell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire ſtepdames in the magic bowl infuſe. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *ſpell.* *Dryden.*

By paſting on the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldeſt ſon in coats has played himſelf into *ſpelling.* *Locke.*

The Latin being written of the ſame character with the mother tongue, by the aſſiſtance of a *ſpelling* book it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cauſe, which hath maimed our language, is a fooliſh opinion that we ought to *ſpell* exactly as we ſpeak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars,
Voluminous or ſingle characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *ſpell,*
Sorrows and labours, oppoſition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to ſettle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow ſtates, hard to be *ſpell'd.* *Milt.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may ſit and rightly *ſpell*
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unſkilfully.

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion; a rude unwritten blank, ſent into the world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

SPE´LTER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemimetal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame, for want of a copious fume; except *ſpelter,* which fumes copiouſly, and the eby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꞅpenðan, Saxon; *ſpendere,* Italian.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to waſte.

Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you.
2 *Cor.* xii. 15.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fooliſh man *ſpendeth* it up. *Prov.* xxi. 20.

We muſt exaſperate
The almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milt.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *ſpending* here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To bestow, as expence; to expend, as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isaiah*, lv. 2.

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with *upon*.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend*, their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidn.*

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job*, xxi. 13.

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. 1 *Esdras*, iv. 21.

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights!
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan stars, so fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Add. Cato.*

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way? *Dryd. Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Thou oft hast seen me
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison's Cato.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryd.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *spend.*]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bac. Hen. VII.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. s.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift*'s need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*sperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. s.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals, a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACE'TI. n. s. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the chrystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr.
SPERMA'TICK. } from *sperm*]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More's Dialogues.*

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm.*] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σπέρμα and κήλη.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. A word not now in use.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew,
That *sperst* those clouds, and in so short as thought
This dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spens.*

He making speedy way through *spersed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *F. Queen.*

To SPET. *v. a.* [*Spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet.*] To bring or pour abundantly.

Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ſpepan, Saxon; *speuwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryd.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Lev.* xviii. 28.

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon's Essays.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn:
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *Ben Jonson.*

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *spew.*] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. s.* [σφάκελος; *sphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE.

To Spend v.a. వ్యయంచేయుట, ఖర్చుచేయుట, వెలవుచేయుట। as time జరుపుట, కాలక్షేపణచేయుట, పొద్దుపుచ్చుట। or squander పారవేయుట, వ్యర్థముగా వ్యయంచేయుట। he spent his money in
his labour in vain వ్యర్థాయాసం పొందినాడు। he spent his
building ఇండ్లుకట్టి పనిలో తనరూకలు వినియోగపరచినాడు। he spent his 155
fury చలం తీర్చినాడు

~~To Spend v.n. రూకలు వ్యయించిపోవుట।~~

~~Spending n.s. వ్యయం।~~

Spend thrift దుబారదిండి, వెచ్చగాడు

Spent part. వ్యయం అయిన, ఖర్చైపో... after the money was * రూకలు వెచ్చం అయ్యాక॥ ~~much~~ money was * on this
or exhausted అలసిన, ఆయాసపడ్డ, వెళ్ళిచె
తనరూకలు తనివినవి। * or exhausted ... I was quite * ప్రాణం విసిగింది
చిన, వదలిన।

Sperm రేతస్సు, ఇంద్రియం।

Ⓩ Spermaceti సొర్రచేప్ప, యదిమ్మెనంపంబుడి। సంకటము దం ... కొవ్వు మైనపు వత్తి, vide The Tariff

Spermatic ఇంద్రియసంబంధమైన, the * vessels రేతస్స్థానములు, రేశలు।

To Spew కక్కుట, వమనం అవుట, వాంతిచేయుట। వక్కివేయుట

to Sphacelate ~~మాంసము~~ పుండుకుళ్ళుట

Sphacelus చెలిదిరోగం, మాంసం కుళ్ళిపోయినది, కుళ్ళుపుండు

Sped - observe Johnsons quotations = "Let who will have her she is already sped" — meaning, with child. Evelyns Memoirs I. 604 note

Ⓩ Spermaceti చేపకొవ్వు is the phrase in the Tariff printed in F S G Gaz: 1847. p: 544

స్వర్లోకం W Vish 212

Sphere n.s. ~~[struck out]~~ మండలం। అధికారం। స్వాధీనం। ప్రదేశం। (above: లోకం, వక్త్రం) the sphere of the universe బ్రహ్మాండం। the celestial sphere నక్షత్రమండలం। స్వర్గం। the terrestrial sphere భూగోళం। లోకం he is out of his proper sphere న్యాయముపైన ఆదేశం తప్పివున్నారు। స్థానం తప్పివున్నారు। the music of the spheres నారదవీణాసంగీతం the lamps at dawn contract the sphere of their radiance (printed Sanscrit prosody § 23) ప్రతిరణా పరివేషోన్మేదశాన్యః ప్రదీపాః। The music of the spheres నారదవీణాస్వరములు। అవగాసామా... ల్లలో తెలియబడని దివ్య స్వరం within the * of his attention

Spherical గుండ్రనైన। వర్తులమైన। వర్తుల

Sphericity వర్తులరూపం

Spheroid అండాకారం

Sphinx బాడబ। స్త్రీముఖము స్త్రీరొమ్ములుగలమృగం

Spice n.s. మసాలా। సంబారం। పులుసరుకు। గంధద్రవ్యములు or smack వాసన without the least spice of anger కోపవాసనలేనిదై। not a * of sense అతనికి బుద్ధియున్నవాసనలేదు। యించుకైన తెలివిలేదు

To Spice మసాలావేయు।

Spiced కారమైనరుచిగల।

Spicery సంబారు। సంభారం

Spick and span (Johnson) తాజా। కొత్త। అప్పుడేపుట్టిన। మెప్పురు అంటే నది

Spicy సువాసనగల।

Spider సాలెపురుగు। నేతపురుగు। సాలీడు। తంతునాభం। the large venomous * పురికొస puri-cosa In Prov. 30.28 Taylor or Caliat shews that the animal meant is the lizard. బల్లి (or perhaps నలికరవాము

Spider-ant కట్టచీమ।

SPHERE. n. ſ. [ſphere, Fr. ſphæra, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference.

First the ſun, a mighty *ſphere*, he fram'd. *Milt.*

2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem.

What if within the moon's fair ſhining *ſphere*,
What if in every other ſtar unſeen,
Of other worlds he happily ſhould hear? *F. Queen*
And then mortal ears
Had heard the muſick of the *ſpheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky.

Two figures on the ſides emboſs'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *ſphere*,
And ſhew'd the ſeaſons of the ſliding year? *Dryd.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unſung, but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere*. *Milton.*

5. [from the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment

To be call'd into a huge *ſphere*, and not to be ſeen to move in't. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a *ſphere*, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre. *King Charles.*

Every man, verſed in any particular buſineſs, finds fault with theſe authors, ſo far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ye know the *ſpheres* and various taſks aſſign'd
By laws eternal to th' ætherial kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd,
Soon in an higher *ſphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a ſphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *ſpher'd*
Amidſt the reſt, whoſe med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aſpects of planets evil. *Shakeſp.*

2. To form into roundneſs.

Light from her native eaſt
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the ſun
Was not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpherique*, Fr. from
SPHE'RICK. } *ſphere*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What deſcent of waters could there be in a *ſpherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low? *Raleigh.*

Though ſounds ſpread round, ſo that there is an orb or *ſpherical* area of the ſound, yet they go fartheſt in the forelines from the firſt local impulſion of the air. *Bacon.*

By diſcernment of the moiſture drawn up in vapours, we muſt know the reaſon of the *ſpherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid maſs neceſſarily falls into a *ſpherical* ſurface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner ſurface of the firſt cruſt would be *ſpherick*; and if the cruſt was in all parts of the ſame thickneſs, that whole cruſt would be *ſpherical*. *Woodward.*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by *ſpherical* predominance. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpherical.*] In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere.*]
SPHERI'CITY. } Roundneſs; rotundity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from ſuch lets as hinder them from attaining to that *ſphericalneſs* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water conſiſts of ſmall, ſmooth, ſpherical particles: their ſmoothneſs makes 'em ſlip eaſily upon one another; the *ſphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

SPHEROI'D. *n. ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

They are not ſolid particles, by the neceſſity they are under to change their figures into oblong *ſpheroids*, in the capillary veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *ſpheroid.*] Having the form of a ſpheroid.

If theſe corpuſcles be *ſpheroidical*, or oval, their ſhorteſt diameters muſt not be much greater than thoſe of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding ſmall, vaſtly heavy *ſpherules*. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

SPHINX. *n. ſ.* [σφίγξ.]

The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peach. on Drawing.*

SPI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpial*, Fr.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. Obſolete.

His ears be as *ſpials*, alarum to crie. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

He privy *ſpials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſer.*

For he by faithful *ſpial* was aſſur'd
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairf.*

Their truſt towards them hath rather been as to good *ſpials* and good whiſperers, than good magiſtrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the *ſpices* on the ſtream. *Shak.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleneſs, and virtue, the *ſpice* and ſalt that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Garlick, the northern *ſpice*, is in mighty requeſt among the Indians. *Temple.*

High ſauces and rich *ſpices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A ſmall quantity, as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run ſtark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *ſpices* of it. *Shak.*

It containeth ſingular relations, not without ſome *ſpice* or ſprinkling of all learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the ſaints have not a *ſpice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a vot'reſs of my order,
And in the *ſpiced* Indian air by night
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſp.*

With a feſtivall
She'll firſt receive thee; but will *ſpice* thy bread
With flowrie poyſons. *Chapman.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great-grandchildren of thy praiſes grow;
And ſo, though not revive, embalm and *ſpice*
The world, which elſe would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though ſome have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon ſail,
If thou haſt wherewithal to *ſpice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *n. ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, French; from *ſpice.*]

1. The commodity of ſpices.

Their camels were loaden with *ſpicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

She in whoſe body
The weſtern treaſure, eaſtern *ſpicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown reſt,
Were eaſily found. *Donne.*

2. A repoſitory of ſpices.

The *ſpicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here inſiſted upon. *Add. on Italy.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. [This word I ſhould not have expected to have found authoriſed by a polite writer. *Span-new* is uſed by *Chaucer*, and is ſuppoſed to come from ſpannan, to ſtretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Latin; whence *ſpan*. *Span-new* is therefore originally uſed of cloth new extended or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick* and *ſpan* is newly extended on the ſpikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now firſt uſed.

While the honour thou haſt got
Is *ſpick and ſpan* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have theſe reduced to nothing, and then others created *ſpick and ſpan* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated ſtuff;
But *ſpick and ſpan* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *ſpice.*]

1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks.

Off at ſea north-eaſt winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *ſpicy* ſhore
Of Araby the bleſt; with ſuch delay
Well pleas'd they ſlack their courſe; and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful ſmell, old ocean ſmiles. *Milton.*

For them the Idumæan balm did ſweat,
And in hot Ceilon *ſpicy* foreſts grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice.

The regimen in this diſeaſe ought to be of *ſpicy* and cephalick vegetables, to diſpel the viſcoſity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Under ſouthern ſkies exalt their ſails,
Led by new ſtars, and borne by *ſpicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* thinks this word ſoftened from *ſpinder*, or *ſpinner*, from *ſpin*. *Junius*, with his uſual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the ſpider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *ſpieden*, Dutch, *ſpeyden*, Daniſh, to ſpy, to lie upon the catch. Dop, dopa, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *ſtingleſs bee*. May not *ſpider* be *ſpy dor*, the inſect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wiſh to adders, *ſpiders*, toads. *Shak.*

The *ſpider's* web to watch we'll ſtand,
And, when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Inſidious, reſtleſs, watchful *ſpider*,
Fear no officious damſel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And ſpread thy banners round my room;

While

While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Littleton.*

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. s.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] A plant. See SPICKNELL.

SPI'GOT. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield? *Shakespeare.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes* or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* The name of a plant. This is a smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes. *Wiseman.*

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KENARD. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

A woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mar.* xiv. 3.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [spillan, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*. *Shakespeare.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*

Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Roscommon.*

Orbellan did disgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spens.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *Ben Jonson.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This fight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine. *Shakespeare.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [spinnan, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spun* goats hair. *Ex.* xxxv. 26.

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare.*

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another, they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients. *Collier.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*spingare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayt. Nymph.*

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands, it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A
SPI'NAGE. } plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Mill.*

Spinage is an excellent herb, crude or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analagous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk

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Spigot బిరడా చెక్కైనచిల్లి। the blood spouted out as from a * నై
గాచిమ్మింది।

Spike n. s. of iron మేకు। నెమ్ము। ములికి। అసి। (కొ) of grain వెన్ను
nail తాపటుమేకు   To spike a gun ...

Spike n. s. (lavender) వాసనగలవక పుష్పం

Spiked మేకులుకొట్టిన as a cannon

Spikenard జటామాంసి (Carey) జటామాంసి యొక్క తైలం

Spill (a bit of wood &c) n. s. పుడక। పుల్ల।   he spilled their blood చంపినారు

To Spill v. a. పారపోయుట। చిందపడనిచ్చుట। See spilt.
Spillikin పుడక। పుల్ల   in which there was much blood spilt చాలామం

Spilt ఒలికిన। పారపోసిన। వలికిన। చిమ్మిన।

To Spin v. a. వడుకుట। ఏకులువడుకుట। తోల్చుట। to * out as a top, గిరగి
బొంగరం త్రిప్పుట
వృథాప్రసంగం చేసి వర్ణించుట। గ్రంథం పారికె పెంచుట। to spin
కాలంగడుపుకొనుట

To Spin v. n. రాట్నం వడుకుట   Spillikin పుడక

To Spin v. n. తిరుగుట। గిరగిరతిరుగుట। or gush చిమ్ముట। but s[pin]ming blood — Dryden XI: p: 309

Spinach } బచ్చలికూర। గోళికూర।
Spinage }

Spinal వెన్నుపూసలోని। * marrow సుషుమ్నానాడి। (this is a m

... v. a. he spares his servants ...
... he never spares his wife ...
... he never spares me ... I spared the horse because I wanted him next day ...
money he could spare ...
If you spare yourself you never can live ...
... if I am ... until next year ...

on the grass *Milton.*
the god,
de. *Dryden.*
fires contorted into
rfices of which the
grass; it is light, the
very small in pro-
up. *Cheyne.*
taper; a round
naps, because a
ound in less and
re; a steeple.
nnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
of grass more or less
Origin of Mankind.
and the ambient sky,
struction lie. *Prior.*
point.
ement to silence, that
praises vouch'd, *Shakespeare.*
the noun.]
cally.
as the other sorts, be-
into arms. *Mortimer.*
breathe. Not in
Spenser.
, Lat.]
a raw *spirit* or wind,
of tension in the sto-
Bacon.
and pneumatical parts
in difference between
e, that the *spirits* of
ued within themselves,
ood is; and the *spirits*
the principal do reside,
resort: but the *spirits* in
in and cut off by the
. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
western breeze. *Anon.*
material substance;
ein thinking, knowing,
oving, do subsist. *Locke.*
like air or wind,
the heart or brain;
ich alchymists do find,
seek go... vain:
er hea... th pass,
...God... face doses;
...mag... was,
... be:
... who,
...nk are *Pope.*
...ain in the
and *spirit.* *Watts's Logick.*
I don't mean
ant meat and drink,
that all that deserves
else but *spirit.* *Law.*
rn unto God that gave it. *Bible.*
s here? a grave unto a soul,
al *spirit* 'gainst her will
n of afflicted breath. *Sh. K. John.*
s what you call yours, besides this
t like your cloathing: sometimes that
be used for a while, and then to end, and
wear away. *Law.*
apparition.
They were terrified, and supposed that they had
n a *spirit.* *Luke*, xxiv. 37.
Perhaps

[illegible] Spindle-shanks [illegible]
-shanked [illegible]

[illegible]

Spinning [illegible] * out a story

wheel [illegible]

Spinny [illegible] (not in Johnson) Ann Reg 1814 p. 57

Spiny [illegible]

[illegible] the screw has a spiral form. the antelope has spiral horns like a corkscrew [illegible]

[illegible] See [illegible]

[illegible] spirits [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] spirits [illegible]
the * or demon that haunts a place [illegible]
[illegible] familiar spirit [illegible] the spirit of love or kindness
he was in good * [illegible]
[illegible] good spirits [illegible] + bad spirits [illegible] she is [g]ood spirits [illegible] Out of spirits [illegible] a woman of spirit [illegible] a man of spirit [illegible] a noble [spir]it [illegible] a gifted spirit [illegible] an embodie[d] spirit [illegible] a disembodied spirit [illegible] Or import [illegible] evil spirit [illegible] For πνευμα there is no word [illegible] ఆత్మ is the true word but is extensively misapplied free from objection & I have used [illegible] spirita in my Telugu new Testament (see note on Holy) In the sense anima ఉసురు is [as] good a word as ప్రాణం. In some texts ~~will not~~ [illegible] might answer very well for Spirit in the theological sense. Or else [illegible], and [illegible]. Each of these is much approved in certain texts, but [else]where will not suffice. The ~~English~~ translators in all European languages have used the word Spirit because there is no Saxon or Gallic word for it: and in [the] same manner as Ghost there is a necessity of using the Latin word in the [languages] of India. If the literal sense air must be preserved, [illegible] will answer – yet if used in this passage She was [with child] by the holy Ghost, sri vayuvu will mean By the [in]flation: for, as applied to the body this is the vayuvu. For which therefore some propose to use

Spirit n.s. ప్రాణము. [illegible] ఉసురు. ఆత్మ of wine &c [illegible] After all the pre[illegible] word for [illegible] is [illegible] in the sense Understanding

\+ God is a πνευμα [illegible] John IV.24 [illegible] At [illegible] Ct. P1

In Luke XI.24 the unclean [illegible] [illegible] At The word ψυχη is thus rendered in 1 Thes 5.23 πνευμα, ψυχη, σωμα. ఆత్మ. ప్రాణం. శరీరం. At See my notes in Parkh on ψυχη.

A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poefy, and grief adorns;
The *fpink* chaunts fweeteft in a hedge of thorns. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *spin.*]

1. One fkilled in fpinning.

A practi[fe]d *fpinner* fhall fpin a pound of wool worth two [shill]ings for fixpence. *Graunt.*

Ray on the Creation.

SPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPIRE. *n. s.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedifh.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twift; a wreath.

His head
Crefted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnifh'd neck of verdant gold, erect

his circling *fpires*, that on the grafs
redundant. *Milton.*
[Dr]agon's fiery form belied the god,
on radiant *fpires* he rode. *Dryden.*
feems to confift of *fpires* contorted into
[fp]heres, through the interftices of which the
[ray]s of light may freely pafs; it is light, the
[di]ftance of the *fpires* being very fmall in pro-
to the fpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*
[2. Any] thing growing up taper; a round
[pyram]id, fo called, perhaps, becaufe a
[d]rawn round and round in lefs and
[ci]rcles would be a fpire; a fteeple.
[Wit]h glift'ring *fpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
[C]annot make one *fpire* of grafs more or lefs
[th]e hath made. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
[The]fe pointed *fpires* that wound the ambient fky,
[Inglori]ous change! fhall in deftruction lie. *Prior.*
[3. The] top or uppermoft point.
[It w]ere no lefs than a traducement to filence, that
to the *fpire* and top of praifes vouch'd,
feem but modeft. *Shakespeare.*
[To SPI]RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
[To] fhoot up pyramidically.
not fo apt to *fpire* up as the other forts, be-
[m]ore inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*
[To SPIRE. v. n. spi]ro, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenfer.*
[SPIRI]T. *n. f.* [*fpiritus*, Lat.]
[1. Bre]ath; wind.
purges have in them a raw *fpirit* or wind,
is the principal caufe of tenfion in the fto-
[mach]. *Bacon.*
bodies have *fpirits* and pneumatical parts
[withi]n them; but the main difference between
[anim]ate and inanimate are, that the *fpirits* of
[thing]s animate are all continued within themfelves,
[and b]ranched in veins as blood is; and the *fpirits*
also certain feats where the principal do refide,
[w]hereunto the reft do refort: but the *fpirits* in
[thing]s inanimate are fhut in and cut off by the
[tangi]ble parts, as air in fnow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.*
[Th]e balmy *fpirit* of the weftern breeze. *Anon.*
[2. Es]*prit*, Fr.] An immaterial fubftance; intellectual being.
[Sp]*irit* is a fubftance wherein thinking, knowing,
[wil]ling, and a power of moving, do fubfift. *Locke.*
[Sh]e is a *fpirit*; yet not like air or wind,
[Nor] like the fpirits about the heart or brain;
[No]r like thofe fpirits which alchymifts do find,
[Whe]n they in ev'ry thing feek gold in vain:
[Fo]r fhe all natures under heav'n doth pafs,
[Mos]t like thofe *fpirits* which God's bright face do fee;
[Or] like himfelf, whofe image once fhe was,
[Thou]gh now, alas! fhe fcarce his fhadow be:
[Fo]r of all forms fhe holds the firft degree,
[That] are to grofs material bodies knit;
[Ye]t fhe herfelf is bodylefs and free,
[And] though confin'd is almoft infinite. *Davies.*
[I f]hall depend upon your conftant friendfhip;
[t]he truft we have in benevolent *fpirits*, who,
[thou]gh we never fee or hear them, we think are
[conft]antly praying for us. *Pope.*
[If] we feclude fpace, there will remain in the
[worl]d but matter and mind, or body and *fpirit.* *Watts's Logick.*
[Y]ou are all of you pure *fpirits*. I don't mean
you have not bodies that want meat and drink,
fleep and cloathing; but that all that deferves
[to be] called you, is nothing elfe but *fpirit.* *Law.*

3. The foul of man.

The *fpirit* fhall return unto God that gave it. *Bib.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a foul,
Holding th' eternal *fpirit* 'gainft her will
In the vile prifon of afflicted breath. *Sh. K. John.*

Every thing that you call yours, befides this *fpirit*, is but like your cloathing: fometimes that is only to be ufed for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and fuppofed that they had feen a *fpirit.* *Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps

SPILL. *n. f.* [*fpijlen*, Dutch]

1. A fmall fhiver of wood, [or thin bar of] iron.

The oyfters, befides gathering [...] a peculiar dredge, which is a thic[k ...] faftened to three *fpills* of iron, and [...] boat's ftern.

bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. s.* [spindl, spindel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Jasper Maine.*

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And, with that mildness she had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

2. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier, gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank.*] Having small legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindleshanked* gentleman. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. s.* [*enonymus*, Latin.] Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *n. s.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*. *Wisem. Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryd.*

SPI'NEL. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balass ruby. *Woodw.*

SPINE'T. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *spin.*]

1. One skilled in spinning.

A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence, you long-legg'd *spinners*, hence! *Shakesp.*

SPINNING *Wheel. n. s.* [from *spin.*] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I suppose, *small, slender.* A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n. s.* [from *spin.*]

1. A woman that spins.

The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n. s.* [from *spinster.*] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep,
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep. *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral*, cylinder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral.*] In a spiral form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPI'RE. *n. s.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a spire; a steeple.

With glist'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point.

'Twere no less than a traducement to silence, that
Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shakespeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

2. [*spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SPI'RIT. *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air or wind,
Nor like the spirits about the heart or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain:
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free,
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*

I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*

If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts's Logick.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and cloathing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Law.*

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bib.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Sh. K. John.*

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps

B. 5 ...
D. 1392
T. ...

Spindle-shanks
the * or demon
familiar spirit
good spirit
free from objection
Testament (see
good a word as
for Spirit in th
Each of these
where
word Spirit
as Ghost
India.
the literal sense air must be preserved,
will answer - yet if used in this passage the way
by the holy Ghost, sri vayuvu will mean by the
animation: for, as applied to the body this is the
vayuvu. For which therefore some propose to

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sits
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to rase
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of Christianity, which forbids revenge, no man can think grievous, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Prior.*

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shak.*

Farewel the big war,
The *spirit* stirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shak.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount. *Fairy Queen.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind. *Pope.*

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprize.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude that the main body of our church is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome bus'ness of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body, bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament,
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Dav.*

It was the time when gentle night began
T' indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man. *Cowley.*

To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden*

All men by experience find the necessity and aid of the *spirits* in the business of concoction. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious inosculation of the auditory nerves, the orgasms of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in th' effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep. *Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shak.*

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

19. It may be observed, that in the poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of general diet. *Temp.*

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad, as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.

He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryd.*

Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milt.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*spirituel*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first Author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*

The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals*; the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

3. Nor

3. N ... re ... S ... refin ... and
4. No ... of l ... Pl ... ritua
Touc ... I l ... Upon ... As to ... Than ... Th ... forbid ... spect, ... or to ... their l ... Th ... is ther ... tion of ... make ... conver ... She ... reveren ... affectio
SPIRIT
1. Inco ... distin ... If t ... nearest ... porality ... pure.
2. Inte ... A p ... rituality
3. [spi ... the bo ... refine ... Many ... will stea ... time an ... such a f ... of relig
4. That ... eccles ... Of co ... guardian ... of a bis
SPI'RIT ... Eccles
Will rais ... As never
SPIRIT ... tualize
To SPI'R ... Fr. fro ... lect; t ... the wo ... This w ... soul, to ... works.
We beg ... sense, an ... selves.
As to th ... partake, t ... corruption, ... must be cloathed ... If man will act r ... competition betwee ... an everlasting ha ... e, and our *spiritual* ...
SPIRITUALLY. *a* ... Without corporea ... ntion to things ... In the same degree

use the Tamil word āvi which is uniformly used in F. and R. This word means Steam in Telugu, and though it would call for explanation is far preferable to Atma. — See further in page 20 in Appx. ---- Animal spirits [illegible] — After all the literal sense of Spirit is [illegible] but Holy Spirit would, were it translated, or [illegible] [illegible] + the most apt word. But it must be retained untranslated. Thus "Sanctu' Spiritu' [illegible]" -- In Wilson's Vesh P. page 358 "the evil spirits or Raxasas!" This is a proof of the growing spirit of rebellion = [illegible]

To Spirit [illegible] | ప్రోత్సాహపెట్టు | ధైర్యం పొందేలాగు చేయు | to * away [illegible] [illegible] | మరుగుపరచు | i.e. to kidnap, steal

Spirited [illegible] | ధైర్యమైన | [illegible] | * conduct [illegible] ధైర్యం | [illegible]

Spiritedly [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | mean * [illegible]

~~Spiritedness [illegible] high~~ * ధైర్యం | [illegible]

Spiritless [illegible] | దీన | [illegible] | ధైర్యం తప్పిన |

Spiritous సూక్ష్మ | తీక్ష్ణ |

Spiritual ఆత్మను గురించిన | + చిన్మయమైన | దివ్య | ఆధ్యాత్మిక | in a * form సూక్ష్మరూ[illegible] Dwip. Ramāyan Kish. p. 376 (the natural body being [illegible] is opposed to) the * body చిన్మాత్రం | జ్ఞానశరీరం | సూక్ష్మదేహం | [illegible] the * sense దివ్యభావం | [illegible] | [illegible] the * affe[ctio]ness [illegible] | * persons (priests) వైదికులు | ఆచార్యులు | a * father గురువు In 1 Cor XII. 1. τα πνευματικα ఆధ్యాత్మికం C జ్ఞాన జ్ఞానేంద్రియం | Dēvi āviyen varangal R. spirituel (French,) or live[ly] [illegible] | [illegible]

Yates says [illegible] See [illegible]

See Appx. page 40

appendix

Spirituality సూక్ష్మభావం। లఘిమ। తత్వవివేకం। జ్ఞానం। భక్తి (Haugh. says ఆత్మత)
Spiritualization వివేకం। శుద్ధి। మనోభావం। అంతరార్థం
Spiritualize వివేకం కలగచేయుట। or speak of an occurrence in a secondary sense [illegible]
Spiritually (mentally) మనసా। అంతరార్థం చెప్పుకొనుట। భక్తిపూర్వకముగా
Spirituous సారు సారం అయిన సారాయి। * liquor [illegible] సారాయి।
Spirt చిమ్మివేయుట। [illegible]
Spirt n. s. చిమ్ము। [illegible] of blood నెత్తురు [illegible] ~~of water [illegible]~~
Spiry కొసగా వుండే। శిఖరాకారంగా వుండే।
Spissitude సాంద్రం।
Spit n. s. శలాక + or lance [illegible] roasting [illegible] for spittle [illegible] a spit of sand in a river [illegible] or
Spit v. a. or ~~piece~~ pierce [illegible]
~~to spit at~~ [illegible]
to * out after gargling [illegible]
To Spit v. a. (spittle) [illegible]
Spittal [illegible]
Spitchcock [illegible]

...cial pleading— This is an instance
...the Justice, What? strike a policeman? d'ye see
...ho my officers strike, makes assault upon me—
...n me the King's wounded — and thus by fair reason
...ure tried and convicted of capital treason

ace ... uf- ... the ... con. ... mit ... only ... con. ... , de- ... ft Au- ... it God. *Bentley.* ... *Milton.* ... is *spirituals*; the ... any governours, *South.* ... 3. Not

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*

Thou art reverend
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Sh.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettleworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends. *Law.*

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

3. [*spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *spiritualize.*] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr. from *spirit.*] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be cloathed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual.*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *adj.* [*spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbuth.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests. *Wotton's Architect.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *spirituous.*]
SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lye.*] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dry.*

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt.*] To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *spire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious, yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPIT. *n. s.* [ſpitan, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Ital.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*. *Wilk. Math. Magic.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit* or *spitted*. [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*

2. To thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryd.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpætan, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakespeare.*

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores;
First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, she rores,
And all her backe in bristles set, *spits* every way her fome. *Chapman.*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakespeare.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lyes. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shak.*

He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John*, ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for Serv.*

SPI'TTAL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital.*] A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, *a spittal sermon*, and *rob not the spittal.*

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Begone, ye criticks, and restrain your *spite*;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. SPITE

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2. SPITE *of* or IN SPITE *of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free,
And save thee *in her spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite* of the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Add.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *spighted*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakesp.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*spite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Our public form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches, who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn!
That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vanessa sat,
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down:
At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiteful.*] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

SPI'TTED. *adj.* [from *spit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *spit.*]

1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore b[ett]er written *spital*, or *spittal.*] Hospital. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the pow'dring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again,
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at; this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. s.* [ſpætlan, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit:
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

SPI'TVENOM. *n. s.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*splanchnologie*, French; σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict.*

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish. They have both an affinity with *plash.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *splash.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

SPLA'YFOOT. *adj.* [*splay*, or *display*, and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.

Though still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. s.* [*splay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. s.* [*splen*, Latin.]

1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wiseman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill humour.

His solemne queene, whose *spleene* he was dispos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclo'd,
And how wives angers should be us'd. *Chapman.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shak.*

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envied; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect, and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakespeare.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to say, behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakesp.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain;
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened*, grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The chearful soldiers, with new stores supplied,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syrens isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort*; *asplenion*, Lat.] Miltwaste. A plant.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their basis. *Miller.*

Safepass'd the gnome through this fantastic band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENY. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

SPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that are very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade:
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet, when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He,

Spite పగ। కసి। యీరసం। కంటు। కతుప్రకారం। కానితనం। కార్పణ్యం। గిట్టమి। వలం।
Through spite towards me నామీదకాక In spite of [illegible] అతనికి గిట్టనిదిన్ని In spite of this యిదియుట్లావుండగానుసరి In spite of his teeth అతనికి మెంతఅసంహ్యమైనాసరి In spite of my self నామనసుకు గిట్టకవుండిన్ని — * of the weather వర్షంవచ్చినప్పటికిన్ని

To Spite [illegible] he did it to spite me నామీద గిట్టక। [illegible] he will [illegible] you if he catches you [illegible]

Spiteful క్రూర। [illegible]

Spitefully కసి తీరగా। గిట్టక। నామీదకాక।

Spitefulness గిట్టమి। క్రౌర్యము

Spitfire [illegible]

Spitted [illegible]

Spitting-pot [illegible]

Spittle [illegible]   Spittoon తమ్మపడికం। [illegible]

Splash [illegible]

to Splash [illegible]

Splash [illegible]

Splash [illegible]

a Splashing sound [illegible]

Splashy [illegible]

Splay footed [illegible] — [illegible] No [illegible] See Johnson in Spleenless

Spleen [illegible] is the best word [illegible] + [illegible] The disease called spleen [illegible] Or being out of temper [illegible] Compare Suffolk correspondence, vol I p 398 with Popes Rape of the Lock IV. 78 Classical Journal. IX. 129 note, But [illegible] is the true word — See Shak. 1 H. IV. 2. 3. Ladys 4th Also in Venus & Adonis 153 A thousand spleens bear her a thousand ways" A spleen or madcap (Ivanhoe) [illegible] She was ready to die with spleen [illegible] { see next page

Splendid [illegible] See under Sprout

Splendidly [illegible]

The morning was splendid తెల్లవారింది వెలిగెను

Splendour కాంతి । తళుకు । తేజస్సు । భాగ్యం । ప్రకాశం । From the ⌣ of the morning

Splenetick చెలపోరితనం। "the precise word" విపరీతభావములుగల చిదరపడె। పసరించిన ~~[illegible]~~ చిరుక్కున కోపగించె। he was very splenetic కోపగానాడు। వారికి అసహ్యపడ్డాడు It is a ⌣ theme — i.e. a wearisome disgusting topic.

to Splice జోడించుట। కలిపివేసుట। పట్టుగా చేర్చుట।

~~a Splice [illegible]~~ ...తాడు। మెలరసూత్రం। Splint బద్ద. [illegible] । విరిగిన వేలికి పెట్టుకట్టె బద్ద

Splinter చెక్కైన జబ్బగోతు। పేళ్లు। ప్రవ్వలు। మొండెం। నసికరాయి। కోసికరాయి

to Splinter ప్రవ్వలు అయిపోవుట।

to Split v.a. ఛగలించుట। ప్రవ్వలు చేయుట। బద్దలు చేయుట। చీలకొట్టుట। చిట్లించుట। చీలించుట। ముద్దు నుకుట। భిన్నపరుచుట। he was ready to split his sides with laughing పగులు పోయ్యేదాక పకపక నవ్వె full split అత్యంత వేగముగా। త్వరితంగా।

to Split v.n. బద్దలవుట। పగలుట। చిట్లుట। చీరుట। చీలుట। పగిలిపోరుట। పేట్లుట। పేలిపోవుట। వదలించుట। the rock he split on అతని పాడికి అర్థం పట్టినరాయి। అతని కర్మభంగం। అతడు పొందిన మోసం। this is merely splitting hairs

Split part చీలిపోయిన। ముందేలుపాసిపోయిన। ప్రవ్వలయిన। split grain పైలుపైలు। or kernels పప్పు. split almonds బాదామిపప్పు split pulse పప్పు=కాయధాన్యముల బద్దలు D

a Split పగులు। భంగం। Splutter అల్లకులాట। తుంపరలు। ప్రక్షిరించుట

to Spoil చెరుపుట। చెడగొట్టుట। దోచుట। పాడుచేయుట। సూరగొట్టుకొనుట। హరణముతో పుచ్చుకొనుట। half spoiled ముక్కిపోయిన। he spoiled my market వెలపట్టుతుంటా చేసినాడు।

to Spoil చెడిపోవుట।

Spoil దోపిడి। కొల్లపెట్టిన సొమ్ము। చూరసొమ్ము।

Spleen — Drayton says She nearly crack'd her spleen (i.e. కడుపు) with laughter. And Anstey uses the verb To Spleen i.e. విరసంగా అంటాడు — See Splenetick. A Scotch ballad says, Does the Death of a lintwhite give Annie the spleen అనగా ఆ బెంగా పడునా। అసహ్యమా। చీదర After all it is HEAT కోపమా So in Shakesp Passionate Pilgr stanza VI A brook wherein he us'd to cool his spleen. See more under Spring

He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur*, French; *ſplendor*, Lat.]

1. Luſtre; power of ſhining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion; for a looking-glaſs, with the ſteel behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much; the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour*, or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK. *adj.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh.

Horace purged himſelf from thoſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatires. *Dryden.*

This daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth *ſplenetick*. *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am ſick;
Why not when I am *ſplenetick?* *Pope.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſplenique*, French; *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* branch, a potent heat cauſeth the orgaſmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPLE'NISH. adj. [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

Yourſelves you muſt engage
Somewhat to cool your *ſpleniſh* rage,
Your grievous thirſt; and to aſſwage
That firſt, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *ſplenitive* and raſh,
Yet I have in me ſomething dangerous. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SPLENT. *n. ſ.* [or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhankbone of a horſe, and, when it grows big, ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a ſingle *ſplent*; but when there is another oppoſite to it, on the outſide of the ſhank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *ſplent.* *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

The ancients, after the ſeventh day, uſed *ſplints*, which not only kept the members ſteady, but ſtraight; and of theſe ſome are made of tin, others of ſcabbard and wood, ſowed up in linen cloths. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To SPLINT. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SPLI'NTER. }

1. To ſecure by ſplints.

This broken joint intreat her to *ſplinter*, and this crack of your love ſhall grow ſtronger than it was before. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, one of the *ſplinters* of Montgomery's ſtaff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them fly;
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by aromatick *ſplinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, uſed by the meaner ſort, made of the ſmall ſtringy parts of roots, ſpread out in a round flat form, and ſo bound together with a *ſplinter* hoop, and ſtrengthened with ſmall bars on both ſides. *Grew's Muſeum.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be ſhivered.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do 't, and thou haſt the one half of my heart;
Do 't not, thou *ſplit'ſt* thine own. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

That ſelf hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Wert thou ſerv'd up two in one diſh, the rather
To *ſplit* thy ſire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

Cold winter *ſplit* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A ſkull ſo hard, that it is almoſt as eaſy to *ſplit* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in ſome earthquakes ſo vehement, that it *ſplits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chaſms in it ſome miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphyſicks the ſkill of *ſplitting* an hair, of diſtinguiſhing without a difference. *Watts on the Mind.*

One and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed, ſhattered, dilated, and *ſplit*, and ſpread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He inſtances Luther's ſenſuality and diſobedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more ſolemn ſhew, he *ſplit* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it pleaſe the gods to *ſplit*
Thy beauty, ſize, and years, and wit,
No age could furniſh out a pair
Of nymphs ſo graceful, wiſe, and fair;
With half the luſtre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and ſize. *Swift.*

3. To daſh and break on a rock.

God's deſertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an inſtant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *ſplit.* *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe who live by ſhores with joy behold
Some wealthy veſſel *ſplit* or ſtranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for ſhipwreck'd gold,
And ſeek the tempeſts which the others fly. *Dryd.*

4. To divide; to break into diſcord.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *ſplits* their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*

1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption.

A huge veſſel of exceeding hard marble *ſplit* aſunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is 't to me,
Who never ſail on her unfaithful ſea,

If ſtorms ariſe and clouds grow black,
If the maſt *ſplit*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this ſtore tranſmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *ſplits.* *Blackm.*

2. To burſt with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *ſplit*,
And ſhook his head at M——y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken againſt rocks.

After our ſhip did *ſplit*,
When you, and the poor number ſav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe are the rocks on which the ſanguine tribe of lovers daily *ſplit*, and on which the politician, the alchymiſt, and projector are caſt away. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſeamen ſpied a rock, and the wind was ſo ſtrong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *ſplit.* *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit.*] One who ſplits.

How ſhould we rejoice, if, like Judas the firſt,
Thoſe *ſplitters* of parſons in ſunder ſhould burſt! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin; *ſpolier*, French.]

1. To ſeize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *ſpoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourſelves that ye have in heaven an enduring ſubſtance. *Hebrews.*

This mount,
With all his verdure *ſpoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milt.*

2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken.

Yielding themſelves upon the Turks faith, for the ſafeguard of their liberty and goods, they were moſt injuriouſly *ſpoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Thou ſhalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harveſt, though thou *ſpoil'ſt* the field. *Prior.*

My ſons their old unhappy ſire deſpiſe,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. [This is properly *ſpill*; ſpillan, Saxon.]

Beware leſt any man *ſpoil* you, through philoſophy and vain deceit. *Col.* ii. 8.

Spiritual pride *ſpoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *ſpoiled* by this education, but we ſpoil that part of the world which would otherwiſe furniſh moſt inſtances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practiſe robbery or plunder.

England was infeſted with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, uſed to break forth to rob and *ſpoil.* *Spenſer.*

They which hate us *ſpoil* for themſelves. *Pſalm* xliv. 14.

2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted.

He that gathered an hundred buſhels of acorns or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he uſed them before they *ſpoiled*, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many *ſpoils*,
Uſing no other weapon but his name. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

2. That which is gained by ſtrength or effort.

But grant our hero's hope long toil
And comprehenſive genius crown,
Each ſcience and each art his *ſpoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy *spoils*. *Milton.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shakesp.*

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakespeare.*

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *spoil.*]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she 's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full.*] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established. *F. Qu.*

SPOKE. *n. s.* [ꞅpaca, Saxon; *speiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak.*

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Spratt.*

SPO'KEN. Participle passive of *speak.*

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? *2 Kings, iv. 13.*

The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder on Speech.*

SPO'KESMAN. *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man.*] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from Madam Silvia. *Shakesp.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Exod. iv. 16.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPO'NDEE. *n. s.* [*spondée*, French; *spondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE. *n. s.* [σπόνδυλος; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, Latin.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See SPUNGE.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away. *L'Estrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *spunges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *spunge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spungers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *spongy.*] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongieux*, French; from *sponge.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *sponge.*]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The body of the tree, being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*

Return, unhappy swain!
The *spungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt? *Shakespeare.*

SPONK. *n. s.* [a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will ye buy?] Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety. *Broome.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous.*] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, Fr. from *sponte*, Latin.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable, without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SPOOL. *n. s.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dut.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* [probably from *spume*, or

Spoiled [illegible]

Spoiling n.s. [illegible]

Spoilt [illegible]

Spoke n.s. [illegible] they put a spoke in this wheel [illegible] పానిపనికి అడ్డుపెట్టెరి

Spoke-[illegible] [illegible]

Spoken [illegible] fair spoken [illegible] *of [illegible]

Spokesman [illegible]

Spoliate [illegible]

Spoliation [illegible]

Spondee [illegible]

Sponge n.s. [illegible] Carey leaves [illegible] this word untranslated in his Sanscrit Testament. [illegible] P .... see Z.

To Sponge out [illegible]

To Sponge (or live by mean arts) [illegible] A Sponging house. Johnson — see spunging

Sponger [illegible]

Spongy [illegible] .... Spontaneous lassitude denotes disease (Hippocrat) [illegible]

Sponsor [illegible] (Jones in Menu VII. 17) [illegible]

Spontaneity

Spontaneous + [illegible] as an uncultivated herb [illegible] [illegible] Spontaneous salt [illegible] a + forest [illegible] q.v.

Spontaneously [illegible] he came [illegible]

Spool [illegible] pari-te. [illegible]

Z Sponge: — Reeves says [illegible]. Morris says the same. Gilch. says [illegible] and (the Greek word) isfanj. --- To blot out, or apply a spunge, [illegible] Or live on [illegible] = sycophant — Sponge is also a sort of sweet cake

తేనీళ్ళగరిటె। — చిన్నగరిటె

Spoon n. s. గరిటె। గంటె। spoonful గిద్దె। గిద్దెంత। a tea s. మిళ్ళి అంత గరిటె, a teaspoonful మిళ్లెడు। మిళ్లి అంత। (say, a pinch) — a desert s. మిళ్ళియంతను

నడితరా గరిటె। అరగరిటె। అరగిద్దెడు

రెట్టింపు। a desert spoonful రెండుమిళ్లెలు అంత। a table s. పెద్దగరిటె। నిండు ఉండిమిళ్ళెడకు మూడునాలుగింతలవును a table spoonful చెంచెడంత। గిద్దెడు యీ మూడు తరవాయి గల గరిటెలు ప్రతియింట్లో వుంటవి గనుక వీటికొలత మాణుసులకు అంగా తెలియుబడూ వున్నది। A Tea spoonful is about 60 drops, a dessert sp: full about 120 drops & Table sp: = ½ fluid oz = 2 dessert sp

Spoonbill పక్షిపేరు। తెడ్డుముక్కుకొంగ Jerdon No 312

Spoonful - see spoon -

Spoonmeat పప్పుమెతుకు। Sporadic i.e scattered, rare, occasional, here & there sporadic measles i.e spotty

Sport n. s. ఆటపాటలు। సరసం। వినోదం। కేళి। విలాసం। in s. పూరకేనన్న।

to Sport: v: n: ఆడుట। పరిహాసంచేయుట। or hunt or shoot. వేటాడుట।

this was his sporting name. or, alias వేడుకపేరు, ముద్దుపేరు

Sportful సరసమైన।

Sportfully వినోదంగా।

Sportfulness సరసభావం।

Sportive సరసమైన। శృంగారమైన। a * girl విలాసవతి।

Sportively సరసంగా। వినోదంగా।

~~Sportiveness~~ వినోదం। విలాసం। శృంగారభావం।

Sportsman వేటగాడు। బోయవాడు। శికారి।

Spot: n: s: మచ్చ। దాగు। మచ్చ। blemish defect కళంకం। నేరము।

or dirt మరక or mark బొట్టు। or place చోటు। స్థలం। బొట్టు। worn by Hindus in the forehead to denote caste బొట్టు। or as an ornament తిలకం। బొట్టుమచ్చ। తిలకాలకం। on the * తక్షణం। or * of land కొంచభూమి। చేనుచెక్క। పంపు। నేత్రం। ప్రతి। an empty * బయలు। the fatal * చావవలసిన స్థలం। చచ్చిన స్థలం। బొందితప్పు।

or *foam*, as a ſhip driven with violence ſpumes, or raiſes a foam.] To go on ſwiftly. A ſea term.

When virtue *ſpooms* before a proſperous gale,
My heaving wiſhes help to fill the ſail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dutch; *ſpone*, Daniſh; *ſpoonn*, Iſlandick.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

Wouldſt thou drown thyſelf,
Put but a little water in a *ſpoon*,
And it ſhall be as all the ocean,
Enough to ſtifle ſuch a villain up. *Shak. K. John.*

This is a devil, and no monſter: I will leave him; I have no long *ſpoon*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *ſpoon*,
Count the ſlow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill*; *platea*, Lat.] A bird.

The ſhoveller, or *ſpoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel, but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Ducks and geeſe have ſuch long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *ſpoonbill*. *Derh. Phyſico-Theol.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce.

Preſcribe him, before he do uſe the receipt, that he take ſuch a pill, or a *ſpoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and meaſure of the materials of which the whole body is compoſed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only by grains and *ſpoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

We preſcribed a ſlender diet, allowing only *ſpoonmeats*. *Wiſeman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to ſleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *ſpoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be ſullen, and refuſe the lullaby. *Dryden's Perſius.*

Diet moſt upon *ſpoonmeats*, as veal or cock broths. *Harvey.*

SPO'ONWORT. *n. ſ.* Scurvygraſs.

Spoonwort was there, ſcorbutics to ſupply;
And centaury, to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

To SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip, being under ſail in a ſtorm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *ſporadique*, French.]

A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arbuth.*

SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *ſports* were ſuch as carried riches of knowledge upon the ſtream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *ſport*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, call for Samſon, that he may make us *ſport*; and they called for him, and he made them *ſport*. *Judg.* xvi. 25.

As a mad-man who caſteth fire-brands, arrows, and death, ſo is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and ſaith, am not I in *ſport*? *Prov.* xxvi. 19.

The diſcourſe of fools is irkſome, and their *ſport* is in the wantonneſs of ſin. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 13.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make *ſport* at me, then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

They had his meſſengers in deriſion, and made a *ſport* of his prophets. 1 *Eſdr.* i. 51.

To make *ſport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotſon.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *ſport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *ſport* of every wind,
Leſt they diſperſe in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more juſt,
Stoop'd down ſerene, and wrote them on the duſt,
Trod under foot, the *ſport* of ev'ry wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There ſecret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'ſcape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.*

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who ſhould introduce ſuch a *ſport* of words upon our ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing

Now for our mountain *ſport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported themſelves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *ſport herſelf*
With that ſhe's big with. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Againſt whom do ye *ſport yourſelves*? againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſaiah*, lvii. 4.

What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to *ſport himſelf* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport themſelves* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play.

Now *ſporting* on the lyre thy love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryd.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, *ſporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Lariſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own life. *Tillotſon.*

SPO'RTFUL. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full*.]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jeſt.

How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shak.*

Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt.

His highneſs, even in ſuch a ſlight and *ſportful* damage, had a noble ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led. *Dryd.*

They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful*.] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
Tell me, and daily not, where is the money? *Shakeſpeare*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We muſt not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay penſive and grave, nor the melancholy *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive*.] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs.

Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton's Angler.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man*.] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good *ſportſman*. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, Fr. *ſportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.

The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſpill or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration.

This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
Bereft of ſight, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe ſure was form'd without a *ſpot*;
'Tis true, but ſomething in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman, a diſgrace to her ſex.

Let him take thee,
And hoiſt thee up to th' ſhouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
Of all thy ſex. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. A ſmall extent of place.

That *ſpot* to which I point is Paradiſe,
Adam's abode; thoſe lofty ſhades, his bow'r. *Milt.*

He who, with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles, that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours. *Addiſon.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;
Not, like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewel,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
So she my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. *Upon the* Spot. Immediately; without changing place. [*sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the spot*; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined *upon the spot*, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

To Spot. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. *Tate's Juv.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig: but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Spo'tless. *adj.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare' Winter's Tale.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

Spo'tter. *n. s.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

Spo'tty. *adj.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
In Valombrosa to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*

Spou'sal. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakespeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other, in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Spou'sal. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shak.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Ætherial musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Lat. *espouse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Beside, so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

At once, Farewel, O faithful *spouse!* they said;
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

Spou'sed. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she *spous'd* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

Spou'seless. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

Spout. *n. s.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben Jonson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addison on Italy.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates, when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To Spout. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakespeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n men's cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threat'ning tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To Spout. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson's Autumn.*

Sprag. *adj.* Vigorous; spritely. A provincial word.

A good *sprag* memory. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To Sprain. *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain*. *Gay.*

Sprain. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

Spraints. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

Sprang. The preterite of *spring*.

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused. *Tillotson.*

Sprat. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.] A small sea fish.

So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts. *Carew.*

To Sprawl. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He

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~~To Spot~~ బొట్లుపెట్టుట। మచ్చవేయుట। వెల్లల్యంగాచేయుట। Spotted

~~Spotted~~ చిత్రమైన। మచ్చలుగల। మచ్చలుగల। he is * with crime వాడువిదిలు
వెజ్జివిషం।

Spotless విమల। అకలంక। నిర్దోషమైన। పరిశుద్ధ।

Spotlessness ధావళ్యం। విమలత్వం।

Spotty మచ్చలుగల

Spousal adj. వివాహమునుగురించిన।

Spousals n.s. వివాహం। పెండ్లిప్రయోజనం।

Spouse n.s. భార్య। స్త్రీ। భర్త। పెనిమిటి। a married pair దంపతులు। choice of
a * or marriage by choice స్వయంవరం

~~Spoused~~ వివాహమయిన

~~Spouseless~~ భార్యావియోగుడైన। భర్తవియోంగురాలయిన

Spout n.s. a pipe మండం। of water చిమ్మననీళ్లు। జలసూత్రం। జలయంత్రం। జ
లధార or cataract ఆకాశగంగ

To Spout v.a. చిమ్మనవేయుట। దడదడమనిపోయుట।

To Spout v.n. చిమ్ముట। చిమ్ముబడుట or talk ప్రసంగించుట। చదువుట। పద్యము
లనుబడువుట। బాలవించుట

To Sprain v.a. బెణికించుట। sprained బెణికిన। బెళికిన। ఇలుగుపట్టిన। I have
sprained my ancle కాలుబెణికింది। బెళికింది

Sprain n.s. బెణుకు

Sprang యిది To Spring v.n. అనేక్రియకుపుండేభూతకాలం।

Sprats నెత్తళ్లు। చందమామపక్షియు। మప్పలు। మసిచేపలు। మెత్తడచేపలు

To Sprawl v.n. విగడతన్నుకొనుట। పంగాపండుకొనుట। కాళ్లుచేతులుపారజా
పునునిపండుకొనుట।

Sprawling పంగసాచిన।

Spray n. s. twig చివ్వ, పల్లవం, తీగ, foam నురుగు, చిలుకు, తుంపురులు।

To Spread v. a. వేయుట as a cloth or hands చాచుట, సాగపెట్టుట, పరచుట, అలముట, యేర్పర్చుట, పెంచుట, వ్యాపింపచేయుట, నెగడపరుచుట, as earth, books or stones నెరపుట, పరపుట। they spread the cloth out to dry యెండవేసిరి, as plaister చరుముట। or publish ప్రచురంచేయుట, చాటించుట, వాడుకొనుట, బయలుదేర్చుట, వ్యాపింపచేయుట।

To Spread v. n. సాగుట, పారుట, సాగపారుట, వ్యాపించుట, పెరుగుట, ప్రసరించుట, వ్యాపించుట, విస్తరించుట, నెగడుట, వెళ్లుట, అలముట, కమ్ముట, కప్పుట, యేర్పడుట, చెందుట। 1.

Spread part. పారిన, సాగపారిన, వ్యాపించిన, బయలుపడ్డ, తెరచిన, or blown వికసించిన, Lord Bacon in his Essays, On Seditions §10 says Money is like muck no good unless it be ⊔

Spread n. s. వికాసం, ప్రచురం, వ్యాపకం, పరవు, విస్తారం, అభివృద్ధి। literally విస్తారము

Spreading p[art] విశాలమయిన, వ్యాపించిన, సాగిన।

~~Spree (jeu d' esprit)~~ అల్లరిపని, వేడుక, పోకిళ్లు

Sprig n. s. పుడక, పుల్ల, తీగ, రెబ్బ, పబ్బ, లత।

~~Spriggy తీగలు పారిన, సన్నమైన~~

Spright n. s. దయ్యం, ప్రేత, పిశాచము

~~Sprightful~~ సరసులయిన, ఉల్లాసమయిన

~~Sprightfully~~ సరసంగా, ఉల్లాసముగా

Sprightliness ఉల్లాసము సరసభావం, గడుసుతనం, the * of a squirrel

Sprightly సరసులయిన, గడుసు, ఉల్లాస। She was as * as a squirrel

To Spring v. n. or bud మొలుచుట, చిగురుచుట, దాచుట। begin or arise పుట్టుట, కలుగుట, అవుట, ఉద్భవించుట, ఉదయించుట, స్ఫురించుట, మొదలుట, ఆరంభమవుట or start మిగసిపడుట, వురికిపడుట, మిట్టిపడుట, మిడిసిపడుట as water వూరుట, springing water or spring water వూటనీళ్లు। In the next 5 years several houses sprung up

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There ſprawl'd a while, and ſcarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with ſlime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [of the ſame race with *ſprit* and *ſprout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At ſight whereof each bird that ſits on *ſpray*,
And every beaſt that to his den was fled,
Come forth afreſh out of their late diſmay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *ſprays*,
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wind that whiſtles through the *ſprays*
Maintains the conſort of the ſong;
And hidden birds, with native lays,
The golden ſleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry*.

Winds raiſe ſome of the ſalt with the *ſpray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ſpꞃædan, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before.

He bought a field where he had *ſpread* his tent. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Rizpah *ſpread* ſackcloth for her upon the rock. 2 *Sam.* xxi.

Faire attendants then
The ſheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made ſoft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *ſpread*, and more haſty than they uſe to be. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Silver *ſpread* into plates is brought from Tarſhiſh. *Jer.* x.

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *ſpread*,
And ſcatter roſes on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extenſion.

Her cheeks their freſhneſs loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs *ſpreads* her face. *Granv.*

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldſmith *ſpreadeth* it over with gold. *Iſaiah*, xl. 19.

4. To ſtretch; to extend.

Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

He aroſe from kneeling, with his hands *ſpread* up to heaven, and he bleſſed the congregation. 1 *Kings*, viii. 54.

The ſtately trees faſt *ſpread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay *ſpread*,
In age his equal, on a ſplendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate.

They, when departed, *ſpread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matthew*, ix. 31.

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuſe.

Their courſe thro' thickeſt conſtellations held,
They *ſpread* their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf.

Can any underſtand the *ſpreadings* of the clouds, or the noiſe of his tabernacle? *Job*, xxxvi. 29.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion only of their *ſpreading* and ambitious deſigns. *Bacon.*

Plants, if they *ſpread* much, are ſeldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chaſe the fair,
And lov'd the *ſpreading* oak, was there. *Add. Cato.*

The valley opened at the farther end, *ſpreading* forth into an immenſe ocean. *Addiſon.*

SPREAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs.

I have got a fine *ſpread* of improveable lands; and am already ploughing up ſome, fencing others. *Addiſon.*

2. Expanſion of parts.

No flower hath that *ſpread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpread*.]

1. One that ſpreads.

By conforming ourſelves, we ſhould be *ſpreaders* of a worſe infection than any we are likely to draw from papiſts, by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator.

If it be a miſtake, I deſire I may not be accuſed for a *ſpreader* of falſe news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *ſprene*, to ſprinkle; ſpꞃenᵹan, ſpꞃenan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obſolete.

O lips, that kiſs'd that hand with my tears *ſprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welſh; ſo *Davies*: but it is probably of the ſame race with *ſpring*.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray.

The ſubſtance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are deſirous to have ſome *ſprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *ſprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal*. *n. ſ.*

In perpendicular fiſſures, chryſtal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and near the other leſſening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *ſprig* or rock *chryſtal*. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſprig*.] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contraction of *ſpirit*; *ſpiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *ſprete* or *ſpryte*; and *ſpirit*, as now written, was long conſidered in verſe as a monoſyllable: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſprite*, and its derivatives *ſpritely*, *ſpriteful*; but cuſtom has determined otherwiſe.]

1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent.

She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the meſſage of her *ſpright*. *Spenſer.*

Forth he called out of deep darkneſs dread
Legions of *ſprights*, the which, like little flies
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their ſervice he applies. *Fa. Queen.*

While with heav'nly charity ſhe ſpoke,
A ſtreaming blaze the ſilent ſhadows broke;
The birds obſcene to foreſts wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *ſpright*. *Dry.*

Of theſe am I who thy protection claim;
A watchful *ſprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

2. Walking ſpirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *ſprights* have no more to do with darkneſs than light; yet let but a fooliſh maid inculcate theſe often on the mind of a child, poſſibly he ſhall never be able to ſeparate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage.

O chaſtity! the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'ſt us moſt immortal ſhape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, eſtabliſh thou my *ſprights*;
To only thee my conſtant courſe I bear,
Till ſpotleſs ſoul unto thy boſom fly;
Such life to lead, ſuch death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in uſe.

We had in uſe for ſea fight ſhort arrows called *ſprights*, without any other heads ſave wood ſharpened; which were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would pierce through the ſides of ſhips where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe.

I am *ſprighted* with a fool. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*ſpright* and *full*.] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous.

The ſpirit of the time ſhall teach me ſpeed.
—Spoke like a *ſprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*
Steeds *ſprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating
At ſight of thee, and bound with *ſprightful* joys. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſprightful*.] Briſkly; vigorouſly.

Norfolk, *ſprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the ſummons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTLESS *adj.* [from *ſpright*.] Dull; enervated; ſluggiſh.

Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *ſprightleſs* cold? *Cowley.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprightly*.] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The ſoul is clogged when ſhe acts in conjunction with a companion ſo heavy; but, in dreams, obſerve with what a *ſprightlineſs* and alacrity does ſhe exert herſelf. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſpright*. Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *ſprightly* wit and love inſpires. *Dryden.*

When now the *ſprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the ſignal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *ſprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they ſung, and gladſome day. *Prior.*

The *ſprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterite *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong*; part. *ſprung*. [ſpꞃınᵹan, Sax. *ſpringen*, Dutch.]

1. To ariſe out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power.

All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To his muſick plants and flowers
Ever *ſprung*, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Sh. Hen.* VIII.

To ſatisfy the deſolate ground, and cauſe the bud of the tender herb to *ſpring* forth. *Job*, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *ſprang* up and increaſed. *Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields
The thiſtle *ſprings*, to which the lily yields? *Pope*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples ſhould be made with ſuch perforations as to admit paſſage to the milk when drawn, otherwiſe to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *ſprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from ſeed.

Ye ſhall eat this year ſuch things as grow of themſelves; and in the ſecond year that which *ſpringeth* of the ſame. 2 *Kings.*

Much more good of ſin ſhall *ſpring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth.

Hadſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no ground unto the houſe of York,
They never then had *ſprung* like ſummer flies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wiſh *ſprings* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matthew*, iv. 16.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crash.*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes,
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*

6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn!
Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Our Lord *sprang* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.
All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *B. Jons.*
Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods each then allied his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.
They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shakespeare.*
He called for a light, and *sprang* in, and fell before Paul. *Acts.*
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*
Afraid to sleep,
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*
Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*
See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And, *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackm.*
The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains
Nor has a master to restrain his course,
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be
Than be a slave. *Philips's Briton.*

11. To fly with elastick power; to start.
A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs*. *Mort. Husband.*

12. To rise from a covert.
My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water. *Gen.* xxvi. 19.
Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.
'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.
Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*
The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd;
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose;
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*
That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you 'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*
A large cock pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addison's Spectator.*
Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.
The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*
Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*
He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship.
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*
No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryd.*
Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge: applied to a mine.
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*
I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.
The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project; and it was advertised that the Crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the Pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.
Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is *to grow out of the ground:* so plants *spring*, thence *spring* for the season; so water *springs*, thence *spring* for a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an elastick body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. *Carew.*
Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. An elastick body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state.
This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*
The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*
He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.
Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*
The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*
In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryd.*
Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*
Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move. *Pope*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.
The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neigh'bring maple wing'd his flight. *Dry.*

With

To Spring v.a. లేచునట్లు (ఎగియజేయు | the watchman sprung his rattle [illegible] నాడు, పారించినాడు we sprung our mainmast [illegible]

Spring n.s. వసంతకాలం (పుష్పసమయం | as in a watch [illegible] | as of a carriage బండివిల్లు | an active power మూలం, కారణం or beginning ప్రారంభం, మొదలు | a leap దూకు | a fountain ఊట, బుగ్గ, జలధార | land full of springs [illegible] | or spring water ఊటనీళ్లు | liveliness [illegible] తేజం, తీవ్ర | a spring gun [illegible]

[illegible] a knife [illegible]

= Notes on Spleen, continued. "When she wrote this she probably had the spleen [illegible] After all [illegible] is the [illegible] Anstey uses it as a plain word See Smollett 2.63

verb – To repeat such a dreadful memento as this is,
To spleen the young fellows & frighten the misses But
Anstey is unclassical & uses other words licentiously
..... One day in a fit of ~ he took up his spear & departed from home – [illegible] – See Temples Works, 1770 vol 1. 169 – She was ready to burst with the ~ [illegible] ... At the close of the life of Colonel Hutchenson the doctor says If this be not death it is some strange working of the spleen ..... He indulged his humour or his ~ in deriving the name of Manes, the γνωστικος from μανεις a madman – So newman – Observe Johnsons quotn in Spleenless and see from Newman – J. 27 May 48. In 1 Sept 1848 the Eng Mail says "The King of Wurtemburg labours under a disgust against the present state of public affairs. A regular spleen torments him. He has closed his theatre and sold his stud. He is dismayed at the sudden change. See under Shamefaced

Springe n. s. పక్షులను పట్టేటందుకు వుండే వురి। వుచ్చు।

~~Springhalt~~ పిక్కుకుంటు

Springiness లఘిమ। లివ। చంగు

Springtide కొత్తనీరు

~~Springy~~ చవికెము। బెసగలు। బిర్రుగల। Springy

To Sprinkle v. a. + చిలకరించుట ~~చల్లుట। నవ్వుచుచల్లినట్టు చిలకరించుట। చిలుకుట। తడిపి చిలుకుట। చిలకుట~~
~~ఆ చెదరవేయుట~~

Sprinkle n. s. చుక్క। చుక్కంత। తుంపురులు। తుప్పర। రవ్వంత

Sprinkled చల్లిన। యిక్కడవకటి అక్కడవకటి। చెదరిన। the heavens * with stars పలుపలగా వుండే నక్షత్రాలు

Sprinkling n. s. కొలకొన్ని। జల్లు। చల్లుట।   Sprit of the driver - తెరచు TVS

Sprite n. s. దయ్యం। భూతం। పిశాచి। బూచి

Spritely సరసమైన

To Sprout v. n. మొలుచుట। మొలకెత్తడం। వెడపడుట। చిగురించుట। అంకురించుట। the seed has sprouted విత్తుకు పెన్నవెళ్లింది। sprouting corn పులకపైరు। sprouting breasts మొలకచన్నులు।

Sprout n. s. చిగురు। మొలక। వెన్ను। నాము। నారు। అంకురం। యిగురు। గంట। a * of grain పాలకర్ర। of the palm tree తేగ। a tender * చందమామ

Splendid - In Calcutta Review vol X. p 189 Sanscrit literature as a whole may justly be called a splendid monument of human folly, rather than of human wisdom; yet the study of it must always be considered important by all who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the languages, the opinions, the habits, the character and the religion of the hundred millions who inhabit India

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground!
Addison's Cato.

6. A leak; a start of a plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em.
Ben Jonson's Cataline.

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *springs*; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below;
These things she views without the body's eyes.
Davies.

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.
Dryden.

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great spring which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Dav.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know;
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. 1 *Sam.* ix. 26.

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three *springs*. *Blackmore.*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. } SPRI'NGAL. } *n. s.* A youth. Obsolete.

Before the bull she pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their sire's new love both triumphing. *Spens.*

SPRINGE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shak.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend:
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ.
Dryden.

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

SPRI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastick noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast where every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE. *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *springe*.]

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein.
Blackmore's Creation.

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [from *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dut.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex.* ix. 8.

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them.
Num. viii. 7.

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milt.*

The prince with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.
Lev. xiv.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

SPRI'NKLER. *n. s.* [from *sprinkle*.] One that sprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꞅꝑꞃẏꞇꞇan, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt*.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [ꞅꝑꞃẏꞇꞇan, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. s.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE. *n. s.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,
And hearst it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SPRI'TELY. *adv.* [from *sprite*.] Gaily.

You have not seene young heiffers, highly kept,
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritely* given,
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed.
Hooker.

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꞅꝑꞃẏꞇꞇan, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*, and by a very frequent transposition *spirt* or *spurt*, are all the same word.

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves.
Bacon's Natural History.

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted*. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green.
Dryden.

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For physick some, and some design'd for food.
Blackmore.

Envied Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with *moisture.* *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth sprouts for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn,
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout.* *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPROUTS. *n. s.* pl. [from *sprout.*] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout.* *Casaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce.* In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce.*] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning; it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCE. *n. s.* A species of fir.

SPRUCEBE'ER. *n. s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *n. s.* [corrupted for *Prussian leather.*] *Ainsworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce.* *Dryden's Fables.*

SPRU'CELY. *adv.* [from *spruce.*] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS. *n. s.* [from *spruce.*] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring.*

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks *sprung* leaks and planks restore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. s.* Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend.

SPUD. *n. s.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt;
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn.* *n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers.*] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milt.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from
SPU'MY } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend unto the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryd.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aërial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin.*

The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful pride,
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addis.*

SPUNGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A sponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge* and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*spunge* and *house.*] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse.* *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *spunge*,]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shak.*

SPUNK. *n. s.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPUR. *n. s.* [ꞅpuꞃa, Saxon; *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, Fr.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur.* *Shakespeare.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Was I for this intitled Sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has used it with *of*; but, if he speaks properly, he means to make the following word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur?* *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur of* a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur to* human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakespeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they

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~~Sprouts~~ నారలు|మొలకలు

Spruce adj. ముద్దుగావుండే|సొగసయిన|కులుకు

Spruce n.s. [illegible]వృక్షం| [illegible]

Spruce-beer [illegible]

Sprucely ముద్దుగా|సొగసుగా

Spruceness [illegible]

Sprung యిది To Spring అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం| Spry. Spry Z.

To Sprunt [illegible] (Webster explains this aright: see Somervilles Hobbinal, book 3 "See this babe, dear image of thyself; see how it sprunts with joy at thy approach")

Spud [illegible] of wood ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Spume నురుగు| ~~[illegible]~~ ఫేనం|

Spun యిది To Spin అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం

Spunge n.s. [illegible] see Sponge [illegible]

Spunging-house అప్పుల [illegible] (x)

Spunk n.s. See Touchwood [illegible]

Spur n.s. ముల్లు| spurs ముండ్లు| [illegible] ముండ్లు| [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the * of * desire [illegible] * for a cock [illegible] the * of the moment [illegible] on the * of a mountain [illegible] necessity is the * to invention [illegible] Sara 5. 22. [illegible]

To Spur v a [illegible]

I find this word in a modern novel

Y.. Spurgalled [illegible] irritated.. incited...

Z. Spry .. See Clever... vide Maid's Husband 1. 269

Y Spur-fowl. [illegible] chimita is the painted sort, the common sort is [illegible]

(x) Spunk - In Mrs Clavers excellent "New Home" chap xxvi she says "he was furnished with that excellent qualification known & revered throughout New England under the expressive name of ⟨⟩".

see Ainslie 2.133

Spurge జెముడువంటిదివకచెట్టు, oleander leaved * ఆకుజెముడు

Spurious తానిమాయగావుండే, లేనిపోని, పిచ్చి, పెత్ర, కపటపు, నిరాధారమైన, దుర్బలమైన, a * child పంజిలేనిదయిపుట్టిన, a * coin మారుముద్రరూకే, apocryphal as a stanza, ప్రక్షిప్త q.v. Inferior in species ...

To Spurn v.a. తొక్కు, తోశివేయు, తిరస్కరించు, గర్వించితొక్కిపారవేయు, the bull spurned the sand కాలురాచింది, తోరాడించి, కాళ్ళుతవ్వెను, I spurn the thought అట్టియోచననేరాలా

~~Spurn v.n.~~ తెగు, తననకులాడు, తిరస్కారంచేయు, యెగతాళిపెట్టు,

Spurn n.s. తిరస్కారం

Spurt see Spirt

To Sputter v.n. చొంగతుంపరలువేయు, అస్పష్టముగాలాడలాడమాట్లాడు,

~~To Sputter~~ v.a. చిమ్ము,

Sputter n.s. చొంగతుంపరలు

Spy n.s. వేగువాడు, చారుడు, భేది, దొంగలజాడవిచారించేవాడు,

they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time:
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shakespeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shak.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.

Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the spur.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new-pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. s.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch; from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broadleaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPURGE *Flax.* *n. s.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Laurel* or *Mezereon.* *n. s.* [*chamædaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive.* *n. s.* [*chamælea*, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE *Wort.* *n. s.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. *White.*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medalists. *Add. on Italy.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison's Cato.*

SPU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spurious.*] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

SPU'RLING. *n. s.* [*esperlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.

All-saints, do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꞅpoꞃnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Say my request 's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope.*

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*

Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn.* *Shak.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their masters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Instruct me why
Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. s.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who uses spurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who makes spurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. s.* [*spergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horse-way; a bridle road: distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey on Consump.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *sputt'ring* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in the eyes? *L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputt'ring* under specious names thy gall. *Dry.*

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTER. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: that the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which among the nations of *Caucasus* still signifies one, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees.*] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies.* *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Spies of the Volscians,
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. s.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,

This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*
As tyger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*
One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.
Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.
Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazar, and took the villages. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.
It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence.
Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? *King.*
2. Fat; thick and stout; aukwardly bulky.
The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Pope.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

SQUABPI'E. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.
Cornwal *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squash.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.
Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*
If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadrone*, Italian; from *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. A body of men drawn up square.
Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. *Milton.*
2. A part of an army; a troop.
Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowres the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*
Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron.*] Formed into squadrons.
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy.
A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spens.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dry.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*
I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud scream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.* *Pope.*
2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *squall.*] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUA'LOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.
Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor.* *Ben Jonson.*
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *squall.*] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales.
The sea was replenished with fish of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woodward.*
Those galls and balls are produced in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonick.]
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.
We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*
They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander.* *Swift.*
Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men;
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. *Pope.*
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us; uncertain whether we shall have power, or even inclination, to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.
He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad. *Shakespeare.*
The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From sev'ral quarters, and inclose the rear. *Dryd.*
He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers hearts; upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryd.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *squander.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.
Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles.
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *Kings.*
Water and air the varied form confound:
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle.
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S; one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakespeare.*
5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.
All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes like to lands
Are not inherited. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE. *n. s.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way, in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All autumn pil'd. *Milton.*
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The

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To Spy కనుక్కొనుట, వేగుచూచుట, or spy out ఆనిలుచూచుట, యేగుచూచుట.

Spy-glass అద్దపుగొట్టం, ప్రొమాను, దురిబీను.

Squab. n.s. దిండు, పరుపు

Squab adj. మొద్దులాగున వుండే, or smooth (this sense is not in Johnson) See Scott's Theatre vol 1. 310

To Squabble పోరాడుట, పేచులాడుట.

Squabble n.s. పోరు, పేచులాట, వెలవ, వల్లాలం.

Squad } see Adolphus Geo 3. (4.265)
Squadron } పటాలం, అశ్వికులదలం, చయం, పదివాదులు. To squail - You squail at us, i.e. fling stones, take a shy "The Doctor 5.270"

Squalid + రోతగావుండే, చిన్నకునిరూపంగల, ప్రేతరోగిరూపుగల, చిక్కుమాలిన, రోత
[illegible]

To Squall పోరుపెట్టుట, రాగముపెట్టుట, అరచుట, యిది చిన్నపిల్లలనుగల రానినహూ
I heard jackalls squalling

Squall నెత్తిమెమలివిస్తినం, గాలివేసరు, a + of dust పిశాచి.
the squalls of jackalls

Squally విసారమైన.

Squalor అసహ్యం, రోత, కశ్మలం

To Squander v.a. నాశ్వంపారవేయుట, తనరూకలుకొల్లపెట్టుట, దూబరదిండిగాచేయు
ట.

To Squander v.n. (or break up as a mob) చెదురుట, squandering glances
i.e. hits made at random

Squanderer దూబరదిండి.

Square adj. చదరపు, చచ్చువరకమైన, అనుకూలమైన, సరిగావుండే, మెప్పిన, చతుస్సమ
మైన, జోడు. the square root వర్గమూలం. See Z

Square n.s. నలుచదరం, చతుస్రాలు, చుట్టుకొల్లారు, ~~[illegible]~~ స్థలం, వయువాని, ప్రదేశం, సమం, క్రమం, or
open yard in a house ముంగిలి, అంగణం, or open plain in a town
తోట, మైదానం, ముంగిలి, చవుకు, సన్నివేశం, at drafts or chess యిల్లు, a carpenter's
rule మట్టపలక, మూలమట్టం, this will break no squares ఘూంవశాలంసంభ
వించదు, యిందువల్ల ఆయాసంయేమిన్నీవుండదు, భంగపరచదు, అసంబంధంకాదు.
the * formed by our waggons బండ్లనాలుగుతెట్టుగున్నంచిన ప్రదేశము

To Square v.a. సరిపుచ్చుట, యేర్పర్చుట, చచ్చువరంచేయుట, సరిపెట్టుట, in boxing దెబ్బలు..

To Square v.n. అనుకూలించుట, పడుట, సరిపడుట, మెప్పుట, [illegible] అమావిసరుట.
కాట్లాడవమునుపు కుర్చుత్తే వాండ్లు తీకొని ముష్టియుద్ధ

Z Ten square feet అనగా
Ten feet square అనగా

Squaretoes ముసిలయ్యనుసప్పేపేరు। శాంతి।

Squash n. s. పుచ్చకాయ। పుత్రేగావుండేది। పెంత్తువిది। తత్తాలనపడ్డఝప్పుద్వని।

To Squash v. a. చితకకొట్టుట। అవియగొట్టుట।

~~To Squash v. n.~~ అవిసిపోవుట। చితుకుట।

To Squat v. n. గొంతుకూర్చుండుట। దోగారించుట। సతికిలపడుట। ముండిగంపే

[illegible] the frog was squatting on it [illegible]

యుట। ముద్దకావడం। + in the Buddhist attitude పద్మాసనంచేయు

ట। మూత్రముకూర్చుకొనుట। in making water కాలుపుడుచుట।

Squat adj. దుంపపొట్టి। కుర్రుమురచైన। గిడ్డ। గుజ్జ।

To Squeak ముఖుకరతిగాశిచిచిలాడుట। కిరకిరలాడుట। గురగురలాడుట।

కేకవేడుట। కిమ్మనుట। చిముకుపొయుకేగాపలుకుట। he had a narrow

squeak for his life చచ్చిబ్రతికినవాడయ్యెను।

To Squeal కిల్లిల్లాడుట। పోరుబెట్టుట। కక్కయిల్లుట। బొబ్బయిల్లుట।

Squeal n. s. బొబ్బ।

Squeamish కొంచెంలో అసహ్యించే ~~[illegible]~~। వేవిళ్లుగలస్త్రీ రతిగా।

అరోచికంపట్టు। అసహ్యించిన। యెటూపాలుపోకుండావుండే।

Squeamishly ~~[illegible]~~ అరోచికంగా। అసహ్యంగా। యెటూపాలుపోకుండా

Squeamishness ~~[illegible]~~ అరుచి। మిడిసిపాటు। చీదర। అసహ్యం। యెటుపా

లుపోనిగుణము। తొందరగుణము। there ought to be no ⌴ about

producing the accounts

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of square. *Hooker.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser's Ireland.*

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not now in use.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakespeare.*

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. *Shakesp.*

7. A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise:
Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *square* may mean only *capacity*.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakespeare.*

9. Level; equality.

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. *L'Estrange.*

We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryd.*

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

12. SQUARES *go*. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shakespeare.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

How franticky I *square* my talk! *Shakespeare.*

Thou 'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *squar'st* thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare.*

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world; because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong intrepretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton.*

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South.*

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I set them by the rule; and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryd.*

His description *squares* exactly to lime. *Woodw.*

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed? *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shak.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUASH. *n. s.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peasecod, or a codling when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. [*melopepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose the mind,
Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,
Is *bona fide* all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. s.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryd.*

2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shak.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryd.*

Blunderbusses, planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle, and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours:
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

SQUEAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour 's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what 's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His muse is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY. *adv.* [from *squeamish.*] In a fastidious manner.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *squeamish.*] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiſan, Saxon; *ysgwasgu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryd.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouze them, out they fly
Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *n. s.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIB. *n. s.* [*schieben*, German, to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, it not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, Sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*, French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root, like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*

The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill* insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill* fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinantia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsey.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table, with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye.*]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy stuff thy skin. *Dryd.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough:
Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire*; *escuyer*, French. See ESQUIRE.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakespeare.*

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*,
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her——I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. s.* [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In th' end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, Dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

His weapons are, a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds. *Shakespeare.*

Porcius,

To Squeeze v. a. పిసుకుచు। చిదుముచు। అదుముచు। యిబ్బంది పెట్టుచు। నలుపుచు। శోషించుచు। పె
త్తుచు। or oppress అణచుచు। the limbs అప్పళించుచు। to s. in యిరికించుచు। లోని
పిసికేయుచు। to s. out పిండుచు। వంచుచు। to s. dry పిప్పిచేయుచు। or contract
the belly అప్పళించుచు।

To Squeeze v. n. పెత్తిగిల్లుచు। గుచ్చుచు। to s. in + యిరుక్కుంటూ లోపలికి దూరుచు అణుగుచు। అమరుచు। to s. out పిసుకుచు।

~~Squeeze n. s.~~ యిరుకు। సంబాధ। వకమాయము పిండిన దంత। సోమము।

Squeezed యిరిసిన। పిక్కిరిసిన। పదిసిన। పిప్పిన

~~Squeezing~~ పెక్కసం। యిరుకు   Squelch పిసికినది।

Squib పహాసు। పహాసు। తోటా। or story గేలిమాయు। ప...స్వరధ।

Squills అరి. వితెల్లగడ్డ మాఖ్యదివకదినసు। నక్కనరము ...యిది। మరిన్ని వ...
Shak says jangli piaz. Wild onions ... ed జివ

Squint adj. మెల్లనైన। మెల్ల। సందేహించిన చూపు। squint e... ంగ బాగా...

To Squint మెల్లచూపు చూచుచు। to * at వంకరకంటితో ...
కన్నెఱ్ఱ చేయుట

Squinting మెల్ల

To Squir చిమ్మవేయుచు

Squire దొర। దొరకొడుకు। బాబు। దొరే। ప్రభువు। a country squire దే...
or landlord భూమిదొర। a knights squire + సారథి। ... సేవకుడు।
యుడు। శిష్యుడు। రాముని వద్ద లక్ష్మణుడు। కృష్ణరాజు వద్ద భీమార్జునులు వున్నరీ
తిన్ని। a lady's squire or beau విటకాడు।

To Squire సహాయము చేయుచు। వెంబడించి సాగనంపుచు। తోడు అయి వెళ్లుచు।

Squirrel ఉడత। ~~[illegible]~~ చిత్రోరం

To Squirt చిమ్మనగొట్టంతో వేయుచు। చిమ్మివేయుచు

Squirt n. s. చిమ్మనగొట్టం। చిమ్మనగ్రోవి। ~~[illegible]~~ యంత్రధార। a small
quick stream రవ్వన్నెళ్లు।

St అనగా saint. Saint Paul శ్రీ పౌలుడు

To Stab v. a. బాకుతో పొడుచుచు। కత్తితో పొడుచుచు।

Porcius, think thou seest thy dying brother
[St]abb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
[St]orming at thee! *Addison's Cato.*

[2.] To wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: 'twill *stab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

STAB. *v. n.*

[1.] To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war,
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

[2.] To offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

[3.] To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shak.*

[S]TAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

[1.] A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare.*

Cleander,
[W]orthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
[To f]all beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

[2. A] dark injury; a sly mischief.

[3. A] stroke; a blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every [perti]nent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a [tem]ptation. *South.*

[STA']BBER. *n. s.* [from *stab.*] One who [st]abs; a privy murderer.

[ST]ABI'LIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, L]at.] Support; firmness; act of mak[in]g firm.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

[ST]ABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *sta[b]ilitas*, Latin.]

[1.] Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.

By the same degrees that either of these happen, [th]e *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
[T]hese ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
[S]uch strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground,
[B]reak not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

He began to try
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

[3]. Firmness of resolution.

[S]TA'BLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

[1]. Fixed; able to stand.

[2]. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.

If man would be invariable,
He must be like a rock, or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

[3]. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra*, xxv. 5.

Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* [*stabulo*, Lat.] To put into a stable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or
STA'BLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *stable.*]

1. Power to stand.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife;
I'll go in couples with her. *Shakespeare.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spen.*

Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thess.* ii. 17.

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who 're false to you. *Donne.*

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wot. Buckingh.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser.*

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *n. s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Exod.* xxx. 34.

STA'DLE. *n. s.* [ſtaðel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.

2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He cometh on, his weak steps governing
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Spenser.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tuss.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *staddled* without and within. *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. s.* plur. *staves.* [ſtæf, Saxon; *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*
To lean upon. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff* out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shak.*

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakespeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him. *Holyday.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their *staves*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risque than t'other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange.*

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glitt'ring *staff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign. *Milton.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dext'rously applied,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown's Travels.*

6. A

Stab n.s. పోటు। పొడుపు। a stab at character
Stabber పొడిచేవాడు। ... a stabber of character
Stability n.s. ధృఢత్వం। ఆస్పదం। నిబ్బరం। పట్టుమిట్టు
Stable adj. దృఢమైన। గట్టి। స్థిరమైన। నిబ్బరమైన। కదలని
Stable n.s. గుర్రపుశాల। ... for cattle కొట్టం ... like that of cleaning the Augean stables ...
To Stable v.n. దిగుట। నివసించుట। దిగుట।
~~To Stable v.a. కట్టుట~~
Stablish అనగా to Establish
Stack n.s. కుప్ప। గడ్డివామి। రాశి। ...
... of fuel ... of branches ... of houses ...
Stack v.a. వామివేయుట। ... their arms stacked, i.e. piled
Stacte n.s. ...
Stadtholder అనగా Dutch దేశమందు వుండే అధిపతి
Staff n.s. కర్ర। ... a slender * ...
churn ... flag * ... a plough * ...
a policeman's * ... bread is the * of life అనగా అన్నం ...
the * of the army ... a * appointment ...
... a staff officer ...
... staff అనేమాట దండం అనగా ...
... a * officer దండనాయకుడు See Z
Stag n.s. ...

he proposed a reform of the staff of the supreme court i.e. ahlikar ...

Z The General & his Staff సేనాపతిని ... the phrase in use = వేత్రధరులు Properly named from rods or staves, like javelin men, the sign of being attendants on a ruler — the best rendering ...

6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court, Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them. *Haywood on Edward* VI.

7. [*stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Crito once a panegyric show'd
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *staff.*] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and, though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. s.* A sort of ever green privet.

STAG. *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] the male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. s.* [*estage*, French.]

1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stage* wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

These two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stage* play. *Knolles's History.*

I maintain against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4 [*statio*, Latin.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me as my guide. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon's Essays.*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.

I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

STAGECO'ACH. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow.
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

STA'GEPLAYER. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

STA'GER. *n. s.* [from *stage.*]

1. A player.

You, safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jons.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estr.*

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dut.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbuthn.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this attempt. *Shakespeare.*

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Romans*, iv. 20.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will *stagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks desire to spread
Their light opinions like these Epicures;
For so their *stagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other men's assent their doubt assures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falsehood shall want its triumph: I begin
To *stagger*; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in 't. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Whosoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

When a prince fails in honour and justice, 'tis enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

The shells being lodged with the belemnites, selenites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *staggers*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water, that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The

Stage n.s. in a theatre రంగస్థలం। నాటకశాల। రచ్చ। రచ్చరేంపం। స్థలం। పట్టు। మైదానం। అవకాశం। జాగా। or scaffolding గడంచె। గడమంచె। అపర। in a journey అంచ। మంజిలి। జత। in postage టప్పాలు। of an operation, a disease or life అవస్థ। దశ। వైఖరి। or study ఆశ్రమం। పద్ధతి। క్రియ। at an early * బాల్యావస్థలో। ప్రాథమికములో। at every * ఆయా తరుణములలో the * or comic art భాగవతం। నటనం। నర్తనం। భోగంవాండ్లు or trade of a comedian భోగంవృత్తి। to go on the * భోగమాట ఆడుట। as minister he was on the ⌴ twenty years ఇరువైయేండ్లు దాకా మంత్రిగా ప్రవర్తించినాడు.

Stage coach మంజిలి మంజిలికి పొయ్యే బండి। టపాలి బండి।

Stage play నాటకం। తెరఆట।

Stage player ~~భోగం~~ ఆడేనటుడు। వేషధారి। వేషగాడు। భోగంమనిషి

Stager n.s. ఆటగాడు। or horse కూలికి వుండే గుర్రం। an old * ముదిరినవాడు।

Stage trick చమత్కారం। మాయ। Wilks 1. 377 foot

To Stagger v.n. సొక్కపడు। తూంగులువడు। వణకుడు। తూలాడు। తొంగుటాడు।

Staggered సొక్కిన। తొట్రుపాటుపడ్డ। జారిన। he was * by this assertion ఈ మాటచేత చాలా ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డాడు। వానికి మెరపిసికింది। సందేహించినాడు।

Staggeringly తడబడగా। తెంకపిసికేటట్టుగా

Staggers n.s. కాళిచెమ్మలు। కాళిసోమాలు। దొమ్మ। మూర్ఛ। a horse that has got the * రొమ్ముబడ్డ పశువు। వెర్రిగుర్రము.

Stagnancy మందం। నిశ్చేష్టితం। మాంద్యం। in a state of * ఛావరతిగా। ప్రెచ్చి అవస్థగా। మందగించినరీతిగా। from the ... of trade

Stagnant adj. కదలని। కుళ్ళిపొయ్యే। చావు। * water నిలకడనీళ్ళు। పాచినీళ్ళు। The trade is ⌴ వర్తకము మందంగా వున్నది.

To Stagnate v.n. పాచిపోవుట। చలించకుండా వుండుట। మెలగకుండా చెడిపోవు

Stagnate adj. కదలని। కారని। * water నిలిచేనీళ్ళు। కుంటగా నిలిచేనీళ్ళు

Stagnation నిశ్చేష్టితంగావుండడం। కుళ్లివుండేగతి। బద్ధత్వం This ... Z

Stagyrist యిది Aristotle అనెవిద్వాంసునికివుండే వరపేరు

Staid మెదకులయిన। సాధువులైన స్థిరబుద్ధులయిన ప్రౌఢ। పెద్దమనిష్యిగావుండే।

Staidness సాధుభావం। స్థిరప్రకృతి। పెద్దమనిష్యితనం।

To Stain v.a. అద్దుట। మాపుట। వన్నెపెట్టుట।

Stain n.s. మచ్చ। కళంకం। ఛాయ। డాగు। రవ్వంత। నింద। ~~మాపు~~ కల్మషం। మాలిన్యం।

Stained అంటిన। మచ్చలుగల। మరకలుచేసిన। నిందించిన। మలినమయిన। అద్దిన। కరపట్టు।

~~Stainer~~ వన్నెలువ్రాసేవాడు।

Stainless అకళంక। విమలమయిన। తెల్ల। నిర్మలమైన। కంటులేని। శుచిగావుండే। పుణ్యమైన। నిష్కళంక।

Stair n.s. నిచ్చెన। సోపానం। పడికట్టు। a well built with stairs నడబావి। an upstair house మేడయిల్లు। he is upstairs మిద్దెమీదవున్నాడు। he is downstairs మిద్దెమీదలేడు। దిగువయింట్లో వున్నాడు।

Stair case సోపానంమెట్లు।

Stake n.s. గూటం। గుంజ। గసికె। గూటం। శూలం। at games పందెం। శుల్కం। నెవి। రోయి। he died at the * స్తంభమునకుకట్టివేసి ప్రాణముతో కాల్చివేసినారు

He staked himself, ran on the stake. పొడుచుకొన్నారు folio Hyderabad papers: p: 735

To Stake v.a. పెట్టుట। పందెంగాపెట్టుట। they staked up the river He staked the cattle in they staked down the bull

Stalactites రాతిభేదం। రాతిపువ్వు। స్ఫటికలింగం। but the name శిలాజిత్తు is in use (as see Buch E.I. 1838. vol. 1. p. 254, 526)

Z This proves the stagnation of trade there అక్కడి వర్తకం బొత్తిగా నిలిచిపోయినదని తెలుస్తుంది

The water which now arises must have all ſtagnated at the ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodward.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes ſtagnates, and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbuthnot.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtagnate.* *Thomſon.*

STAGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*

To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAID. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay.*] Sober; grave; regular; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaider* ſenſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*

I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the ſpring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it conſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtaid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu.*

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *yſtaenawd.*
Talieſſyn, an old Britiſh poet.]

1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From the gaſh a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, erewhile ſo bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more,
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To dye.

3. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now ſoil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milt.*

STAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Swift trouts, diverſified with crimſon *ſtains*;
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To ſolemn actions of royalty and juſtice, their ſuitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain?* *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of hereſy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth, renew'd, ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain.* *Milton.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain*, of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtain.*]

1. Free from blots or ſpots. Not in uſe.

The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from ſin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shak.*

STAIR. *n. ſ.* [ſtæȝeɲ, Saxon; *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe in aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of ſteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* upright, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the ſteepneſs be the more inſenſible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shak.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs*
That mount the capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heaven gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Trembling he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*, but down the depth he threw
His body; on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

To make a complete *ſtaircaſe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ſtaircaſe*, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addiſon on Italy.*

STAKE. *n. ſ.* [ſtaca, Saxon; *ſtaeck*, Dutch; *eſtaca*, Spaniſh.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground.

The more I ſhaked the *ſtake* which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ſtill it ſunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ſtand the poor town in great ſtead, as hitherto their miniſters foreign eſtimation hath been the beſt *ſtake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to ſet before his archers;
Inſtead whereof ſharp *ſtakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to ſmall *ſtakes*, and the raiſed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Or ſharpen *ſtakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The ſallow twigs to tie the ſtraggling vine. *Dryd.*

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a ſharpen'd *ſtake* ſtrong Dryas found,
And in the ſhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dry.*

3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence.

That hollow I ſhould know: what are you? ſpeak:
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ſtakes* elſe. *Milton.*

4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited.

We are at the *ſtake*,
And bayed about with many enemies. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Have you not ſeen mine honour at the *ſtake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrranous heart can think? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I ſuppoſe it is ſo named from being *at ſtake*, that is, in a ſtate of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time ſhort pleaſure now to take,
Of little life the beſt to make,
And manage wiſely the laſt *ſtake.* *Cowley.*

O then what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt important *ſtake*,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake! *Roſc.*

He ventures little for ſo great a *ſtake.* *More.*

Th' increaſing ſound is borne to either ſhore,
And for their *ſtakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryd.*

The game was ſo contrived, that one particular caſt took up the whole *ſtake*; and, when ſome others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he ſaw plainly that his kingdom muſt again be put to the *ſtake*, and that he muſt fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ſtake*,
For cov'nant and the cauſe's ſake? *Hudibras.*

The honour of the nation being in a manner at *ſtake* to make good ſeveral deficiencies. *Davenant.*

Of my crown thou too much care doſt take;
That which I value more, my love, 's at *ſtake.* *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereſt at *ſtake* in a diſtant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good ſhare of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ſtake.* *Addiſon.*

7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom, let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to ſet ſmall cold work ſtraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chiſſel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright.

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants and flowers againſt the winds, before they in a moment proſtrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his neareſt concerns? The cauſe is, he relied upon the ſervice of a pack of villains, who deſigned nothing but their own game, and to *ſtake* him while they played for themſelves. *South.*

Perſons, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons than *ſtake* their miſerable lives on the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

They

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*

I'll *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*

STALA'CTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

STALACTI'TES. *n. s.* [from σαλαζω.]

Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt: except when it is applied to *beer*, it commonly means worse for age.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale*, for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. s.* [from ſtælan, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shak.*

3. [from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrows *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further than it might be seene, he call'd his spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Were I a common laughter, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having tied his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; of long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *B. Jons.*

STA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Provided our landlord's principles were found, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ſtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf by which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shak. K. John.*

Unfold the eternal door:
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wonted voice bely'd nor vaunting sound. *Dryd.*

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt, or abhorrence.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend.
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryd.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

STALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenser.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks. *Addison.*

2. [*stele*, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. s.* [ſteal, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses. *1 Kings, iv. 26.*

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*

How pedlars *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

a ω of character

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* సా[illegible]ము చెప్పిన   పిప్పి

Stale తాజాకాని (చిన్నా బరష్మైన (చెడ్డిన (తిన రాని (ప్రాచి పోయిన (* for a [illegible] తుమ్మల

this is a * trick [illegible] [illegible] తంత్రం a * objection

Z Stale (or lure) n. s. తప్పి మెతుకు (urine మూత్రం

To Stale v. n. మూత్రం పోయుట (~~[illegible]~~) చక్కిపోయు

Staleness పాతరికం (ప్రాచి from the * of these traditions యివిమన పాతకథలు గనుక (యివి చర్విత చర్వణమయి వుండగా

To Stalk v. n. కొంగల తీగాగంభీరంగా నడుచుట (పొరగాన తుమ్మట

Stalk n. s. తొడిమె (కాడ (గడ (కత్తి (of millet పుంచ (of a fruit పొడి

of a chimney స్తంభము   of a quill (Johnson) కాడ

Stalking horse a pretext నెపం (తిరస్కరిని (he uses religion as a * అండచేసుకొని

See TED in ఎద్దు వేట (నాకు he used me as his understrapper a carpenter

Stall n. s. స్థానం (కట్టు (దివ్వె (for cattle కట్టు మట్టు (దొడ్డి (కొట్టాం (a carpenter వాడు (in a stable శాలలో ప్రతి గుర్రాని కిచ్చే గూడు (in a * పంచశాల (in a stable

cathedral మాన్యం (for the finger రక్షకం

Staller దొడ్డిలో పెంచిన

Z Stale assafœtida కారింగువ --- సారమిచ్చిన

a ω objection ఛదిపదిచేసిన ఆక్షేపణ a ω remark లక్షణం

దిచెప్పిన మాటలు (పునఃపునః చెప్పినది

To Stall v: a పెంచుట।

Stallfed పెంచిన

Stallion గండుగుర్రం। మావిగుర్రం।

Stalwart దార్ఢ్య। శరీరపుష్టిగల

Stamen దిన్నె। పుష్పములలో వుండే దిమ్మె

Stamina దార్ఢ్యం। పట్టు। త్రాణ।

Sta

To Stammer నలుకులు తొట్రుబడి మాట్లాడుట।

Stammer, or,
Stammering తొందరయున। జమిలిమాటలు। NB Stammer is the verbal form now in use as a noun. He cures stammer.

To Stamp v: a. తొక్కుట। గుద్దుట। అచ్చువేయుట। ముద్రవేయుట। ముద్రించుట।

Stamp n.s. అచ్చు। ముద్ర। నిష్ఠా। దాగు। మచ్చ। జాతి। తరహా। దిమ్మ। a man of that stamp ఆపాటివనమనిషి।

Unintelligible –
Gilbert Stuart's View of Society, page 261 says Among barbarians such inaccuracy is not surprizing. But at this day a British Act of Parliament is often unintelligible even to the very wiseacres who have drawn it up. Of late years in particular our records have been crowded with statutes of Explanation. BUT unluckily barbarians are always quite clear & intelligible – They are by no means inaccurate

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Romans fall. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such encheason, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that won't ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal. *Spenser's Past.*

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox? *Shakespeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [for *install*.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights as thou art *stall'd* in mine. *Shakespeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shak.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the woers feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STA'LLION. *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton.* *Estallion*, French; *stallone*, Italian; *stalhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ꞅtælan, to leap.] A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size. *Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *stalworth*. [ꞅtæpelꝼeꞃð, Saxon, stout.]

His *stallworn* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shakespeare.*

STA'MINA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff.

STAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants: these he divides into such as, first, have their fruit or seed totally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are said to be of different sexes: the reason of which is, that from the same seed some plants shall arise with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, stinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering, to their flower. 4. Such whose flowers adhere to the top or uppermost of the seed; as the beta, asarum, and alchimilla.

STA'MMEL. *n. s.* A species of red colour.

Reedhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *Ben Jonson.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꞅtamen, a stammerer, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about; but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stamm'ring*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakespeare.*

She *stammers*; oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagean juice,
Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthnot's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palemon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hallow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, French; *stampare*, Italian; *estampar*, Span.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stampt* on the king's coin. *Shak.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself; though he has *stampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet, having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Stepm.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters! *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare.*

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP. *n. s.* [*estampe*, French; *stampa*, Italian.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little

little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or ſtamped.

The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *ſtamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *ſtamps* of the ſeveral edifices, which are moſt famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government.

Indeed the paper *ſtamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And ſince he could not ſpend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The perſons here reflected upon are of ſuch a peculiar *ſtamp* of impiety, that they ſeem formed into a kind of diabolical ſociety for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reaſon or ſcripture is expreſſed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the ſtrength of our own perſuaſions which can give it that *ſtamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation.

Of the ſame *ſtamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant ſuſpends the attraction of the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality, ſo much as by the *ſtamp* that is ſet upon it by men of figure. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Make; caſt; form.

If ſpeaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution ſhould this Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's *ſtamp*
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the ſame *ſtamp* in a court of juſtice, he lies under the diſadvantage of a ſtrong ſuſpicion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *ſtamp* ſhould tell him that the king of Sweden would be ſuddenly at Perth, he hugs himſelf at the good news. *Addiſon.*

A king of heav'n's own *ſtamp*, not vulgar make;
Bleſſed in giving, and averſe to take. *Harte.*

STA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtamp*.] An inſtrument of pounding.

From the ſtamping-mill it paſſeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they moſtly uſe wet *ſtampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, amongſt our forefathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Leofſtan*, the deareſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt; *Dunſtan*, the higheſt. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, Fr. *ſtagnare*, Italian.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a ſtone, laid to the neck, doth *ſtanch* the bleeding of the noſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra ſigillata communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *ſtanching* of blood, and ſtopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood, which cannot be eaſily *ſtanched*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and aſſay'd
To *ſtanch* the blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryd.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her iſſue *ſtanched*. *Luke*, viii. 44.

STANCH. *adj.* [This ſeems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by ſome virtuoſo, that ſhall have *ſtancher* veſſels, and more ſunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined.

The ſtanding abſurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *ſtanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club. *Addiſon.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *ſtanch*,
Directly bent againſt the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *ſtanch* men, men of ſobriety and firmneſs. *Waterland.*

Each *ſtaunch* polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope.*

3. In this ſenſe is uſed a *ſtanch* hound, a dog that follows the ſcent without errour or remiſſneſs.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *ſtanch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

You will loſe their love: this is to be kept *ſtanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtanch*.] One that ſtops blood.

STA'NCHION. *n. ſ.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtanch*.] Not to be ſtopped.

There grows,
In my moſt ill-compos'd affection, ſuch
A *ſtanchleſs* avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

She unto Scythia ſent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thruſt her down his throat, into his *ſtaunchleſs* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood*. [ſtandan, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Italian; *eſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſtare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit, kneel, or lie down.

The abſolution to be pronounced by the prieſt alone *ſtanding*, the people ſtill kneeling. *Com. Prayer.*

2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *ſtand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *ſtood* on the other ſide of Naples, which looks towards Veſuvio. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *ſtand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds: what *ſtood*, recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanick hoſt,
Defenſive ſcarce; or, with pale fear ſurpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *ſtood*;
Fear ſhrunk my ſenſes, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *ſtood* up; convulſive rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *ſtand*;
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Sun in Gideon *ſtand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms preſum'ſt to tread, I charge thee *ſtand*;
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. To be at a ſtationary point, without progreſs or regreſſion.

This nation of Spain runs a race ſtill of empire, when all other ſtates of Chriſtendom *ſtand* at a ſtay. *Bacon.*

Immenſe the pow'r, immenſe were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *ſtood*. *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *ſtands* unmov'd,
And ſtable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itſelf. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence.

Seeing how lothly oppoſite I *ſtood*
To his unnat'ral purpoſe, in fell motion
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majeſty;
And when they *ſtand* againſt you, may they fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground.

If he would preſently yield, Barbaroſſa promiſed to let him go free; but if he ſhould *ſtand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his fooliſh hardineſs. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and *ſtand* for their life. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

We are often conſtrained to *ſtand* alone againſt the ſtrength of opinion. *Brown's Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the ſword they ſhould die, if they *ſtood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they ſhould yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *ſtood* ſo to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *ſtand* againſt the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in ſafety, whether they *ſtood* to it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. To ſtay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity caſt
A foule flight on my ſoldiers: nor *ſtood* faſt
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the ſoldiery word *ſtand*, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongſt liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it ſtudied with that freedom and that ſacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *ſtand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the preſent ſtate.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth*. 1 *Cor.* viii. 13.

That ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain;
And *ſtand* recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days a libel or a jeſt! *Dryden.*

15. [*eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate; to be, emphatically expreſſed.

The ſea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moſes ſo to *ſtand*,
Divided. *Milton.*

Accompliſh what your ſigns foreſhow:
I *ſtand* reſign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He ſtruck the ſnakes, and *ſtood* again
New ſex'd, and ſtraight recover'd into man. *Add.*

They expect to be favoured, who *ſtand* not poſſeſſed of any one of thoſe qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

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To Stanch నెత్తురు కారకుండా చేయుట। మానిపించుట।

Stanch or Staunch, adj. ధీర। దృఢత్వంగల। In Johnson's first sense & in Ainsw says "Grave, sober, continent, stable taciturn"

To Stand v: n. నిలుచుట। Matters standing thus యిట్లా వుండగా। ఆపాటు గా। he stands as plaintiff వాదిగా యేర్పడి వున్నాడు। he stands charged with theft దొంగతనమును గురించి నేరపట్టబడ్డాడు। to stand back వెద్దిగిల్లుట। వెత్తిగిల్లుట। to stand erect నిక్కుట। to stand on end as the hair పులకించుట। to stand forward ముందాడుట। Stand out of the way తొత్తిగిల్లుట। to stand over నిక్కుట। మిగులుట। వెనకపడుట। It stands to reason న్యాయమౌస్తుంది। It stands to reason that you are wrong నీవు అవశ్యంగా తప్పినావు। It does not stand to reason న్యాయం కానేరదు। బుద్ధికి సరిపడదు। to stand upon trifles లేనిపోని ఆక్షేపణలు చేయుట। upon trifles నిష్కారణంగా సంకోచించుట। to stand up for కాపాడుట। This will stand you in good stead యిది మీకు సహాయం అవును। ~~M sto~~ E.I.C stands for East India Company

~~To Stand v. a.~~ (or endure) సహించుకొనుట। I will stand by you నీకు నేను వుంటాను। అభయమిస్తున్నాను। They use that dictionary as a stand by ఆ నిఘంటువు వారికి ఆధారము। వాండ్లకు అమరకోశము గతి। ఆధారంగా ఉంచుకుంటారు। Stand down sir! తొలగిపోరా। తొలగిపోరా। తొలగరా

He } is their great stand by { అతడే రక్షకుడు
This } { ఇదే పట్టుకొమ్మ

£ S D stands for pounds shillings and pence తె॥ stands for తెలుగులో॥

(ప్ర) stands for Question

Some middle prices ſhew us in what proportion the value of their lands *ſtood*, in regard to thoſe of our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not want theſe helps: he neither *ſtands* in need of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

Perſians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *ſtood* ſubdued by ſound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being diſconcerted by little occaſions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *ſtand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whoſe ſentence in matters of controverſy he ordained ſhould *ſtand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hook.*

A thing within my boſom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *ſtand*.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

I will puniſh you, that ye may know that my words ſhall ſurely *ſtand* againſt you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſalm* lxxxix. 28.

17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence.

That could not make him, that did the ſervice, perfect, as pertaining to the conſcience, which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

18. To be, with reſpect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *ſtand*
Within the eye of honour, be aſſured
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, ſhould have *ſtood* that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This excellent man, who *ſtood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *ſtand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken ſenſes,
Which *ſtand* in hard cure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So it *ſtands*; and this I fear at laſt,
Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs' wreck.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what caſe
Thy houſehold *ſtands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company aſſembled, I ſaid, My dear friends, let us know ourſelves, and how it *ſtandeth* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's ſolicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *ſtood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *ſtand* we longer ſhivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *ſtand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illuſtrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Sermons.*

21. To be in a permanent ſtate.

The broil doubtful long *ſtood*,
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

I in thy perſevering ſhall rejoice,
And all the bleſt *ſtand* faſt. *Milton.*

22. To be, with regard to condition or fortune.

I *ſtand* in need of one whoſe glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular reſpect.

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *ſtand* 's auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An utter unſuitableneſs diſobedience has to the relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

A philoſopher diſputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *ſtood* by, ſaid, Methinks you were not like yourſelf laſt day in argument with the emperor; I could have anſwered better myſelf. Why, ſaid the philoſopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported.

This reply *ſtandeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgifte.*

The preſbyterians of the kirk, leſs forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *ſtand* upon the latter only. *Sanderſon.*

He that will know, muſt by the connexion of the proofs ſee the truth and the ground it *ſtands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind.

Stand in awe and ſin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be ſtill. *Pſalm* iv. 4.

I deſire to be preſent, and change my voice, for I *ſtand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe.

Readers, by whoſe judgment I would *ſtand* or fall, would not be ſuch as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addiſon's Spect.*

28. To be, with reſpect to any particular.

Cæſar entreats
Not to conſider in what caſe thou *ſtand'ſt*,
Further than he is Cæſar. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *ſtands*.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

29. To be reſolutely of a party.

The cauſe muſt be preſumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *ſtood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſound him?
I think he will *ſtand* very ſtrong with us. *Shakeſp.*

It remains,
To gratify his noble ſervice, that
Hath thus *ſtood* for his country. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative.

Chilon ſaid that kings friends and favourites were like caſting counters, that ſometimes *ſtood* for one, ſometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myſelf, whether theſe names *ſtand* for the ſame thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being ſcanty, had no words in it to *ſtand* for a thouſand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *ſtand* faſt in the faith, quit you like men, be ſtrong. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world, the race of time,
Till time *ſtand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a courſe at ſea.

Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince!
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy *ſtands*,
To the ſame parts on earth his army lands. *Dryd.*

Full for the port the Ithacenſians *ſtand*,
And furl their ſails, and iſſue on the land.
Pope's Odyſſey.

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *ſtand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *ſtood* to be elected one of the proctors for the univerſity. *Sanderſon's Life.*

35. To place himſelf; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *ſtand* in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He was commanded by the duke to *ſtand* aſide and expect his anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I *ſtood* between the Lord and you, to ſhew you the Lord's word. *Deut.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To ſtagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *ſtands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with reſpect to chance.

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then *ſtood* as fair
As any comer I have looked on,
For my affection. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Each thinks he *ſtands* faireſt for the great lot, and that he is poſſeſſed of the golden number. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of conſiderable practice at the bar, and *ſtood* fair for the firſt vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain ſatisfied.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and *ſtand* ſo firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shakeſpeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *ſtands* it ſtill withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they ſleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakeſpeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will ſuſpect they ſhall make but ſmall progreſs, if, in the books they read, they muſt *ſtand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *ſtand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the firſt author of the ſtory. 2 *Maccab.* ii. 30.

It is ſo plain that it needeth not to be *ſtood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be expoſed.

Have I lived to *ſtand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of Engliſh?
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

43. To perſiſt; to perſevere.

Never *ſtand* in a lye when thou art accuſed, but aſk pardon and make amends.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

The emperor, *ſtanding* upon the advantage he had got by the ſeizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Hath the prince a full commiſſion,
To hear, and abſolutely to determine
Of what conditions we ſhall *ſtand* upon?
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

44. To perſiſt in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Deſpair would *ſtand* to the ſword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford.
Daniel.

46. To be conſiſtent.

His faithful people, whatſoever they rightly aſk, the ſame ſhall they receive, ſo far as may *ſtand* with the glory of God and their own everlaſting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpoſe to ſeek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some inſtances of fortune cannot *ſtand* with ſome others; but if you deſire this, you muſt loſe that. *Taylor.*

It *ſtood* with reaſon that they ſhould be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, ſince they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and cloſe application will hardly *ſtand* together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aſide with diſregard.

We make all our addreſſes to the promiſes, hug and careſs them, and in the interim let the commands *ſtand* by neglected *Decay of Piety.*

48. *To* STAND *by*. To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert.

The aſs hoped the dog would *ſtand by* him, if ſet upon by the wolf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If we meet with a repulſe, we muſt throw off the fox's ſkin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll ſtand by me. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

Our good works will attend and *ſtand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent, without being an actor.

Margaret's curſe is fall'n upon our heads,
For ſtanding by when Richard kill'd her ſon. *Shak.*

50. *To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on; to reſt in.

The world is inclin'd to *ſtand by* the Arundelian marbles. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

51. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate.

How many *ſtand for* conſulſhips? — Three: but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a deſign on their liberties when he *ſtood for* the conſulſhip, it was but juſt that they ſhould give him a repulſe. *Dennis.*

52. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport.

Thoſe which *ſtood for* the preſbytery thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *ſtand for.* *Ben Jonſon.*

53. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

54. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyſelf unto my ſick deſires. *Shakeſp.*

55. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound diſtinction; yet *ſtand off*
In differences ſo mighty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendſhip, and makes it *ſtand off* in diſlike and averſion. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *ſtand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is beſt when it *ſtandeth off* as if it were carved; and ſculpture is beſt when it appeareth ſo tender as if it were painted, when there is ſuch a ſoftneſs in the limbs as if not a chiſſel had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

57. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himſelf to Rome; his ſpirit is come in,
That ſo *ſtood out* againſt the holy church. *Shakeſp.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *ſtand out* upon theſe traiterous terms. *Ben Jonſon.*

Let not men flatter themſelves, that though they find it difficult at preſent to combat and *ſtand out* againſt an ill practice, yet that old age will do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themſelves. *South.*

Scarce can a good-natured man refuſe a compliance with the ſollicitations of his company, and *ſtand out* againſt the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

58. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede.

Thou ſhalt ſee me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou ſtiff? *ſtand* ſtout? *Shakeſpeare.*

If the ladies will *ſtand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *ſtand out* with fatneſs. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 7.

60. *To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere.

Paſſinurus cried aloud,
What guſts of weather from that gathering cloud

My thoughts preſage! ere that the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe.

He that will paſs his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods, if he *to* it will *ſtand.* *Herbert.*

I ſtill *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. *To* STAND *to.* To abide by a contract or aſſertion.

As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies, ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

64. *To* STAND *up.* To erect one's ſelf; to riſe from ſitting.

65. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice.

When the accuſers *ſtood up*, they brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts* xxv. 18.

66. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party.

When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-headed monſter. *Coriolanus.*

67. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt. An imperſonal ſenſe.

Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon?* *Shak. Hamlet.*

The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon*, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *ſtand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

68. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride.

Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſon.*

We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

69. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt.

A raſcally, yea-forſooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shak.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.

None durſt *ſtand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakeſpeare.*

Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolitus on Phaedra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer.

Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with *ground.*

Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his *ground*,
And miſs'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.

I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral ladings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Add.*

When juſt as by her *ſtand* Arſaces paſt,
The window by deſign or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her bluſhing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; poſt; ſtation. Not uſed.

Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand*, I mean not to deſcend. *Daniel.*

3. A ſtop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand*,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze. *Shak.*

The earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn ſhe made a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand.* *Woodward.*

5. The act of oppoſing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point; point from which the next motion is regreſſive.

Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do;
Vice is at *ſtand*, and at the higheſt flow:
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs; becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*

The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will. *Shakeſpeare.*

When fam'd Vareſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſaf'd the growing work to view;

Finding

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To Stand v. a. (or endure) [illegible] they stood security [illegible] Let Cupid and Venus stand security [illegible] the book you stand in need of [illegible] the book will stand examination [illegible]

Stand n. s. [illegible] or collection of bullocks [illegible] or form [illegible] or frame to support a box &ca [illegible] to hold jars or bottles [illegible] for water [illegible] the work is at a stand [illegible] I was at a stand [illegible] 250 stand of arms (1) [illegible] Four stand of colours [illegible]

Standard n. s. [illegible] or ensign like an umbrella [illegible] like a fan [illegible] or model [illegible] or criterion [illegible] of reference [illegible] a standard book

he disobeyed the king's order & erected the " of rebellion

(1) 250 stand of arms — i.e. — arms for 250 men

ఘనమయిన, ప్రసిద్ధమయిన
Standard adj. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ a * book ప్రసిద్ధమయిన పుస్తకం, ఘనమైన a novel మహాకావ్యం
Standard-bearer [illegible]

Standing part adj. [illegible] a standing [illegible] order [illegible], a standing dish [illegible]
standing crops [illegible] a standing army [illegible]
Standing n. s. [illegible] servants of old standing [illegible] the custom is of some standing [illegible] the disease is of some standing [illegible] it is of two months standing [illegible]

Stanza n. s. [illegible]

Staple n. s. (of iron) [illegible] or Or standard, market rate [illegible] main stock [illegible] the (2)
* of India is cotton [illegible]
Staple adj. [illegible] this is a ~ topic with him – Letters from ladies are ~ articles in this magazine

(2) Jeremy Taylor p 268 Can we ~~me~~ measure it by weight & measure of the staple

Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation.

A fool may ſo far imitate the mien of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, though it appears not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *ſtand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and duſt a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryd.*

After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a braſs veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleaſed might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*

STA'NDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, French.]

1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe.

His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay. *Fairfax.*

Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient night,
Yours be th' advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*

Behold Camillus loaded home
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air. *Dryd.*

2. [from *ſtand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.

The dogmatiſt gives the lye to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fitteſt intellectual *ſtandard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Our meaſures of length I cannot call *ſtandards*; for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Spratt.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Felton.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

Firſt follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her juſt *ſtandard*, which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard* worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound, in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is, maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temple.*

S T A

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty-two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe, with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear*.] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x. 18.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. ſ.* [*vermicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand*.] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druinians were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand*.]

1. One who ſtands.

2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. STANDER *by*. One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay they 're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denh.*

The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrion*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand*.]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contented and diſcontented humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure; though, when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Thus doth he adviſe them to erect among themſelves *ſtanding* courts by conſent. *Kettlewerth.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſalm* cvii.

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

S T A

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There 's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand*.]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

His coming is in ſtate; I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding*. *Pſalm* lxix.

4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh*.] A caſe for pen and ink.

A Grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned, he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh*. *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, eſquire, my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ſtæng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. *adj.* [*ſtanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiff and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tin-works.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts, of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

So bold as yet no verſe of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line;
Nor, till the happy nuptial houſe be ſeen,
Shall any *ſtanza* with it ſhine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryd.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lyes,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Tyre Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſh-

ing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuth.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons, at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Lefter, for her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writers would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. s.* [stapul, Saxon, a prop.]

A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong *staple's* inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey.*

STAR. *n. s.* [steorra, Sax. *sterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fixt *stars*; but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *stars*;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things, and human fates;
Th' included spirit, serving the *star*-deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape *star* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The pole-star.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star*. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

3. Configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of *star*-crost lovers take their life. *Shak.*

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem. n. s.* [ornithogalum, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *n. s.* [steorbord, Saxon.] Is the righthand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibrish. *Bramhall.*

STARCH. *n. s.* [from *stare*, Teutonick, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Dislik'd your yellow *starch*, or said your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified? *Fletcher's S... of Corinth.*

With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peach. on Draw.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen
Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. s.* [*camera stellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it; if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esquire. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *starch.*]

1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal.

Does the Gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [starian, Saxon; *staren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do *stare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*

Their *staring* eyes sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser.*

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*

They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' insult. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A satyr, that comes *staring* from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller.*

And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dyes. *Dryd.*

What dost thou make a shipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark *staring* mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the skies
With scarce recover'd sight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Trembling the miscreant stood;
He *star'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tyger *stare*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Why dost thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution. *Addison's Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison.*

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*. *Pope.*

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*? *Pope.*

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all she spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To stand out.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mort. Husbandry.*

STARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*sturnus*, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STA'RER. *n. s.* [from *stare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *starers*, and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. s.* [*star* and *fish.*] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish*. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *n. s.* [*star* and *gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Is. xlvii. 13.*

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *adj.* [stearc, stearc, Sax. *sterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose senses all were straight benumb'd and *stark*. *Spenser.*

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Ben Jonson.*

So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Men and women go *stark* naked. *Abbot.*

They neither dance much; and, for more nimbleness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylyn.*

He is *stark* mad, whoever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused hallooings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who,

x

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or distinguished man [illegible]

Star n.s. [illegible] or asterisk * [illegible] my stars! [illegible]
[illegible] a star in the forehead [illegible] Star of Bethlehem [illegible]

Starboard [illegible]

Starch n.s. [illegible]

to Starch v.a. [illegible] a clear-starcher (Pickwick 328)

Starchamber [illegible] See next page.

Starched [illegible] journal [illegible]

to Stare v.n. [illegible] to stare at [illegible]
Staring or prominent [illegible] Staring eyes [illegible] with this staring you in the face [illegible] death stared him in the face [illegible]
Hell staring him in the face [illegible] Stark staring mad [illegible]

Stare n.s. [illegible]

Stargazer [illegible]

Staring – See Stare – a * likeness (Dr 2.228) [illegible]

Stark adj. [illegible] start-mad [illegible] you are stark wrong [illegible] a stark falsehood [illegible] stark nonsense [illegible] these are * naught [illegible]

~~Stark naked~~ [illegible]

~~Stark nakedness~~ [illegible]

Starling వకతెరపు పెరుగు పెటిసె పిట్ట వకటియెది।
Star-lit నక్షత్రముల కాంతి మెఱుపైన
Starpaved ... (త్ర) ...।
Starred (having stars) నక్షత్రముల్లు వున్న ॥ as a pane బొట్టుపారిన foil * కార్యాగులైన
Starry చుక్కలున్న। the Starry heavens నక్షత్ర మండలం।

~~Starshot నక్షత్రం పడటం~~

To Start v. n. ఉలికి పడుట। (ప్ర) దరుట। or begin బయలుదేరుట। బయలువెళ్లుట। to start up ఉలికిపడి లేచుట। ఊట్లుట। ఆటకన్న పైకి రుగుట।

To Start - v - a - మొదలుపెట్టుట। పరిగెత్తించెయుట। పంపుట he started an objection ఆక్షేపించినాడు
Start - n - s - బెదిరింపు। ఉలికిపాటు ఆరంభం। he got the start of me - నాకుముందు మించినాడు।

Starchamber n. s. ఇంగ్లండులో పూర్వకాలమందు ... న్యాయసభ, ... రాజువల్ల యేర్పరచబడి అతిరహస్యముగా వుండుకొని యెటువంటి వ్యవహారమును న్యాయము ... మాటలుగా అడిగి తీర్పుచేసే అతిక్రూరమైన పంచాయతీ సభ.

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *stark.*] Stiffly; strongly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shak.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *star.*] Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato might give them furlos for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. s.* [*star* and *light.*] Lustre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen. *Shak.*

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milt.*

They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryd. Virg.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*star* and *like.*]

1. Stellated; having various points, resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. s.* [ſτæɲlinᵹ, Saxon; *sturnus.*] A small singing bird.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave.*] Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd.* *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof.* *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *n. s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Sh. Illust.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star.*] Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back,
It *started* back. *Shakespeare.*

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. *Fell.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier on Covetousness.*

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with *up.*

There *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen and to the state. *White.*

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Roscommon.*

They *starting up* beheld the heavy sight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead. *Pope*

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleavel.*

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To shrink; to winch.

What trick, what *starting* hole, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. *Cowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denham.*

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*
And run together, heart still yok'd with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started.* *L'Estrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other. *Collier.*

To START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*

Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding-place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*

I *started* from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating? *Hammond.*

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Spratt.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us. *Lesley.*

Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start.* *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

START. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*

The

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *ſtart*;
Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *ſtart* again. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.
Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
Baſe inclination, and the *ſtart* of ſpleen,
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakeſp.*

Several *ſtarts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough: but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſon's Cato.*

We were well enough pleaſed with this *ſtart* of thought. *Addiſon.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had croſs'd her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in *ſtarts* diſtractedly. *Shakeſp.*
Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
Thy ſubtile ways be narrow ſtraits,
Thy curteſy but ſudden *ſtarts*,
And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben Jonſon.*

Nature does nothing by *ſtarts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtr.*

An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *ſtart* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

5. A quick ſpring or motion; a ſhoot; a puſh.
In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *ſtart* back, the more treble is the ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *ſtart*. *Bacon.*

How could water make thoſe viſible *ſtarts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it? *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.
You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *ſtart*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *ſtart* caſt in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *ſtart* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.
Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world. *Shakeſpeare Julius Cæſar.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cauteleouſly *get the ſtart* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things *in ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will *get the ſtart*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *got the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoverers. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new ſtyle. *Addiſon.*

STA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart.*]
1. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*
2. One who ſuddenly moves a queſtion or objection.
3. A dog that rouſes the game.
If Sheridan was not the ſtauncheſt hound in the pack, he was at leaſt the beſt *ſtarter*. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.
Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *poſt.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on, feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.
The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*
Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *ſtartles* at deſtruction? *Addiſon's Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *ſtartle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*
1. To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.
Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens, at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*

His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make repriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſ.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate.
They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtartle* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.
After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up.*] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.
That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ſteaɲꝼan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.
To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve*. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe; *of* leſs properly.
Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving with* hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*

An animal that *ſtarves of* hunger, dies feveriſh and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe.
Have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
What then! is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold.
Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountain *ſtarv'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*

2. To ſubdue by famine.
Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous. *Shak.*
He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now thy alms is given, the letter 's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RVELING. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining.
The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarveling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender autumn. *Philips.*
Poor *ſtarveling* bard, how ſmall thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſter*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *ſtatus*, Latin.] Fixed; ſettled.
The ſet and *ſtatary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune.
I do not
Infer as if I thought my ſiſter's *ſtate*
Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *ſtate* of Candia, which was loſt ſoon after. Dominico Cantarini, the preſent duke, was ſedulous in that affair. *Brown's Travels.*

Their ſins have the aggravation of being ſins againſt grace, and forſaking and departing from God;

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~~Startingly~~ - అల్లరిగా।
Starting post మొదలుకొనే స్థానం। ఆరంభం।
To Startle - v - a - బెదిరించుట। భయపెట్టుట।
To Startle - v - n - భయపడుట। పులికిపడుట।
Startle - n - s - బెదిరింపు। దిగులు।
Startled - బెదిరిన। he was ... at seeing this వాడు దీన్ని చూచి ...
Startling. p///. ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన। విపరీతమైన। భయంకర ... remarkable, wonderful, వింత
~~Startup~~ - తలకొవ్వినవాడు।
Starvation - ఆకలి। కడుపాత్రం। in a state of * ...
To Starve - v - n - ఉపోష్యముండుట। పస్తుండుట। పస్తుగావుండుట। ఆకలిచేతనైనా చలిచేతనయినా చావడం। he was starving
To Starve - v - a - ఆకలిచేత చంపుట। చలిచేత చంపుట। to * himself ప్రాయోపవేశముతో వుండుట।
Starved ఆకొన్న। చలిచేత చచ్చిన।
Starveling - బెదగిల్లిన పక్షి। అస్థిపక్షి। బక్కపలచని
Starving - n - s - ఆకలి। ప్రాయం।
State - n - s - కట్టు। స్థితి। గతి। తీరు। యోగం। చందం। పని। వైఖరి। రాజ్యం। + సమస్థానం or pomp డంబం। తమాషా। Country రాజ్యం। a * of life ప్రాయం। ఆశ్రమం। to enter on a new * of life ఆశ్రమస్వీకారం చేయుట। ever since that time have I been in this state నాటనుండి నేనిటువలెనున్నాను। Anir 2.112. the state of the case క్రియ। వుండే వైఖరి। వృత్తాంతం। వృత్తసంగతి। Church and * వైదిక లౌకిక సహితం। State affairs రాజ్యకార్యములు। a * dinner రాజుపెట్టిన విందు। a * elephant పట్టపుయేనుగ a * umbrella ఆతపత్రం। a * bed ఘనమైన మంచం। to lie in state శవం గౌరవింపబడుకుండ పెట్టుట। ... యొక్క శరీరమును గురించిన మాట। ... The state అనగా రాజ్యం। గనుక he had many friends both in the state and church అనగా రాజ్యప్రపంచమయినా ఆచారప్రపంచమయినా। State prisoner రాజద్రోహి। రాజయెడల ద్రోహం చేసినందున ఖైదులో వేయబడ్డమనిషి। state trials ... మీద ... చేసిన ... The execution of Louis XVI was a question of * not of law ... ధర్మశాస్త్రప్రకారం ... The ~ of being a tenant ... The ~ of being a wife భార్యత్వం। The ~ of being a servant ...

To State - v. a. - చెప్పుట, విశదంచేయుట, వివరించుట, విశేషించుట, నిర్ణయించుట,
నియమించుట,

Stated - i.e. continual, perpetual, daily నిర్ణయించిన, నియత, నిత్యమైన, ఉదాహరించిన, చెప్పిన, at * times
ఆ యా కాలములందు the debtors are imprisoned for a ⌞ period స్థలానే వాయిదా ఉన్న అన్ని నాళ్లకు

Statedly - విశదంగ, నిర్ణయముగాను, నిరతముగ

Stateliness - డంబం, Smollett 2. 166 line 8 upon this she assumed a ⌞ of behaviour అతిగంభీరము, బెట్టు

Stately - ఘనమయిన, దొడ్డ, దివ్యమయిన,

Statement - తెక్క, కత, మనవి, పలుకుబడి, మాటలు, సంగతి, వైనం, సంగతి, వాంగ్మూలం
అనుక్రమణిక

Stateroom - ~~క~~ కచేరి, సభ, కచేరి

States - రాజులు, అధికారులు, the United States

Statesman - మంత్రి, తెలిసినవాడు, The true word is (ప్ర)బుద్ధుడు Thus ... Z

Statesmanlike - ప్రౌఢ, (ప్ర)బుద్ధులవంటి

~~Static~~ - ప్రామాణిక, విశేషమైన

~~Staticks~~ - ప్రామాణికశాస్త్రం, వైఖరి, విశేషములు

Z Confucius is acknowledged to be their great * .... Chinese Repos^y 3. 101
వారి యొక్క ప్రవర్తించిన (ప్ర)బుద్ధుడు This is the best word

God; which respect makes the *state* of apostates, as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *state* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what Latium was;
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer, that endureth the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wiseman.*

4. [*estat*; French.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health's sake. *Shak. Troilus and Cress.*

A *state*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben Jonson.*

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to salve *state* sores. *King Charles.*

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Hence *single state*, in *Shakespeare*, for individuality.

My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

8. Civil power, not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Lesley.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakespeare.*

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairf.*

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon.*

There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd; the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let my attendants wait; I'll be alone:
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of *state*. *Collier.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me that they found me upon a bed of *state*? *Law.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton.*

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick *state*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope's Statius.*

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or application will soonest make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what arts, what methods, what application can make worldly business most acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion, and piety. *Law.*

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a dutchess; a great *state*. *Latymer.*

16. The principal persons in the government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

17. Joined with another word, it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state* affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

I am accused of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*constater*, French.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier of Friendship.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. s.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TEROOM. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room*.] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES. *n. s.* pl. [from *state*.] Nobility.

STA'TESMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *man*.]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil; and *statesmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin. *Davenant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman!* *Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen.* *Addison.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science of weighing.
STA'TICK. }

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STA'TICKS. *n. s.* [στατική; *statique*, Fr.] The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. s.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shak. Timon.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milt.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station.* *Milt.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station*, in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *station.*]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *station.*]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dun.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. s.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

STA'TUARY. *n. s.* [*statuaire*, Fr. from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary.* *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and chearfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian master. *Shak. W. Tale.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shak.*

STA'TURE. *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute.*] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison's Guardian.*

STA'TUTABLY. *adv.* [from *statutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *n. s.* [*statut*, Fr. *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shak.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitants beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plural *staves.*]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *staved* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryd.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off.*

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading? *Ben Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved.* *Sandys's Trav.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail.* *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd.* *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. s.* The plural of *staff.*

All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie teasils up in bundles or *staves.* *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. s.* [*herba pedicularis*, Latin.] Larkspur. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shak.*

Not

Station - n - s - స్థానం। ఉద్యోగం। అధికారం। or place ఉండు। ఠాణా। గ్రామం। బాడిదె। దేశం। he took up his * నిలువబడ్డాడు। an out * నాటుపల్లె। he is in a public * ఉద్యోగస్థుడై ఉన్నాడు - he is in a private * ఊరకే ఉన్నాడు। she is in a single * పెండ్లికాలేదు। he is in an exalted * ఘనుడై ఉన్నాడు।

a * house పోలీసువాని — See under Steadfastness

To Station - v - a - నిలుపుట। ఉంచుట।

Stationary - నిలిచిన। స్థావరమయిన। his disease is * [struck through] జ్వరం యథాప్రకారం ఉన్నది।

Stationed - నిలిచిన। కదలని। జరగని। చెల్లని। ఉన్న

Stationer - కాకితంపేనాలు అమ్మేవాడు।

Stationery - కాకితాలు పేనాలు మొదలయిన వ్రాతసామాను। [struck through]

Statisticks { దేశనిబంధన। అనగా రాజ్యాన్ని గురించిన...
{ జనసంఖ్య। లెక్క। ... విశేషములు

Statist - రాజ్యతంత్రం తెలిసినవాడు। In Statu quo యథాస్థితిగా। యిది లాటిను శబ్దం। యథావిధిగా। it is in statu quo అట్లే ఉండని।

5*

Statuary - n - s - శిల్పశాస్త్రం। కాసేవాడు। శిలశిల్పకారి। చిత్తారివాడు।

Statuary - n - s - బొమ్మలు।

Statue - మూర్తి విగ్రహం। రాతిబొమ్మ। కేలుబొమ్మ। ప్రతిమ।

Stature - నిలువ। ఎత్తు। మట్టు। ప్రమాణం। a man of tall * పొడుగుపాటివాడు।

Statutable ప్రామాణిక। శిక్షకు తగిన

Statute n. s. చట్టం। శాసనం   Staunch - see Stanch

To Stave v. a. బద్దలుగా కొట్టుట। to * off తోసివేయుట।

Staved బద్దలయిపోయిన the boat was * పగిలిపోయినది। వదలింది

Staves చెక్కలు। కోలలు। కర్రలు। బద్దలు। long * or stories ఉపన్యాసం

To Stay v. n. ఉండుకొనుట। కాచుకొనుట। వెనకచిక్కుట। తాళుకొనుట। నిలుచుట।
the medecine did not stay on his stomach ఔషధం యిముడకపోయింది

To Stay v. a. ఆపుచేయుట। నిలుపుట। he took this to * his stomach ఫలహారంతో రుగాపుచ్చుకొన్నాడు। ఆకలికి యిది నోట్లో వేసుకొన్నాడు

Stay n. s. నివాసం। వుండేకాలం। నిల్వరం। నిల్కడ। or prop ఆశ్రయం or stock వం

దారం he was the main * of his family వంశధరుడు a woman's

stays రవికల చేదం। * lace నవారు। without stop or * నిరాటంకం

గా। during his * there వాటిఅక్కరవున్నంతల్లో

Stayed or staid నిబ్బరమైన।

Stead n. s. స్థానం। in * of this దీనికి బదులుగా। యిందుకుప్రతి నిమిత్తము।

గా। he went in my * నామారుగాపోయినాడు। this will

stand you in good * యిది మీకు సఫలమవును। a bed * మంచ

పుపట్టె।

Steadfast నిబ్బరమైన। గట్టి। తప్పని

Steadfastly గట్టిగా। తప్పక

Steadfastness నిబ్బరం। నిల్వరం। నిల్కడ।

Station
అధికారం. the gurus are obliged & have a right from them = to watch over the observance of the caste rules = అధికారప్రావర్తనం

Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milt.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live from the ſtate. *Bacon.*

They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Hayward.*

The injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay*. *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *ſtay* and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*

Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who *ſtay* near them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a ſtate.

The flames augment, and *ſtay*
At their full height; then languiſh to decay. *Dry.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shak.*

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth*, i. 13.

We for his royal preſence only ſtay
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *ſtay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.

When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Spenſer.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to belong.

Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

6. To reſt confidently: with *upon*.

Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay thereon*, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſa.* xxx. 12.

They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves *upon* God. *Iſaiah*, xlviii. 2.

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſtop; to withhold; to repreſs.

All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*

To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why ceaſe we then the wrath of heav'n to *ſtay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.

The joyous Time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*

Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtays*
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton.*

I was willing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then inſiſted on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.

On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide and the other on the other. *Exod.* xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds, for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine
Or for her *ſtay* or going; the affair cries haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye purſued,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd and wiſh myſelf away? *Dry.*

When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy care,
No mortal int'reſt can be worth thy *ſtay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*; teeth ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a *ſtay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of ſphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute;
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each *ſtay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution; diſcrete ſteadineſs; ſobriety of judgment.

For her ſon,
In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught, and ſtronger *ſtay*. *Spen.*

Many juſt and temperate proviſos well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed ſtate.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate?
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a ſupport.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What ſurety of the world, what hope, what *ſtay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay? *Shak.*

My only ſtrength, and *ſtay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me? where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*

Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. Tackling.

With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rigg'd a ſhip,
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. [In the plural.] Boddice.

No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

9. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay*.] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ſhortneſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *ſtay'd*, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*

A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed*.] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currantneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtay*.] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace*.) A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

A *ſtaylace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular.

1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves, have *ſtays*, except the ſpritſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

3. [ſtade, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ſhips lay anchor'd cloſe: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *ſtaies*. *Chapman.*

4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weft. *Dry.*

STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ſted, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obſolete.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thee ſad confuſion. *Spenſer.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſ. Fairy Qu.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it;
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand, until his captain bed. *Spenſ.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is ſcarcely uſed but with the prepoſition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place *in* their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt *in* their *ſteads* until the captivity. *1 Chron.* v. 22.

Nor do the bold'ſt attempts bring forth
Events ſtill equal to their worth;
But ſometimes fail, and *in* their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold deſpair ſucceeding *in* her *ſtead*,
To livid paleneſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*; to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of lumber rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great *ſtead*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *ſted*. *Dryden.*

Stead, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ꞅꞇeꝺ, ꞅꞇẏꝺ, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꞅꞇaꝺe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon's Camd.*

To Stead. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete.

We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power, greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rich garments, linens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella? *Shakeſpeare.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakeſp.*

Stea'dfast. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt*.]

1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſtedfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenſer.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſteadfaſt*, and immoveable. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whoſe maſſy pillars rear their aged heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *ſteadfaſt* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity! it ſtrikes an awe
And terrour on my aking ſight. *Congreve.*

2. Conſtant; reſolute.

I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* xxii. 23.

Him reſiſt, *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. *1 Pet.* v. 9.

3. Not turned aſide by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight
Could view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Stea'dfastly. *adv.* [from *ſteadfaſt*.] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſteadfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general, *ſtedfaſtly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Stea'dfastness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt*.]

1. Immutability; fixedneſs.

So hard theſe heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſteadfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs*. *Spenſ.*

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

Stea'dily. *adv.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. Without tottering; without ſhaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident, which no man can *ſteadily* build upon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err. *Blackm.*

Stea'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

Steadineſs is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Stea'dy. *adj.* [ꞅꞇeꝺiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute.

2. Regular; conſtant; undeviating; unremitted.

He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

Now clear I underſtand
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A clear ſight keeps the underſtanding *ſteady*. *Locke.*

Steak. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the firſt *ſtake* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſtakes*. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen*. [ꞅꞇelan, Sax. *ſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. To *ſteal*, generally implies ſecrecy; to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.

Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shak.*

There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Gen.* xliv. 8.

A ſchoolboy finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he *ſteals* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let's ſhift away; there's a warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

To Steal. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night ſhe *ſtole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myſelf
Did *ſteal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *ſteal* away ſo guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The moſt peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him ſhew what he is, and *ſteal* out of your company. *Shakeſpeare.*

At time that lovers flights doth ſtill conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *ſteal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

In my conduct ſhall your ladies come,
From whom you now muſt *ſteal* and take no leave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *ſtolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vaniſh from her clothes into her bed,
As ſouls from bodies *ſteal*, and are not ſpy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, becauſe it cometh without any ill ſmell, and *ſtealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſoft and ſolemn breathing ſound
Roſe like a ſteam of rich diſtill'd perfumes,
And *ſtole* upon the air, that even ſilence
Was took ere ſhe was ware. *Milton.*

As wiſe artiſts mix their colours ſo,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *ſteals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *ſtole* our bleſſed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no ſteward, he *ſtole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with ſparkling fury glow;
Now ſighs *ſteal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thieviſhly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *ſteal* at a minute's reſt.
——Convey, the wiſe it call; *ſteal!* a fico for the phraſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

Stea'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal*.] One who ſteals; a thief.

The tranſgreſſion is in the *ſtealer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stea'lingly. *adv.* [from *ſtealing*.] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice.

They were diverſe motions, they did ſo *ſtealingly* ſlip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could diſcern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal*.]

1. The act of ſtealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *ſtealth* to have been committed upon him by ſuch an outlaw, and to have been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *ſtealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too groſs is written on Juliet. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the ſecret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *ſtealths* ſhall work, and ſnares ſhall ſpread. *Spenſer.*

The gods perſuaded Mercury,
Their good obſerver, to this *ſtealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The

Steadily నిబ్బరంగా। తప్పక। తిరగకుండా। సావధానంగా।

Steadiness నిబ్బరం। నిల్కడ। ధైర్యం। శీలం। దృఢభావం।

Steady గట్టి। నిబ్బరమైన। తప్పని। వెనకతియ్యని। తిన్నని। పెద్దమనిషిగా వుండే। స్థిరమైన।
the horse went on with a * pace ఆ గుర్రము నిబ్బరముగా నడిచెను।

Steaks n.s. మాంసఖండములు। పెంటెకట్లు। వరకట్లు। వట్టులు। (but the English word alone is in use)

To Steal v.a. దొంగిలించుట। హరించుట। అపహరించుట। as a dog, fox or crow, లంకించుకొను। ఎత్తుకొనిపో। he stole my cattle నా యెద్దులను తోలుకొన్నాడు। to * a glance వాలుకన్నులుగా చూచు ... to * a kiss తోచపడ। ఓరగా చూచుట। దొంగచూపుగా చూచుట। they stole a march upon him మోసంపుచ్చి వేనప్పుడు ముద్దెత్తుట। they have surely stolen his image (i.e. they resemble him) యిదిపునికిపుచ్చినారు। కొన్నప్పుగావున్నది। If I can * a moment I will come to you సావకాశము దొరికితే వస్తాను

To steal v.n తెలియబడకవచ్చుట। words that * from the lips తొచకచెప్పేమాటలు। నోటపెంటవచ్చేమాటలు। to * into a house రహస్యంగా జొరబడుట। age was now stealing on him దినదినం వృద్ధుడవుతూవచ్చినాడు। thou shalt not * దొంగతనంచేయకూడదు। the fox has stolen away – In these pursuits four years stole away.

Done

Stealer దొంగ। a sheepstealer గొర్రెముచ్చు

Stealingly రహస్యంగా

Stealth దొంగతనం। by * కనుమాటు। పుసాలున। to eye by * సవసవగాచూచుట। he borrowed it by * వాడు తెలియకుండా ఎత్తుకొన్నాడు।

Stealthily దొంగతేరుగా। age comes * upon us దినదిన వృద్ధాప్యము తెలియకుండా వస్తున్నది

Stealthy దొంగతనముగా చేసిన, జడిసిన, సంకోచించే (కొలలు) | * glances దొంగచూపు |
(See Dasav. VII. 85) మురుగను సన్నసేయగని &c. printed in Prosody § 157.

Steam n.s. పొగ, ఆగినీళ్ల పొగ, ఆవిరి flour boiled by * పిట్టు | cakes boiled in * వాసెనకుడుములు | a * ship పొగవాడ | a * carriage పొగబండి

To Steam v.n. ఆవిరిత్రుల్లు | in cold weather the lakes * చలికాలమందు మడుగులను ఆవిరి లేస్తుంది Or proceed by steam - They steamed round the harbour

To Steam or boil in steam: v.a ఉడకబెట్టు

Steamer పొగవాడ

Steed అశ్వం, అశ్వరత్నం

Steel n.s. ఉక్కు | a * for striking fire చెకుముకి | medicine so called తుప్పుపొడితో చేసిన ప్రావకం | a heart of * నిర్దయాత్ముడు, భీరుడు, నిర్భీతి

To Steel కాఠిన్యముగా చేయుట | these deeds steel him against pity యింతపాతకములు చేసినందున వానికి దయ పుట్టదు

Steeled క్రూర, వుక్కైనా వుండే, నిర్దయాత్ముడైన |

Steelyard తునికోల | not in Reeve ... & Tamil say నిరైకోల్

Steep: adj. వరకైనయిన, వరకాంతమయిన, నిక్కపువెల్లైన, వరగట్టు | a * descent కోరుగావుండే స్థలం, జారి, జారత, భృగుపతనం |

Steep: n.s. వరతం, పర్వతం |

To Steep: v.a. నానవేయుట, నూరబెట్టుట, తడుపుట | steeped నానబెట్టిన, నానిన, తడిసిన, దాంపుదారిన, సిక్త | he is steeped in misery వారు సంకటములలో మునిగినారు | he is steeped in that language అతనికి ఆభాషతలమునకలయినది |

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealths, and pillage several. *Fa. Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *stealth*, the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an aukward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇeme, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consum'd, with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast,
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꞅꞇeman, Saxon.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

See! see! my brother's ghost hangs hovering there
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive stenches. *Woodward.*

STEAN for *stone*.

STEATO'MA. *n. s.* [στεάτωμα.]

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

STEED. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇeda, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steads*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Waller.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who like our active African instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison's Cato.*

See the bold youth strain up the threat'ning steep;
Hang o'er their couriers heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *steed*. *Young.*

STEEL. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇal, Saxon; *stael*, Dutch.]

1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts, wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Spenser.*

With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairf.*

They are not charm'd against your points, of *steel*
nor iron fram'd. *Chapman.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakespeare.*

Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Dryden.*

He, sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as heads of *steel*.

STEEL. *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *steele* head,
To be his keepe off both 'gainst men and dogges. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*

So service shall with *steeled* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakespeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet, *steel'd* with studied boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulf of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickel.*

So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. s.* [*steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN *or* STEAN. *n. s.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ꞅꞇeap, Saxon.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the *steep* places shall fall. *Ezek.*

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

STEEP. *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Thebean monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from th' Ismenian *steep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Instructs the beast to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Spenser.*

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakespeare.*

Many

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakespeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years. *Dryd.*

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttiness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STEE'PLE *n. s.* [ſteopel, ſtypel, Sax.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout!
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakespeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-berries; and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A raven I saw *steeple*-high, just over your house. *L'Estrange.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *steep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. s.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible. *Brerewood on Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank, and so was drowned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields lie on the borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent, will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* craggs do beat? *Wotton.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryd.*

STEER. *n. s.* [ſtyre, ſteor, ſtiore, Sax. *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Lacaon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer.* *Dryden.*

Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoran, ſtyran, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Spen.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *K. Charles.*

To STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

2. To conduct himself.

STEE'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *steer.*]

1. The act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage.* *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RSMATE. } *n. s.* [*steer* and *man*, or
STEE'RSMAN. } *mate.*] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of secret writing, by characters or cyphers intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [στεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. s.* [ſtela, Saxon; *stele*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *stella.*] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals; as the hexagonal of chrystal, and *stellar* figure of the stone asteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stella.*] Emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLED. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak. King Lear.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero.*] Having stars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, French; *stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. s.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart. *Shak.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem.* *Raleigh's History.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem.* *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb before it grew
On the green *stem.* *Milton.*

The *stem* thus threaten'd and the sap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dry.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate;
And so attend ye toward her glittering state,
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Dost thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem.* *Tickel.*

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

4. [*stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern by waves was overborn. *Dryd.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*stæmma*, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. s.* [from ſtencan, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shakespeare's King John.*

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives and houses driv'n away. *Shak.*

Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench* and corruption. *South.*

The hoary Nar
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's stream th' infected current throws. *Addison.*

Steeple క్రైస్తవులగుడిమీదకట్టినగాలిగోపురం. శిఖరం. ఉండుటకు... as tall as a * తాటిచెట్టుపొడుగున్న. a steeple-chase అల్లరిగా పరిగెత్తడం. దూరంనుంచి తెలిసే గోపురం కనుకొని దానిమీదనేరిగా పారడం. పందెం వేసుకొనివాతై

Steepness నిక్కటం. నట్టపుటం. ఏటవాలు. from the * of the hill కొండ ప్రమాదమైనది గనుక.

Steer: n.s. ఎద్దు. గిత్త. దున్న. దుక్కిటెద్దు.

to Steer: v.a. మెలుపు. తిప్పుట. నడిపించుట.

to Steer: v.n. పోవుట. వెళ్లుట. ఓడ ... నుగురించినమాట.

Steerage మెలువడి. వారలు వెనకటిభాగం.

Steersman వాడను తిప్పేవాడు. మళ్లించేవాడు.

Stellar నక్షత్రసంబంధమైన.

Stem: n.s. కాడ. కాండం. ముష్టి. దండం. కంకి. స్తంభం. కర్ర. ... of a palankeen బొంగు. of a plantain tree బోదె. of a ship ఓడ ముందరితట్టు. from * to stern కడదాక. అన్నివిధాలగా. సర్వత్ర.

to Stem: v.a. అడ్డం అడుచు. ఎదిరించుట.

* Stench: n.s. దుర్గంధం. కంపువాసన. కశ్మలం. కారువాసన. గబ్బు. కంపు.

Stencilling, painting, colouring on a wall? (Z)

Stenography సంకేతలిపి.

Stentor మనిషినామము. ఇతనియొక్క అతిఘనమైన శబ్దము పెద్దదన్నుప్రతీతి గనుక A Stentorian voice అంటే పెద్దపులి అరచినట్టు భావము. Odd enough that I never inserted this word till Xmas 1844 when I met with it in a newspaper.

(Z) an operation performed by cutting a name or pattern in a piece of tin & rubbing a brush with paint on the other side

to Step. v.n: నడుచుట, అడుగుపెట్టుట, తొక్కుట. to * aside వెడ్తగిల్లుట, తొలగుట, ప్రక్కగాపోవుట. to * down దిగుట. to * forward ముందుకు వచ్చుట. he stepped forward to do this ప్రయత్నించినాడు. will not he step forward to rescue the righteous M: Santi. 2. 275 సత్యవతులని పాలనమునకు బూనరయుండరు. to * in లోనికిరావడం. to * over దాటిపోవుట. to * out బయటపోవుట. to * out of the way తొలగిల్లుట. to * up ఎక్కుట, దగ్గరికిపోవుట. to * up to దగ్గరచేరుట, దగ్గిరించుట.

Step: n. s. అడుగు, మెట్టు, సోపానం, నడత, జాడ, దూరం, క్రమం, వరుస, కార్యం, (progress in affairs ఉన్నతకృత్యము) పది, పొర్పాటు. in genealogy పురుషాంతరం, పట్టం, పురుషుడు. steps, or ladder నిచ్చెన. one step in a ladder సోపానం. a well with steps down into it దిగుడుబావి, అల్లారా కోనేరు. step by step నిమ్మళముగా. he bent his steps వెళ్లినాడు, పోవపట్టినాడు. they tread in his steps యితనిజాడనే పట్టి పోతున్నారు. a step mother సవితితల్లి, మారుతల్లి, మారుటతల్లి, తండ్రి పెండ్లాడిన కొత్త భార్య. a step father తండ్రిపోయిన తర్వాత తల్లి పెండ్లియాడిన వాడు. a step brother సవితి తమ్ముడు. a step son సవితికొడుకు.

Step: a Russian word for a plain: less correctly written Steppe: n: s. మైదానము, విస్తరిన బీడు. ఇది ఇంగ్లీషు మాట కాదు.

Stepping board బురద తప్పి.

Stepping stone సాధనం.

Stercoraceous మలసంబంధమైన, పేడ. Stereotype see next page (z)

Steril adj: గొడ్డుగా ఉన్న, వట్టి, పండని, నిష్ఫలమైన, గొడ్రాలయిన.

2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *ſtench* involve the ſky. *Dryd.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to ſtink. Not proper, or in uſe.

The foulneſs of the ponds only *ſtencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

2. [for *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

They had better kill to let blood than *ſtench* it. *King Charles.*

Reſtringents to *ſtench*, and incraſſatives to thicken, the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ϛενὸς and γράφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurſt *ſtenography* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *ſtentorophonick* born of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ϛτœppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *ſtep* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.

Whoſoever firſt, after the troubling the water, *ſtepped* in, was made whole. *Jo.* v. 4.

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whoſe death he 's *ſtepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. To move mentally.

When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the medaliſt. *Addiſon.*

6. To take a ſhort walk.

See where he comes; ſo, pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide:
I'll know his grievance. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, ſlowly, or reſolutely.

Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſon's Summer.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ϛτæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.

Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ling'ring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep*? *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops ſlain in battle were ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, Truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.

There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. 1 *Sa.* xx. 3.

5. [In the plural.] Walk; paſſage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Gradation; degree.

The ſame ſin for ſubſtance hath ſundry *ſteps* and degrees, in reſpect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progreſſion; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general during pleaſure might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

8. Footſtep; print of the foot.

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryd. Virg.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; inſtance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [ϛτeop, Saxon, from ϛτepan, to *deprive*, or *make an orphan*: for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, leſt this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother*? *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But, when ſhe ſaw her offer'd ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Spenſer.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakeſp.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon; thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion, but begets not mine. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd ſire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed Miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſtepping ſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human fæces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*: the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and the next, dung of kine and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotion of the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ϛερεὸς and γράφω; *ſtereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ϛερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, French.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their *ſteril* curſe. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The ſea marge *ſteril*, and rocky hard. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

In very *ſteril* years, corn ſown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſeparate ſeeds, put them in water: ſuch as are corrupted and *ſteril* ſwim. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

She is grown *ſteril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconſiderable. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

When the vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere *ſterile* and mineral matter, ſuch as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſterilité*, Fr. *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

Spain is thin ſown of people, by reaſon of the *ſterility*

sterility of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural History.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years; he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STE'RLING. *n. s.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*

Great name! which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ſtyrn, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o'th' woods. *Milton.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

The common executioner,
Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakespeare.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Mischiefe stood,
And with his *stern* steele drew in streames the blood. *Chapman.*

STERN. *n. s.* [ſteoꞃn, Saxon: of the same original with *steer.*]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts on the Mind.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body rais'd
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. s.* [from *stern.*] The steerage or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare.*

STE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *stern.*] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face, the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stern.*]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakespeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To bear of soldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

STE'RNON. *n. s.* [στέρνον.] The breast-bone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *n. s.* [ſτeꝼen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr. *stoven*, Dut.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I bruised my shin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three veneys for a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakespeare.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. *n. s.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Italian; *estufa*, Spanish.]

1. A baguio; a hot-house.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like baguio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. *Shakespeare* makes it singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtesans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Her, though sev'n years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid;
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose? *Roscommon.*

Making his own house a *stews*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *n. s.* [ſτιpaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat, yclad in red
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Take

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Sterling - adj - భారీ॥ శ్రేష్ఠ। అసల్ The true sense is పుటప్పినాణ్యం hard cash
+ ఘనమయిన। అక్షయమయిన। ప్రామాణికమైన। వెళావళి।
+ See Tender. n.s. second quotⁿ
* worth ఘనత శ్రేష్ఠత। నిక్కరం। a man of * worth ప్రామాణికుడు। నికరమయిన। ఘనుడు। పెద్దమనిషి। This bill was worth ten pounds sterling - ఖైరాగారు ౧౦౦। మెప్పునదారికె రూకలు। నికరం। ఘనంగా। భారిగా ౧౦౦ ... gold (Clarke on Lament. 4.1) కుందనపు। మేలిమి బంగారపు। ...
Stern - adj - అఘోరమయిన। తీక్ష్ణ। నికరమైన। క్రూర। * chastity వరపతివ్రతత।
Stern - n - s - వాడ వెనకతట్టు। నితంబం। the boat was towing astern ఆ పడవ వకదారముతో మా వాడ వెనకతట్టుకు కట్టు వస్తూ వుండింది। he is far astern of us ...
Sternly - క్రూరభావముగా। పరుష్యారంగా। నిర్దయాత్మకత్తి
Sternness - క్రూరత। బిగువు। పరుసదనం। బిరుసు। బెట్టు
Sternum - the breast bone - రొమ్ము యెముక।
To Stew - v - a - వెచ్చచేయుట। మందమైన అగ్గితో ~~...~~ ఉడికించుట। వాడ్చుట
To Stew - v - n - మందమైన నిప్పుతో కాగడం। వాడుట। వెచ్చనవుట
Stew - n - s - కూరభేదం। కోనేరు। or bawdy house లంజలుండే యిల్లు। ...
Steward - n - s - ప్రధానికుడు। పెద్ద। or manager ఇంటి యజమాను అనగా బాట్లేరు। దుబాసి (i.e. butler and dubash, which are the vulgar words used in Tel.) The Hindee word is భండారి
भंडारि In 1 Cor 4.1 ... At
Stewardess దుబాసిపని చేసే స్త్రీ। ఇంటి పెద్దరాలు

(2) Stereotype n s
to Stereotype
Stereotyped
metaphorically నిశ్చయమై। అచలమైన। స్థిరమైన। నిత్య

Stewardship అధికారం, మంత్రాంగం.

Stewpan - భాగోణి. Stews ఇవి they haunt the ఒంజెలవాండ్లలో

Stick - n - s - కోల, కర్ర, కోలయష్టి, దండం, గడ, గుడికర్ర, బడిత, పనికిరానిసొమ్ము, a bit of * పుడక, పుల్ల, a little * or wand పుడక, a * of sealing wax లక్కపుల్ల, లక్కకడ్డీ, కణిక, or bit of turmeric పసుపుకొమ్ము, a churning * కవ్వం, మంథం, the sticks of a fan వ్యం తం, sticks for fuel పుల్లలు, కట్టెలు, వంటచెరుకు, బదుగులు. a walking * చేతికర్ర, a thick * దుడ్డుకర్ర.

To Stick - v - a - (దూర్చుట - అంటించుట) తగిలించుట, చరుచుట, దాపుట, చెక్కించుట, or stab పొడుచుట, to * in చెరుపుట, చెర్చుట, యిరికించుట, దోపుట, to * flowers in the hair కెలించుట, తురుగుట, to * on తగిలించుట, నిలుపుట, కొట్టుట, he stuck the fruit upon his knife గుచ్చుకొన్నాడు.

To Stick - v - n - (తగులుకొనివుండుట, అంటుకొనివుండుట) చిక్కుట, తగులుట, కుచ్చుకొను, అంటుకొనుట, తొందరచేయుట, గిట్టకవుండుట, వుండుట, నిలుచుట, to * at trifles కొంచెములో సందేహించుకొనుట, to * out or resist పొడిపోక అడ్డగించుట, to * to అంటుట.

Stickiness - జిగురు, బంక, from the ఒ of wax

To Stickle - v - a - అక్షములాడుట, పక్షవాదిగా తిరుగుట, పోరాడుట, తొందరచేయుట, గిజాడుట.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shak. Rich.* III.

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy ſtewardſhip, for thou mayeſt be no longer *ſteward*. *Luke*, xvi.

Improve all thoſe talents the providence of God hath intruſted us with, becauſe we are but *ſtewards*, and muſt give an account of them. *Nelſon.*

When a *ſteward* defrauds his lord, he muſt connive at the reſt of the ſervants while they are following the ſame practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour, than to be choſen one of the *ſtewards* and diſpenſers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous ſpirit more complacency, than to conſider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their ſubſiſtence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

Juſt *ſteward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Harte.*

2. An officer of ſtate.

The duke of Suffolk is the firſt, and claims
To be high *ſteward*. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteward*.] The office of a ſteward.

The earl of Worceſter
Hath broke his ſtaff, reſign'd his *ſtewardſhip*.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

Shew us the hand of God
That hath diſmiſs'd us from our *ſtewardſhip*.
Shakeſpeare.

If they are not employed to ſuch purpoſes, we are falſe to our truſt, and the *ſtewardſhip* committed to us, and ſhall be one day ſeverely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*

STE'WPAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtew* and *pan*.] A pan uſed for ſtewing.

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *ſtibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an aduſt *ſtibial* or eruginous ſulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obſolete.

This *ſtibiarian* preſſeth audaciouſly upon the royal throne, and, after ſome ſacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of ſacrilege and cruelty; but, when the ſame was rejected becauſe it was violent, then he preſents his antimonial potion. *White.*

STI'CADOS. *n. ſ.* [*ſticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STICK. *n. ſ.* [ſticca, Saxon; *ſtecco*, Ital. *ſteck*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood ſmall and long.

Onions, as they hang, will ſhoot forth, and ſo will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houſes, binding it to a lath or *ſtick* ſet againſt a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some ſtrike from claſhing flints their fiery ſeed,
Some gather *ſticks* the kindled flames to feed.
Dryden.

2. Many inſtruments long and ſlender are called *ſticks*.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; participle paſſ. *ſtuck*. [ſtican, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment ſhow'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies ſtrow'd:
The points of ſpears are *ſtuck* within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders ſcour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, inſtead of *ſticking* on a patch againſt their country, ſacrifice their necklaces againſt the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour! *Addiſon.*

Oh for ſome pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bleſs the land again;
To *ſtick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cauſe the fiſh of thy rivers to *ſtick* unto thy ſcales. *Ezek.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roſes not blown, where the dew *ſticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the ſword be put into the ſheath, we muſt not ſuffer it there to ruſt, or *ſtick* ſo faſt as that we ſhall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh.*

If on your fame our ſex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *ſtick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe.

Now does he feel
His ſecret murthers *ſticking* on his hands.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

He is often ſtigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *ſtick* by him whilſt the world laſteth. *Sanderſon.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is ſure to *ſtick*. *Swift.*

3. To reſt upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had ſtaid ſo long, doth yet *ſtick* with me. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To ſtop; to loſe motion.

None of thoſe, who *ſtick* at this impediment, have any enemies ſo bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

I ſhudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

5. To reſiſt emiſſion.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. To be conſtant to; to adhere with firmneſs: ſometimes with *to*, and ſometimes with *by*.

The knave will *ſtick* by thee, I can aſſure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

The firſt contains a *ſticking* faſt *to* Chriſt, when the Chriſtian profeſſion is perſecuted; and the ſecond a riſing from ſin, as he roſe to a new Chriſtian life. *Hammond.*

Some *ſtick to* you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dry.*

They could not but conclude that to be their intereſt, and, being ſo convinced, purſue it and *ſtick to* it. *Tillotſon.*

We are your only friends; *ſtick by* us, and we will *ſtick by* you. *Davenant.*

The advantage will be on our ſide, if we *ſtick to* its eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

7. To be troubleſome by adhering: with *by* or *to*.

I am ſatisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *ſtick by* me. *Pope's Letters.*

8. To remain; not to be loſt.

Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they *ſtick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forſake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and *ſtick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has maſtered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, beſides occaſional affections, has beloved ſtudies which the mind will more cloſely *ſtick to*. *Locke.*

10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple.

This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable of thoſe who, from conſcience, refuſe to join with the revolution. *Swift.*

11. To ſcruple; to heſitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to ſhape the anſwer he would have in his own words and propoſitions; for it makes the other party *ſtick* the leſs. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of expoſition of ſcripture, doth not *ſtick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miſcarriages to our own corruption, we do not *ſtick* to arraign providence itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every one without heſitation ſuppoſes eternity, and *ſticks* not to aſcribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the ſame place, is a truth that no body any more *ſticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *ſtick* at nothing for the publick intereſt, is repreſented as the refined part of the Venetian wiſdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Some *ſtick* not to ſay, that the parſon and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we ſhould fail.
——We fail!
But ſcrew your courage to the *ſticking* place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *ſtuck* in the lords houſe, and deſired the names of thoſe who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon paſs'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield, and *ſtuck* within the laſt.
Dryden.

13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled.

Where they *ſtick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themſelves. *Locke.*

They will *ſtick* long at part of a demonſtration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exerciſed, is as viſible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propoſitions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *ſtick* and are confounded.
Watts on the Mind.

14. *To* STICK *out*. To be prominent, with deformity.

His fleſh is conſumed away that it cannot be ſeen, and his bones that were not ſeen *ſtick out*.
Job, xxxiii. 21.

15. *To* STICK *out*. To refuſe compliance.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ſtician, Saxon; *ſteken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell ſick, *ſtuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body: as, he *ſtuck* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To faſten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll ſtand betwixt; it firſt ſhall pierce my heart:
We will be *ſtuck* together on his dart.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

4. To ſet with ſomething pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypreſs twigs they ſtrew,
And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew.
Dryden.

STI'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſticky*.] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſtaves or ſticks to interpoſe occaſionally.]

1. To take part with one ſide or other.

Fortune, as ſhe 's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *ſtickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and *ſtickle*,
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Cleaveland.*

Heralds *ſtickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin.] The smallest of freshwater fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton's Angler.*

STI'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *stickle.*]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilius came to part them, the *sticklers* authority being unable to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poise:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *stick.*] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STIFF. *adj.* [ꞅꞇıꝼ, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *styf*, Swedish; *stifur*, Islandick; *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aërial sky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale
The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract! *Shakespeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style. *Gondibert.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakespeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇıꝼıan, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 13.

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her *stiff'ning* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryd.*

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison's Cato.*

1. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil then, *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*. *Ezek.* ii.

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *stiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffnecked *force*. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. s.* [from *stiff.*]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and, as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

3. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances, which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*estoufer*, French.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stifled*
With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*

Pray'r against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind,
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryd.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and, all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with chearfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Otway's Orphan.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand firm and unmoveable against all attempts, whether of vain philosophy to better the doctrine or of vainer criticism to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

The Stickleback fish – చాగిసచేప, cāgisa –

Stickler – పక్షవాది, సహాయుడు, సాహసుడు, మతస్థుడు

Sticky బంకగావుండే, జిగురుగాయిన, అంటుకునే boiled rice is * wax is *

Stiff adj. బిరుసయిన, గట్టి, నిక్కనిల్చిన, పెళుసు or pertinacious తలకొవ్విన, లంపు,
a breeze ముంగాలి
ప్రబ్బ The rattan is very stiff – but pliant compared with bamboo and teak is stiffer – Stone is brittle, not stiff

To Stiffen v.a. బిరుసుచేయుట, గట్టిపరచుట, బిరుసుపారేలాగుచేయుట, పెడసరంచేయుట

To Stiffen v.n. బిరుసుపారుట, బిగువుపడుట, నిల్చుట, గట్టిపడుట, నిల్లుకానిపోయింది

Stiff hearted రాతిగుండెగల, ధైర్యవంతుగల

Stiffly గట్టిగా, బిరుసుగా, నిక్కనిల్చి, దిట్టముగా

Stiff-necked తలకొవ్విన, తెగనిల్చిన, ముష్కర, మూర్ఖ వినని, తలబిరుసుగావుండే పెడసరమైన

Stiffness బిగువు, పెళుసుదనం, పెడసరం, బెట్టుదం, నిల్లు

To Stifle v.a. ఊపిరితీయకుండాచేయుట, ఉక్కిరిబిక్కిరికానుట, this stench is enough to * us ఊపిరాడకుండాముక్కులంతాదిగమ్ముకుంటుంది a stifling smell ~~[illegible]~~ వాసన or stiflingly hot or close గాలిలేనందున మాడుగావుండే two children were stifled in the smoke పొగలోనులు, [illegible] grief stifles the appetite దుఃఖము వల్ల ఆకలి తెకపో [illegible]

Stifled

The stifled ~~her~~ sobs [illegible] a few * groans [illegible]

labour under a * [illegible]

[illegible]
Stigma + [illegible] they ^

To Stigmatize [illegible]

Stile [illegible]

in womens cant, [illegible]
Stiletto [illegible] ^ see descr. [illegible] Imperial Hist. fol. 2. 570

To Still v. a. [illegible]

[illegible]
Still adv. [illegible] still more [illegible]

[illegible] still be it so (Tara 3. 80.) [illegible] to lie still

stand [illegible] Lie [illegible]
[illegible] to stand still [illegible] to keep quiet or still

[illegible] Still you must do this [illegible]

[illegible] I have still less appetite [illegible]

[illegible] the horse is there still [illegible] That is still

better [illegible] It is difficult and still you have learnt

it [illegible] set [illegible]

Still. adj. [illegible] In the still forest [illegible] a still small

voice [illegible] stock still [illegible]
at church theye were very * but not solemn

Still. adv. [illegible]

Still-born [illegible]

You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STI'GMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſtigma.*]
STI'GMATICK. } Branded or marked with ſome kind of infamy.

Thou art like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakeſp.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and e'er
Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind;
Stigmatical in making, worſe in mind. *Shakeſp.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr. from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning, who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former, in reading, have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*; while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant, and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*

Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the fineſt and moſt elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The privileges of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by public cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark; and, laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ſtigele, from ſtigan, Sax. to climb.]

1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another.

There comes my maſter, and another gentleman from Frogmare, over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakeſp.*

If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ſtrutting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church-yard *ſtile.* *Swift.*

2. [*ſtile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial. This ſhould rather be *ſtyle.*

Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtilar line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

STILE'TTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſtilet*, Fr.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who, entering into the ſenate-houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and, ſtabbing him with *ſtilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ſtillan, Saxon; *ſtillen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſilence; to make ſilent.

Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes? *Shakſpeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were huſh'd, the billows ſcarcely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appeaſe.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foreſees a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionleſs.

He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.

We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *ſtill* ſwine eat all the draught. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill.* *Addiſon.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenſer.*

From hence my lines and I depart;
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*

Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſon.*

How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains!
Such ſilence waits on Philomela's ſtrains
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionleſs.

Gyrecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort-ſighted creatures might not miſtake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is ſtanding *ſtill* where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

Thy ſtone, O Siſiphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time, at *ſtill* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shak.*

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things paſſed in a *ſtill.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

STILL. *adv.* [ſtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Cajeta *ſtill* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Neverthleſs; notwithſtanding.

The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

3. In an increaſing degree.

As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul,
My ſoul the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

Whom the diſeaſe of talking *ſtill* once poſſeſſeth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: ſo men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*

The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon chear'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moiſt alchimy;
The *ſtill* of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill.* *Newton's Opticks.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever bubbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory.* *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*, and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation, we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe; as, whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd:

The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryd.*
I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Calm; quiet; ſilence; freedom from noiſe.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears: ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
An horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear,
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas's paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral, and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide, ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shak.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swediſh; *ſtelten*, Dutch; ſτœlcan, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they muſt put themſelves upon *ſtilts*. *Howel's England's Tears.*

The heron, and ſuch like fowl that live of fiſhes, walk on long *ſtilts* like the people in the marſhes. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Men muſt not walk upon *ſtilts* *L'Eſtrange.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Lat.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.
3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold *ſtimulates*, producing firſt a rigour, and then a glowing heat; thoſe things which *ſtimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *ſtimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some perſons, from the ſecret *ſtimulations* of vanity or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholeſale. *Watts on the Mind.*

To STING. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtung* or *ſtang*; participle paſſive *ſtang* or *ſtung*. [ſτingan, Saxon; *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlandick.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.

The ſnake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth *ſting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp.*

That ſnakes and vipers *ſting*, and tranſmit their miſchief by the tail, is not eaſily to be juſtified; the poiſon lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear right
To his doghearted daughters; theſe things *ſting* him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *ſtings* the brave. *Pope.*
The *ſtinging* laſh apply. *Pope.*

STING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are miſtaken for their *ſting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His rapier was a hornet's *ſting*;
It was a very dangerous thing;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with ſuch *ſting* in it, ſhews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the laſt verſe.

It is not the jerk or *ſting* of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorſe of conſcience.

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *ſtingleſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem.*] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *ſtingy* narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Eſtrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole; which forces me to beſpeak his friends to engage him to lay aſide that *ſtingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ſτincan, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *ſtinking* law for his breath. *Shak.*

When the children of Ammon ſaw that they *ſtank* before David, they ſent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a naſty *ſtinking* goat! *L'Eſtrange.*

Moſt of ſmells want names; ſweet and *ſtinking* ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which is little more than to call them pleaſing and diſpleaſing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this coſtly way to *ſtink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing ſweet into a common ſhore;
Not all Arabia would ſufficient be;
Thou ſmell'ſt not of thy ſweets, they *ſtink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell.

Thoſe *ſtinks* which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not moſt pernicious; but ſuch airs as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo betray the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They ſhare a ſin; and ſuch proportions fall,
That, like a *ſtink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryd.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d' ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for *ſtink*? *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

The air may be purified by burning of ſtinkpots or *ſtinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink.

Canſt thou believe thy living is a life
So *ſtinkingly* depending? *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, eſpecially in cloſe places, by burning of *ſtinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swediſh; *ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop.

The reaſon hereof is the end which he hath propoſed, and the law whereby his wiſdom hath *ſtinted* the effects of his power in ſuch ſort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correſpondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeleſs, heartleſs, 'gan the cunning thief
Perſuade us die, to *ſtint* all further ſtrife. *Spenſer.*

Nature wiſely *ſtints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undiſturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I ſhall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curſe upon the earth, or *ſtint* it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full ſcope, in an univerſal diminution of the fruitfulneſs of the earth. *Woodward.*

A ſuppoſed heathen deity might be ſo poor in his attributes, ſo *ſtinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addiſon.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not ſupport double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *ſtinted* in neceſſaries. *Swift.*

She *ſtints* them in their meals, and is very ſcrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine ſhapes ſhe has ſeen ſpoiled in her time for want of ſuch care. *Law.*

STINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Limit; bound; reſtraint.

We muſt come at the length to ſome pauſe: for if every thing were to be deſired for ſome other without any *ſtint*, there could be no certain end propoſed unto our actions; we ſhould go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the uſual *ſtints* of common huſbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

Touching the *ſtint* or meaſure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in reſpect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *ſtint* of woe
Is common; every day a ſailor's wife,
The maſters of ſome merchant, and the merchant,
Have juſt our theme of woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Muſt alſo pay the *ſtint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *ſtint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND.

At church there was a * in their manner but no solemnity

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Stillness [illegible]

Stilly [illegible]

Stilts [illegible] poetry raised on stilts [illegible] the stilt of a plough [illegible]

Stimulant adj. [illegible]

Stimulants n: s. [illegible]

to Stimulate [illegible] by the [illegible]

Stimulating [illegible]

Stimulus [illegible]

to Sting [illegible] by the * of novelty [illegible] Sting [illegible] – Carey

Sting [illegible] of an epigram [illegible] of Death [illegible] P. says [illegible] !!

Stingily [illegible]

Stinginess లోభిగుణం [illegible]

Stinging [illegible] I wrote him a [illegible] letter [illegible]

Stingless [illegible]

Stingy [illegible] perverse, rigid Leslie Wks fol 1. 514 top = [illegible]

to Stink కంపుకొట్టుట। వాసనవేయుట।

Stink దుర్గంధం। [illegible]

Stinkard or pole cat [illegible] Smollett: Rod Random

Stinking కంపుకొట్టే

to Stint [illegible] he stinted me to rice & salt [illegible]

to Stint ... Z.

Stint [illegible] without * [illegible]

Z To Stint v: n (i.e. to pause, or desist) [illegible]. "They sung on and would not stint." British ~~Review~~ Mag. XIII. 16 v: a To cease from (Ben Jonson 1838. page 431) Stint thy cry

Stipend మనువర్తి। బత్తెం। వసతి

Stipendiary పరదేశి। బత్తెం పుచ్చుకొని యుద్ధంకు వచ్చే సిపాయి

to Stipulate మందలించుట। వెలువేయుట।

Stipulation నిబంధన। సంకేతం। వెల

to Stir తిప్పుట। కెలుపుట। (this word was originally the same as to steer see Miltons Samson line 110) తిప్పుట।
ఆడించుట She was stirring (or rocking) the cradle Ann Reg 1760. p [ ] 107
కదలించుట। పుల్లలు పెట్టుట। తరుచుట। బాధనచేయుట। మెదలించుట
కెలతీయుట। తాకించుట। తాచుట। to stir the fire నెరపుట। he stirred himself మిక్కిలి కృషిచేసె to stir up love (Lara 3. 131)
తమకెయుంపువేయుట। ఆశకొలుపుట। రేగించుట। రేచుట

To Stir v: n కదలుట। మెలగుట। మెదలుట   Stir. n s { తొందర। కలివిడి। అల్లరిపని। శ్రమాబలనం పని।

Stirabout అంబలి। గంజి। కూడు

Stirred తొందరపడ్డ
he was much stirred వానికి రేగింది.

గడుసం। ధీర। ధైర్యశాలైన। శ్రద్ధాండయిన।
Stirring + ప్రోత్సాహంచే యుంచే। ధైర్యంచేయుంచె। వ్యసనం పుట్టించె। Lust=
మనోహర। When I arrived not a soul was ~
-stirring + విరహంచే యుంచె heart-stirring రంజనమైన। దయకలగచే
The Langnese are a stirring race

Stirrup అంకెం। అనగా రికాబు the usual word is అంగుపద్ది Tamil

To Stitch కుట్టుట। తగిలించుట।

STI'PEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben Jonson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles's History.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

STI'PTIC. See STYPTIC.

To STI'PULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Latin; *stipuler*, French.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stipulation*, French; from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers.*

STIPULA'TOR. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ſtiƿian, Saxon; *stooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*, but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad;
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakesp.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirr'd Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccab.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stirs* him *up* to so notable a design. *More against Atheism.*

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

6. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isaiah*, xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action, to awake the understanding, and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind, on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakesp. Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakesp.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth
Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

STIRP. *n. s.* [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, Sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakespeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. s.* [ſtigeƿap, ſtiƿap; from ſtigan, Saxon, to climb, and ƿap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up; being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakespeare.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Rem.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch]

1. To

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up.* To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitched* up the artery and the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from ſcician, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me: yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking. *Motteux.*

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here
and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliad.*

5. In the following line, allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shak. Othello.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. s.* [*anthemis.*] Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STI'THY. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Islandick; ſtiδ, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew.*]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *n. s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. s.* Irish; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy. Not in use.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. s.* [*stoccato*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*

STOCK. *n. s.* [ſtoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dut. *estoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spens.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job*, xiv. 8.

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.

That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What 's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let 's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks.* *Shakespeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryd.*

7. [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakesp.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the legs.

His lackey, with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,
And man, as from a second *stock* proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock, produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jons. Catal.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden's Georgics.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind. *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison on Italy.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock.* *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law.*

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See STOCKS.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. *To* STOCK *up.* To extirpate.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *n. s.* [*palumbes.*] Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryd.*

STO'CKFISH. *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Stitch [illegible] in the side [illegible] not a stitch of clothes [illegible] without a * of clothes on [illegible]

Stithy [illegible]

Stoat [illegible] — Z

Stiver [illegible]

Stock [illegible] old stock on hand [illegible] principal [illegible] laughing stock [illegible] he became a laughing stock [illegible] a scolding stock (Fielding) [illegible] Farm stock, or live and dead stock [illegible] some head of live stock [illegible] Farm stock [illegible] he stood stock still [illegible]

Stocks and stones (here stock has no meaning being merely an echo) [illegible] Stock in culinary cant is equivalent to [illegible]

To Stock v. a. [illegible] stocked [illegible] a well stocked library అనేకగ్రంథములు గలది a well stocked stable [illegible]

Stockade n. s. [illegible] శత్రువులకు అడ్డంగా కట్టుకొన్న ఆవరణం

Stockfish [illegible]

Z. Stoat.. The Popul Ency considers this a sort of Ermine, or Weasel. The Ency Brit 3d & 7th Edn omit it.. Crabbe 3. 69 speaks of it as killing a rabbit & so does Jesse in his Scenes of Country Life p 209 – It is only about the size of a large rat

Stocking కాళ్లమీద తొడుకొనే తిత్తి। మేజా। a blue stocking విద్యగల
కులంచి స్త్రీలకే మాట్లాడే దొరసానికి హాస్యనామం।

Stocks for prisoners బొండకొయ్య। to put in stocks బొండవేయుట।

Stoic { వేదాంతి। వైరాగి. See on మహా[illegible]
~~[illegible]~~
on Stoicism వైరాగ్యము see story in Chenna BP. 4. 398 &c See under Stop

Stoicism [illegible] వైరాగ్యము

Stoker — the fire tender in a steam vessel అగ్నిహోత్రమును కాపాడేవాడు

Stole n: s కొంగుపైట। దుకూలం

Stole - - Steal [illegible] భూతకాలం।

Stolen దొంగిలించిన। stolen goods దొంగసొమ్ము। stolen glances దొంగచూపులు

Stolid

Stolidity వెర్రితనం। [illegible] Vish Pur VI. 167 of look

Stolidly

Stomach - కడుపు। [illegible]। ఆకలి। this went against his stomach [illegible]।

To Stomach పడుట। సహించుట। నిభాయించుట। he stomachs this [illegible]
[illegible]

Stomacher రవిక।

~~Stomachful~~ [illegible]।

Stomachic - See Tonic

Stone రాయి। రాళ్లు। శిల। కల్లు। [illegible]। ~~రత్న~~ precious stone రత్న। testicle
అండం। బీజాలు। [illegible]। in a fruit [illegible]। బీజం। గింజ। [illegible]
। a tamarind stone చింతగింజ। a mango stone మామిడి[illegible]।
మామిడిముట్టె। a grind stone కల్లు। గుండ్రాయి। పత్రం। or roller
for mulling [illegible]। a hail stone వడగల్లు। [illegible]।
precious stone రత్న। lithographic stone నాపరాయి। a mass of
stone బండరాయి। [illegible]। Metaphorical senses — a living
stone చింతామణి। [illegible]। corner stone [illegible]। the philosophers
stone పరసం। పరసవేది। Stepping stone సాధనం। [illegible]। to
petrify or turn into stone మారిపోవుట। [illegible]। the disease
called

Sto'cking. *n. s.* [The original word seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick, chicken, chickens*.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before the lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakespeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for cloathing as the wool of sheep? *More against Atheism.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown;
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To Sto'cking. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckjobber. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

Sto'ckish. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

Sto'cklock. *n. s.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks; and cupboard-locks. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*

Stocks. *n. s.* [commonly without the singular. See Stocking.]

1. Prison for the legs.

Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespeare.*

Tom is wipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punished, and imprisoned. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peacham.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

Stocksti'll. *adj.* [*stock* and *still*.) Motionless as logs.

Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

Stoke, *stoak*, seem to come from the Saxon ꞅꞇocce, signifying the stock or body of a tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

Stole. *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser.*

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

Stole. The preterite of *steal*.

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

Stolen. Participle passive of *steal*.

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

Stoli'dity. *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.

These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *n. s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,
Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shak.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is 't near dinner time?——I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage, but *stomach*, that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtile-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To Sto'mach. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall's Contemplations.*

The lion began to shew his teeth and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

To Sto'mach. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

Sto'mached. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with passions of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

Sto'macher. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Isa.* iii. 24.

Thou marry'st every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*. *Donne.*

Sto'machful. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Latin; *stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse.

A *stomachful* boy, put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estr.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

Sto'machfulness. *n. s.* [from *stomachful*.] Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

Stoma'chical. } *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]
Stoma'chick. } Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

Stoma'chick. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.

Sto'machless. *adj.* [from *stomach* and *less*.] Being without appetite.

Sto'machous. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Spenser.*

Stond. *n. s.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On th' other side, th' assieged castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon's Essays.*

STONE. *n. s.* [*stains*, Gothick; ꞅꞇan, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodw. Meth. Foss.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestus. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake stones, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fits them to his sling. *Cowley.*

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parnel.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks! *Shakespeare.*

The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shak. Ric. III.*

4. Any thing made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shakespeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.

Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

11. STONE is used by way of exaggeration.

What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still. *Shakespeare's King John.*

And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange.*

The cottagers, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement, *Pope.*

12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no stone unturn'd*
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their childrens spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudib.*

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear and hide his own. *Dry.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.

Present her at the leet,
Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Exod.* xvii. 4.

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STO'NEBREAK. *n. s.* [*saxifraga anglicana.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *n. s.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECRAY. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP. *n. s.* A sort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *cutter.*] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter*'s man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter*'s, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit.* *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *n. s.* [*lithofalco*, Latin.] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEHORSE. *n. s.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STO'NEPIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *stonepit.* *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *n. s.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *n. s.* [*mascinata.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *n. s.* [*stone* and *work.*] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework.* *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *n. s.* [from *stony.*]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mort.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

STO'NY. *adj.* [from *stone.*]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

With love's light wing did I o'erperch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*;
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony* hearted villians know it. *Shakespeare.*

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stony.* *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts,
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *To stand.*

Adam at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow *stood.* *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. s.* [*stols*, Gothick; ꞅꞇol, Sax. *stoel*, Dut.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools*;
The more she reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not all, or little into the mesentery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesentery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *Cutty Stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein, who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-

called stone అశ్మరిరోగం। మూత్రకృచ్ఛ్రం। he left no stone unturned to effect this యిది సాధించుకొనేటందుకు వాడు చేయని యత్నం వకటీ లేదు। he will leave no stone unturned వాడు సకల ప్రయత్నములు చేసేవాడు। stone blind, stone deaf, stone-dead యిత్యాదులైన మాటలలో stone అంటే - మహా। పట్టి। a heart of stone కండరాయి। stone-blind శుద్ధాంధుడు పట్టికవారిది। stone dead శుద్ధంగా చచ్చిన deaf as a stone శుద్ధచెవుడు। రాయి కన్న చెవుడు A certain weight పదీ మణుగు

Stone adj. శిలమయము। రాతి। a stone jug. stone ware యిత్యాది అనగా జాడి వెలిపెట్టె stone-bottle (Fielding) పింగాణిబుడ్డి

To stone a man పాషాణం వేయుట। రాళ్లదెబ్బలచేత చంపుట। the true word is నెత్తిని పెంకులు కొట్టుట। which means to pull his house about his ears - whereas పాషాణం వేయుట really means To poison. To stone fruit, పండ్లయొక్క పెలుకులు తీయుట The raisins are sold stoned వితుకులు తీసినవి

Stonechatter గుండుములుపుగాడు పిట్ట।

Stonecutter కాసెవాడు। శిలశిల్పకారి।

Stonefruit ముట్టెగల పండు

Stonehorse కట్టికొట్టని గుఱ్ఱం

Stonepit రాళ్లు తవ్వే గని

Stonepitch చింతబంధన। బంధనం। శిలువంటిది Stoneware పింగాణి తరహా ... QV

Stonework కాసెపని। రాళ్లపని।

Stoniness బండరాళ్లు కలిగి వుండడం। from the * of the ground రాళ్లుపాతీ రకనుక।

Stony adj. రాతి। రాళ్లుగల। మెరకపు। మెరకపు। మొరుసు। రాళ్లవంటి। బండభూమి మయమైన। కఠిన। * ground గరిసనేల। బోడు

Stood నిలిచినాడు To stand చూచుకో

Stool n.s. పీట। ఆసనం। పీఠం। footstool పాదపీఠం। కాలిదిమ్మ। of the bowels విరేచనాలు। శంకవర్తి। శౌచం। ప్రవృత్తులు। ప్రవృత్తి। to go to * బయిటికి పోవుట। కాల్వకు పోవుట। మరుగుకు వెళ్లుట। he had a bloody * వానికి నెత్తురు బంకపడ్డుంది। * of repentance (Johnson) రంకు చేసిన వాండ్లు పొందేవర శిక్ష। యూరోదేశములో గాడిదె మీద యెక్కించి పురాకంపే చేసే శిక్షవంటిది

~~To Stool v.n.~~ మేరుగుట। he had * వానికి భేదిలయినది

To Stoop v. n. వంగుట, తొంగుట, వాలుట, deign condescend దయచేయుట,
He stooped to take money for his daughter
అనుగ్రహించుట, I would not * to such conduct యిది నీచపనిగా
విచారించినాను, యిది దుర్మార్గమే, ప్రసంగించినాను, యిది నా చేతకాదు

To Stoop v. a. వంగచెయ్యుట, తొంగచెయ్యుట, వాలుచుట, వొరగచెయ్యుట

Stoop n. s. వంగినది, వంగు or vessel for drinking See Stoup

Stooping part. వంగిన, వంగబడ్డ, నమ్రమైన

~~Stoopingly~~ వంగినవాడై

To Stop v. a. నిలుపుట, ఆపుట, వుండచేయుట, తాళచెయ్యుట, కట్టిపెట్టుట, కట్టుట, చాలింపచేయుట, పట్టుట, బిగబట్టుట, మానివేయుట, మూసివేయుట, తెల్లుట, to * a hole with earth పూడ్చుట, to * a bottle మెత్తుట, to * their mouths వాగట్టుట, to * the roads జోవలుకట్టుట, to * the ears చెవులుమూసుకొనుట, to * the wages జీతంపట్టుట, బిగపట్టుట, పట్టించుట, he stopped me from going నేను పోకుండా చేసినాడు, the merchant has stopped payment ఆ వాడు ఆటకొనాడు

To Stop v. n. ఉండుట, తాళుట, నిలుచుట, ఆగుట, చాలించుట, మానుట, కట్టిపోవుట, తేలుట, the rain stopped వానవెలిసిపోయింది, stop! stop! తాళుతాళు, తత్తకర, నిలువు నిలువు, was at that time stopping with my brother నా అన్నగారి వద్ద అప్పుడుండెను

Stop n. s. తడ, నిలుపు, ఆపంపం, అడ్డంతరం, అడ్డం, or mark used in writing వాక్యి, or musical note మెట్టు,

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"Stoicism — An Irish labourer was last week at work with a waggon — on a rail road — by some unfortunate accident one of his hands was entirely cut off and fell on the road — He picked it up & looking at it for a moment exclaimed You are of no use to me now! — and flung it into the river. He immediately fainted and fell —
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kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack, or ſackcloth; and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *ſtool of repentance.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Sto'olball. *n. ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Suſan is at *ſtoolball* ſeen. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ſtupian, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree, he bended downward, and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.

When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.

I am the ſon of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mighty in her ſhips ſtood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condeſcended ſo far, and *ſtooped* ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

Theſe are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *ſtoop* to Rome. *Addiſon.*

6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.

They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concourſe of divided minds; and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men, and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milt.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,
And *ſtoop* with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryd.*

9. To ſink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

Stoop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.

2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.

Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *ſtoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *ſtoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [ſtoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *ſtoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is nothing more in me, Sir, but may be ſqueezed out without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the niceſt art,
Ragouſts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

Sto'opingly. *adv.* [from *ſtooping.*] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Italian; *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progreſſive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To hinder from ſucceſſive operation.

Can any dreſſes find a way
To *ſtop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet.*

3. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.

4. To hinder from action or practice.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd.* *Shak. King Lear.*

As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this boaſting. 2 *Cor.* xi. 10.

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almon falls,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,
And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repreſs; to ſuſpend.

Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To ſuppreſs.

He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.

In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

9. To cloſe any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. 2 *Kings*, iii. 19.

They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopped* their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech.* vii. 11.

A hawk's bell, the hole *ſtopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*

His majeſty *ſtopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth, or force my conſent. *King Charles.*

Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be *ſtopped.* *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obſtruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To Stop. *v. n.*

1. To ceaſe to go forward.

Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtraight
Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*

2. To ceaſe from any courſe of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one ſtep to another; and the beſt time to *ſtop* is at the beginning. *Leſley.*

Stop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion.

Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a *ſtop.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*
Packs and ſhuts up her gaudy ſhop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Hindrance of progreſs; obſtruction; act of ſtopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtops* it would make in the whole courſe of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the *ſtops* and embarraſſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Graunt.*

My praiſe the Fabii claim,
And thou, great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opticks.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſ.*

3. Repreſſion; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires, to give this *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*

4. Ceſſation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop*,
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;
Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Prohibition of ſale.

If they ſhould open a war, they foreſee the conſumption France muſt fall into by the *ſtop* of their wine and ſalts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment.

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The proud Dueſſa, full of wrathful ſpight
And fierce diſdain to be affronted ſo,
Inforc'd her purple beaſt with all her might,
That ſtop out of the way to overthrow. *Spenſer.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal ſtop travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*

Bleſſed be that God who caſt rubs, ſtops, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commiſſion of ſuch a ſin. *South.*

So melancholy a proſpect ſhould inſpire us with zeal to oppoſe ſome ſtop to the riſing torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodlineſs. *Rogers.*

8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would ſeem to know my ſtops; you would pluck out the heart of my myſtery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger
To ſound what ſtop ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not; the ſolemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet ſtop. *Milton.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their ſtops, and chords, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſued tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of ſtops on their tibiæ; which ſhews the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who, from a ſhort paſſage in a claſſick author, have determined the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and ſtops. *Addiſon on Italy.*

9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers.

The further a ſtring is ſtrained, the leſs ſuperſtraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note at all: and in the ſtops of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick.

Th' organ-ſound a time ſurvives the ſtop,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears ſtill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty deſtinies,
Would have learn'd a ſofter ſtyle,
And have been aſham'd to ſpoil
His life's ſweet ſtory by the haſte
Of a cruel ſtop ill-plac'd. *Craſhaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

No man could ſpit from him without it, but would drivel like ſome paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *ſtopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the ſpittle is driven away. *Grew's Coſmol.*

STO'PGAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop* and *gap*.] Something ſubſtituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.

The effects are a *ſtoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and ſuffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *ſtoppage* of a cough, or ſpitting, increaſes phlegm in the ſtomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*

STO'PPLE or *Stopper*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any veſſel, is filled up.

Bottles ſwinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave ſome air; for if the liquor come cloſe to the *ſtopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no ſhuts or *ſtopples* made for the ears, that any loud or ſharp noiſe might awaken it, as alſo a ſoft and gentle murmur provoke it to ſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

STO'RAXTREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.
2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh, as galbanum, and ſweet *ſtorax*. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr*, in old Swediſh and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification; *ſtor*, Daniſh; *ſtoor*, Iſlandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ſhips are fraught with *ſtore* of victuals, and good quantity of treaſure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *ſtore* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aërial vapours flew,
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *ſtore*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded.

We liv'd ſupine amidſt our flowing *ſtore*,
We ſlept ſecurely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryd.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthuſiaſt from her ſacred *ſtore*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddeſs, thee, Britannia's iſle adores:
How has ſhe oft exhauſted all her *ſtores*!
How oft in fields of death thy preſence ſought,
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought! *Addiſon.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *ſtores*. *Thomſon.*

3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deut.* xxxii. 34.

4. Storehouſe; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd. *Milton.*

STO'RE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of Chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh; to repleniſh.

Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To ſtock againſt a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and ſtore of victuals were come; but others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine
With water from the rocks, and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe*.]

1. Magazine; treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a time of uſe.

By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the ſcripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cramm'd with grain! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can waſh away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Milton.*

The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South.*

As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great maſs repoſited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*

STO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *ſtory*.] Furniſhed with ſtories; adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, maſſy proof;
And *ſtoried* windows, richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, *ſtoried* halls, invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇoꞃc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Lat.] A bird of paſſage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs, and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs, black: it ſits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet.*

The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jeremiah.*

Who bid the *ſtork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before:
Who calls the council, ſtates the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

ST'ORKSBILL. *n. ſ.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ꞅꞇoꞃm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements.

O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Them ſhe upſtays, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far, and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milt.*

Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm*. *Milton.*

Then ſtay, my child! *ſtorms* beat, and rolls the main;
Oh beat thoſe *ſtorms*, and roll the ſeas, in vain! *Pope.*

2. Aſſault

Stopcock చిరట

Stoppage n. s. అడ్డం। పారకత్తు। నిలిచిపోవడం। of urine నీరుడు చప్పెతెవులు

Stopped నిలిచిపోయిన। నప్పుకొన్న। తీరిన। మానిన।

Stopper } బిరడా। బిరిపి। దట్టా। డిబ్బడం। బిమ్మె। a tobacco stopper శృంగారంగా చేసి
Stopple } నపుల్ల। కడ్డి। పురక।

Storax

Store n. s. బండారం। విస్తారం। దాచినది। సానా। సామానూ। stock laid up సంభారం। జకీర।
stores సరుకులు। ధనం। or storehouse కొట్టు। కొఠారు। a pit for grain పాతర।
పాతరగాయిని। to set * by విచారించుట। he sets great * by this యిదిమహావి
చారించినాడు। plenty. abundance విసారం। విస్తారమైంది ... see Z

To Store v. a. జాగ్రత చేయుట। or * up దాచుట। కూర్చిపెట్టుట। జకీరా చేయుట। కట్టిపుంచుట।

Storehouse } భాండాగారం। గిడ్డంగి। ఉగ్రాణం। మళిగ
Store room }

Storied శృంగారమైన। అంతస్థులుగల।

Stork కొంగభేదం। గుడ్డికొక్కిరాయి। రాబులుగు

Storm n. s. ముసురు। కసరు। గాలివాన। తుఫాను। యిబ్బందిగావుండేకాలం। పొలపు
తపయం। దురవస్థ। a * of rage ప్రచండకోపం।

1

Z he has much grain in store బియ్యం దాచిపెట్టినాడు

Z What fate may have in store for him is uncertain వానికి యేమి సంభవించబోతుందో తెలియబడదు

he little dreamt what was in store for him తనకు యేమి సంభవించబోతుందో యెరుగడు. తనకు వచ్చే భాగ్యమేమిద్దదో అని తలచలేదు + With store of ladies
చాలా మంది స్త్రీలు। సైన్యం ... Miltons Allegro, line 121 (స్త్రీ) కలెట్టు.

To Storm v.n. రేగుట। భుగభుగలాడుట। (స్త్రీలు) దాసీతనములాడుట

To Storm v.a. ముంచుకొట్టుట। దవుడుచేసి జొరబడుట। ధారగాలు పడి జొచ్చుట। కొల్ల పుచ్చుట।

Storming (part.) అఘోరమైన। ప్రచండ। రేగిన

Stormy రేగిన। గాలివానగా వుండే। రేసరిన। అల్లరిగా వుండే।

Story n.s. కథ। సుద్దు। వివరణం। or pretext నెపం। or falsehood అబద్ధం। to tell stories కొంకుట। అబద్ధాలాడుట। or chronicle పురాణం। according to the * he died there అక్కడ చచ్చినాడట। they are all in one * వొప్పుగా రధ। * or చిప్పమైన మేళ్లం కట్టుంది। a cock and a bull story

(4) storey (range in a house) అంతస్తు। మిద్దె। డాబా। the wine got into his upper story తలకెక్కినది

Story teller చెప్పేవాడు। అబద్ధాలాడేమనిషి।

Story telling అబద్ధాలాడడం।

Stove n.s. కుంపటి। పొయ్యి। శమంతం। తంపి। కాడిపొయ్యి। అంగారం

Z Stout adj. గట్టి। లావాటి। గండయిన। దొడ్డబలిసిన।

Stout n.s. బీరు వైనులో వక భేదం।

Stout hearted ధైర్యమైన

Stoutly గట్టిగా

Stoutness n.s. పుష్టి। ధైర్యం। శావరం। ముడుమ

Z The Stoup is precisely a బొబ్బ being a metal vessel for drinking: with or without a handle: at Oxford the word thus spelt is still in use

(4) Story in a house See Hallam's Supplement to Middle Ages p 400 note. properly, he observes, the first is that which is reached by a staircase from the ground floor. Doddridge Wks 4. 167 uses it for Discourse: Watts says ... and the Story of the Resurrection ... When I read the shameful story

2. Assault on a fortified place.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shak.*

Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.

So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *storm.*]

1. Tempestuous.

Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STO'RY. *n. s.* [ſꞇœꞃ, Sax.; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian; ἱστορία.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions, which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientifical principles. *Wilk.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force, yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found, but only in *story*. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.

In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames! *Denham.*

My maid left on the table one of her *story* books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ſꞇoꞃ, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. s.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryd.*

Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STOVE. *n. s.* [*stoo*, Islandick, a fire-place; ſꞇoꝼoa, Saxon; *estuve*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]

1. A hot-house; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make;
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back. *Beaum. Psyche.*

The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wiseman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoaking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.
2. For *stunned*. *Spenser.*

STOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*,
If less than that I fear. *Spenser.*

The fox his copesmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Spenser.*

2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood, as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; ſꞇeoꞃan, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdued my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower;
And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German: *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit,
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Psalm* lxxvi. 5.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. *Bathurst.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit 's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY. *adv.* [from *stout.*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOU'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *stout.*]

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

3. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

Come all to ruin, let,
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs: for I mock at death
With as big heart as thou. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ſτop, Saxon; *ſtoe*, old Friſick, a place; *ſtouwen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repoſit in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where haſt thou *ſtow'd* my daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

I' th' holſters of the ſaddle-bow
Two aged piſtols he did *ſtow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *ſtow* their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots were beheaded, *ſtowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Add.*

The goddeſs ſhov'd the veſſel from the ſhores,
And *ſtow'd* within its womb the naval ſtores. *Pope.*

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treaſure his ſhip *ſtows*
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

Sto'wage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtow*.]

1. Room for laying up.

In every veſſel is *ſtowage* for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandiſe of as great a value. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquiſite form; their value 's great;
And I am ſomething curious, being ſtrange,
To have them in ſafe *ſtowage*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

3. Money paid for ſtowing of goods.

Stowe, Stoe, whether ſingly or jointly, are the ſame with the Saxon ſτop, a place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Stra'bism. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, Fr. *ſtrabiſmus*, Lat.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To Stra'ddle. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed to come from *ſtraddle* or *ſtride*.] To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man ſurvey himſelf, diveſted of artificial charms, and he will find himſelf a forked *ſtraddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. *v. n.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *ſtray*, from *ſtravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But ſtay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and ſees the journey's end,
I *ſtraggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

A wolf ſpied out a *ſtraggling* kid, and purſued him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmoſt, cannot keep their minds from *ſtraggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander diſperſedly.

He ſhould have enriched your *ſtraggling* ſoldiers with great quantity. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

They found in Burford ſome of the *ſtraggling* ſoldiers, who out of wearineſs ſtayed behind. *Clarend.*

From *ſtraggling* mountains ſcarce for hillock goats,
To rank in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood;
Houſes to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and ſafety's ſake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine
Of *ſtraggling* branches, and improve the wine.

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches on each ſide of the hedge, that *ſtraggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle.

Having paſſed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *ſtraggling* rocks, which ſeemed to caſt out great ſtore of flames and ſmoke. *Raleigh.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a *ſtraggling* houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand. *Dryden.*

Stra'ggler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company; one who rambles without any ſettled direction.

The laſt ſhould keep the countries from paſſage of *ſtragglers* from thoſe parts, whence they uſe to come forth, and oftentimes uſe to work much miſchief. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Let's whip theſe *ſtragglers* o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakſp. Richard* III.

Bottles miſſing are ſuppoſed to be half ſtolen by *ſtragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

Let thy hand ſupply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *ſtragglers*, nor be loth
To ſtrip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryd.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the looſe *ſtragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch. It is well obſerved by *Ainſworth*, that for *not crooked* we ought to write *ſtraight*, and for *narrow*, *ſtrait*; but for *ſtreight*, which is ſometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the ſwell'd boaſt
Of him that beſt could ſpeak; feature, laming
The ſhrine of Venus, or *ſtraight*-pight Minerva. *Shakeſpeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewiſe *ſtraight* horns; which, if they be of the ſame bore with the oblique, differ little in ſound, ſave that the *ſtraight* require ſomewhat a ſtronger blaſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There are many ſeveral ſorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *ſtraight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *ſtraight* looks crooked, and the ſquare grows round. *Prior.*

When I ſee a *ſtrait* ſtaff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a falſe idea. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Narrow; cloſe. This ſhould properly be *ſtrait*. [*eſtroit*, Fr. See Strait.]

Queen Elizabeth uſed to ſay of her inſtructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *ſtrait* at the firſt putting on, but did by and by wear looſe enough. *Bacon.*

3. Tenſe; tight. Of this ſenſe it is doubtful whether it belongs to *ſtrait*, *cloſe*, *narrow*; or to *ſtraight*, *not crooked*. Pull the cord *ſtraight*, may mean, *draw it till it has no flexure*; tie it *ſtrait* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compaſs*. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

Straight. *adv.* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This ſenſe is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not ſend them. I will after *ſtraight*,
And tell him ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Thoſe ſtinks which the noſtrils *ſtraight* abhor and expel, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With chalk I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where the ethereal ſpirits muſt appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *ſtrait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It *ſtraight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addiſon.*

To Strai'ghten. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight.

A crooked ſtick is not *ſtraightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary ſide. *Hooker.*

Of ourſelves being ſo apt to err, the only way which we have to *ſtraighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whoſe footſteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

Strai'ghtly. *adv.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; with tenſion.

Strai'ghtness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs.

Some are for maſts, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length and *ſtraightneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Tenſion; tightneſs.

Strai'ghtway. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way*. It is very often written *ſtraightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *ſtraightwiſe*.] Immediately; ſtraight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *ſtraightway* on that laſt long voyage fare. *Spenſ.*

Soon as he enter'd was, the door *ſtraightway*
Did ſhut. *Spenſer.*

Like to a ſhip, that, having 'ſcap'd a tempeſt,
Is *ſtraightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks *ſtraightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As ſoon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ſtraightways*. *Bacon.*

The ſound of a bell is ſtrong; continueth ſome time after the percuſſion; but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the bell or ſtring be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething.

Their aliment ought to be light; rice boiled in whey, and *ſtrained*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo finely as ſand. *Bacon.*

3. To ſqueeze in an embrace.

I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a cloſe embrace
Strain'd his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſhman and the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink milk unſtrained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.

By this we ſee, in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſtrain* themſelves for relief of their own part, having law and authority againſt them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain*. *Spenſer.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on 's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he ſweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The

To Stow v.a. దాచుట। కూర్చిపెట్టుట। చేర్చుట। పోగుచేయుట। నించుట। పేర్చిపెట్టుట

Stowage n.s. స్థానం।

To Straddle పంగజాచుట। కాళ్లు పారజాపుట। అంగవేసివుండుట। straddling ప్ర
త్యాలేకగావుండే

To Straggle v.n. దారితప్పియుండు అటు తిరుగుట। తిరుగులాడుట। వెనకబడ్డుట।

Straggler దారికెతిరిగేవాడు। దిమ్మరడు। నిడిమనిషి। వెనకబడ్డినవాడు

Straggling part తిరుగుతూవుండే। ~~వేరువేరుగా~~ నిస్సంధంగా। విస్తారమైన ఉండే। యిక్కడవకటి అక్కడవకటి।

a few * drops of rain యిక్కడ కొన్ని అక్కడ కొన్ని పడ్డ చినుకులు। a few

* trees యిక్కడవకచెట్టు అక్కడవకచెట్టు a large * shrub

Straight adj. సరియైన। చక్కని। తిన్నని। వాటమైన।

Straight adv. తత్క్షణం। చక్కగా। దండాయమానంగా।

To Straighten చక్కచేయుట। వంకరలేకుండాచేయుట। సరిపుచ్చుట। తీర్చుట। దిద్దుట।

Straight forward సాదాగా। చక్కగా। a * man ఉదారవాసంపన్నుడు।

To ~~Straighten~~ v.a. తీర్చుట। దిద్దుట।

Straightlaced క్రూర। బిరుసైన। యినపకచ్చలుగల।

Straightness ఆర్జవం। చక్కన।

Straightway తత్క్షణం। తోడ్తోనే।

To Strain v.a. వడికట్టుట। వడబోయుట। వస్త్రగాళితంచేయుట। బలవంతంచేసిపెరుపుట।

to * off the water అన్నం [illegible] వార్చుట। it strains the eyes to read books

written on palmleaves తాళపత్రాల అక్షరములు మోపుగావున్నది। కండ్లు (we strained our our eyes to see it [illegible])

కు తొందరచేస్తుంది। his eyes were * కండ్లు చెదిరినవి। he strained every

nerve to effect this యిది సాధించేటందుకు అన్నియత్నములుచేసినాడు।

he strained his ankle వానికిరాయి బెణికింది। he has strained

his neck మెడయిరుకుపట్టింది। he strained his voice అరిచినందున గొంతు

పగిలింది। he strained his lungs మహా అరిచినాడు। strained till dry వా

రిన। strained through a sieve వస్త్రగాళితమైన। the judge should

never ^ the law to gratify himself

To Strain v.n. యత్నపడుట। in easing nature తినునది(ముక్కుట) the water strains thro' the sand. నీరు తేరుతుంది

of discourse వాక్యరీతి।

Strain n.s. బెణుకు। రీతి। తీరు। విధం। స్వనం। రాగం। in flattering strains స్తోత్రరూపముగా

Z- Strainer వడకట్టేగుడ్డ। వస్త్రగాలితపుగుడ్డ। జల్లెడ

Strait adj. యిరుకైయున। కొఱుమైన। Strait-waistcoat వెర్రివానికి చేతులుస్వాధీనం లేకుండా వుండేలాగున వేసినచొక్కా

Strait } n.s. యిరుకుస్థలం। కష్టం। యిబ్బంది। చిక్కు। గండి। దురవస్థ। ప్రయాసం।
Straits } రెండుదేశములసందునవుండే సముద్రం। The Straits of Malacca

To Straiten యిబ్బందిపరచుట। యిరుకుపరచుట। కష్టపెట్టుట।

Straitened యిబ్బందిపడ్డ। శ్రమపడ్డ।

Straitlaced శృంగారచిరునయిన। యినపచ్చుధరించిన exceedingly strict
నిరభ్యంతరమైన

Z Strained
his arm is strained
This is a + interpretation

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryd.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make strait or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death;
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles, maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strained*: in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

They *strain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or *straining* thro' the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but, if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains*. *Grew.*

2. [ꞅꞇꞃenꝫe, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains*,
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Why dost thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallic *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillots.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryd.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*;
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecil.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell
How science dwindles, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, "ultima primis cedebant." *Bacon.*

STRAI´NER. *n. s.* [from *strain.*] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain shouldst seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackm.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*estroit*, French; *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they 're set, too fast or slow;
And, where in conscience they 're *straight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Law.*

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour; his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms, Com. Pr.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*

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He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shak.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

STRAIT. *n. s.*

1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *straits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which, being pursued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desart here, and hunger-bit.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

Thus Adam, sore beset, replied:
O Heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight* to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryd.*

Kings reduced to *streights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which providence may dispose of him. *South.*

Cæsar sees
The *streights* to which you 're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addis.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity, to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adversity; and, if she can discover that they are in great *streights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply; at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To STRAI´TEN. *v. a.* [from *strait.*]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys's Journey.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe
Subtile or violent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straightening* of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addis. State of the War.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when Dulness gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He could not be *streightened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*; and, if the mode increase, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *adj.* [from *strait* and *hand.*] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*strait* and *lace.*]

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tampered with. *Locke on Educ.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *2 Maccab.* xii.

It is a great errour, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakespeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships, which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniencies of life amongst them had never reached so far as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike.* Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow *strake?* *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

STRAKE. *n. s.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND. *n. s.* [ſtrand, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had;
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand.* *Shakespeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea;
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*estrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestick.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood applied,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Cowl.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

Strange to relate! from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakespeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *strange.*]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shak. Macbeth.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Spratt's Sermons.*

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirit. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and miscal!
Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange.*]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Urg'd thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4 Mutual

Straitly గట్టిగా। బిగబిగ।

Straitness ఇబ్బంది। కష్టం। యిరకటం।

Strake v.a. to strike అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం

~~Strake n.s.~~ చార

Stramonium (thorn apple) వుమ్మెత్తకాయ

Strand n.s. రేవు। ఒడ్డు। దరవారి। of cord పేటి, పిరి, దారం

To Strand v.a. వొడ్డున పడవేయు।

Stranded రేవుకు తప్పిన

Strange adj. క్రొత్త। వింత। అపరూపమైన। చిత్రమైన। అద్భుతమైన। పరమైన। a * language పరభాష। a * country పరదేశం। a * woman (not his wife) పరసతి। వారకాంత। * servants పరులు యింటి నవుకరులు a * man — not her husband పరపురుషుడు

Strange! interj. అవురా

Strangely వింతగా। అద్భుతంగా

Strangeness చిత్రత। క్రొత్తరికం। అసహజం।

Stranger n.s. పరుడు। అన్యదేశస్థుడు। వింతవాడు। విదేశుడు। క్రొత్తవాడు। they are wholly strangers to this యిది పొత్తుగా గుర్తెరగరు I am no * to these facts యీ సంగతులు బాగా గుర్తెరిగినవాను। he and I are strangers వానికి నాకు నెళవు లేదు। పరిచయం లేదు। his hands were strangers to labour వాని చేతులు పని యెప్పుడో యెరగవు। strangers to the commonwealth of Israel. శత్రు [illegible]. The Lambadis are u.s. to agriculture సాగుబడి తెలియని వాండ్లు। సాగుబడి చేతకాని వాండ్లు he took the estate from the daughters and gave it to a * in blood [illegible] అన్యధనుడు।

To Strangle v. a గొంతుపిసికి చంపు| these weeds * the corn యీ కలుపు ఆపైరును తలయెత్తనివ్వదు| She was almost [illegible] with laughing

Strangler గొంతుపిసికేవాడు|

Strangles గుఱ్ఱములకు సంభవించే ఒక రోగం|

Strangulation బిగపట్టడం

Strangury నీరుచురుకు, మూత్రకృచ్ఛ్రం

Strap n. s. వారు, తోలువారు, కొరడావంటిది

To Strap కొరడాతో కొట్టు|

Strappado శిక్షగా తగిలించిన దెబ్బలు

Strapping దొడ్డబలిసిన, లావాటి, పుష్టిగా ఉండే|

Strata n. s. పైన మీద పైన| యిది కాండను గురించిన మాట| పొరలు| వరసలు| పరుపులు| పరుపులు|

Stratagem n. s. యుక్తి, ఉపాయం, తంత్రం, కుయుక్తి, మోసపు ఎత్తు, వలను వల్లు

Strategical — according to military art. Strategy

Stratified పైన మీద పెట్టబడిన [illegible]

Stratum n. s. పేడు, పొర, సరణి, పేడు, పరుపు, పరుపు

యెండిన కసవు, తొప్పు, a straw పుల్ల, ప్రక్క, తృణం. Straw పుల్లలు

Straw n. s. + one stalk పుడక, తృణం, పూరి, వరిగడ్డి, rice * వరిగడ్డి, పలాలం, millet * చొప్ప, వసుడు, + I do not care a * అదినాకు లక్ష్యంలేదు| it is not worth a * పూరిపుడకకు సామ్యం కాదు| I do not value him a * తలగడ్డిపాటి వాడు కాడు| a man of * పూరిసాక్షి| musty * దుగ్గు| the woman in the * ప్రసూతి స్త్రీ the * yard వామిదొడ్డి A man of ^ గడ్డిబొమ్మ| [illegible]

a straw hat గడ్డితో అల్లిన టోపీ

Strawberry ఒకవిధమైన పండు| యిది మంచి యెఱ్ఱని వన్నెగలది| * colour

Straw colour గార బూడిద వన్నె, పల్లని

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, French.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakespeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakespeare.*

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granv.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Tob.* iii. 8.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Nehemiah.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A spunge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wiseman.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. s.* [στραγγουρία; *strangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO. *n. s.* Chastisement by blows.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shak.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRA'TA. n. s. [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM. *n. s.* [στρατήγημα; *stratageme*, French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, French; from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRA'TUM. n. s. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum* ev'ry way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. *Thomson.*

STRAW. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃeoƿ, Sax. *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it. *Shakespeare.*

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay's Pastorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickel.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*. *Hudib.*

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *L'Estrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry.

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakespeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm*; *phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there

there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *streavy* parts than the rest. *Boyle on Colours.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter; *stravviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*. *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray*. *Spenser.*

Nowhere can I *stray*,
Save back to England: all the world's my way. *Shakespeare.*

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakesp.*

STRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Add.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakespeare.*

STREAK. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃice, Saxon; *streke*, Dutch; *striscia*, Italian.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *strake*.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Distended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dry.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys's Journey.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure sky;
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *streak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃeam, Saxon; *straum*, Islandick; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. *Psalm* lxxviii. 16.

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream*; fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian side. *Dry.*

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone. *Isaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bad the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,
And saints embrace thee. *Pope.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. s.* [from *stream.*] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakespeare.*

The rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies. *Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *stream.*]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water: where deep Melas
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smoak'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield
Like the broad sun illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope's Iliad.*

STREET. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃæꞇ, Saxon; *straz*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streede*, Danish; *straet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

The *streets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys.*

When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians say the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art. *Addison on Italy.*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own *street*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*. *Psalm* cxliv. 14.

Our publick ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-room. *Addison's Spectator.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers's Sermons.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. s.* [*strete* and *walk.*] A common prostitute, that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STRENGTH. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But *strength* from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' insulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the swor[d]? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones. *Milton.*

To Stray v.n. తప్పిపోవుట। దారితప్పుట। పోరబడుట। or walk about సంచరించుట
Stray n.s. చెరుగాండి। చెరుబడు పశువు। Stray. adj ఏకాంతంగా వుండే See Z
Streak n.s. చార। వన్నెకట్టు। చారికె। పట్టు। a dark streak నల్లనిచార। streaked చిత్రమైన। the streaked snake కట్లపాము। the streaks on a squirrel
Stream n.s. యేరు। వరద। వాక। వంక। ఒడి। ప్రవాహం। కయ్య। స్రవం। they turned with the stream కాలానికితగినట్టుగా చేసినారు। సమయానికి తగ్గట్టుగా నడుచుకొన్నారు। he went against the stream విలోమముగా। ప్రతిలోమముగా నడుచుకొన్నాడు।
To Stream పారుట। కాలువకట్టుట। వంకకట్టుట। ఒడికోసుట। పడచుట। ప్రవహించుట।
Streamer కొడి। పతాకం। నిశాను।
Streamlet వంక। వాక।
Street n.s. వీధి। వాడి।
Street door తలవాకిలి। సింహద్వారం। She is on the streets లంజగా తిరుగుతుంది।
Streetwalker వారస్త్రీ। లంజ। or vagrant rogue తిరుగుబోతు Cr. Trials 4.262
Streight కొరినగండి। చిక్కు। ఇరుకుదారి।
Strength n.s. బలం। చేవ। త్రాణ। శక్తి। లావు। సత్తువ (పటుత్వ) సారం or spirit సారం of smell ఘాటు। or army దళం। సైన్యం। he was borne on the strength of the regiment చేర్చె। he lost strength through age ముసలితనమువల్ల ... on the strength of this ఆధారమును చేత। On the strength of his assertions అతనిమాట నమ్మి నందున। On the strength of his being her brother ఆమె తమ్ముడుగా వున్నందున। he was struck off the [strength] of the regiment = ...
To Strengthen v.a. బలముచేయించుట। కుదిరించుట। బలపరుచుట। పెంచుట। this strengthens his claim తనవ్యాజ్యమును బలము చేస్తుంది।
To Strengthen v.n. బలముపొందుట। పెరుగుట।
Strengthened బలముపొందిన।

Z we sought refuge in a stray village ఒక్కమూలనున్న ఊరిలో దాగుకొన్నాము

~~Strengthener~~ బలకారకం।

Strengthening adj. పుష్టికరమైన।

Strengthless నిస్సారమైన। బలహీనమైన। నిస్త్రాణ।

Strenuous ఘట్టి। శ్రమపడే। [illegible] he made * exertions

Strenuously ఘట్టిగా। వడవడ శ్రమతో [illegible] అత్యాదరముగా
he * denied this

Stress n: s. బరువు। అవసరం। [illegible]
See Johnsons No 2 & quotn

[illegible] he lays great * upon this [illegible]

[illegible] by * of weather [illegible]
There was a foundation of masonry to resist the ~ of the shores
[illegible]

To Stretch v: a. [illegible]
he [illegible] out his neck [illegible]
to * out the arms [illegible] to * the limbs on awaking [illegible] he walked about to * his legs [illegible]

To Stretch v: n. [illegible]
after sleep [illegible] a bridge that stretches across the river [illegible]

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace.
Dryden.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be either of love or war, even such contrary ways leading to the same unity. *Holyday.*

God, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *strength* entire and free-will arm'd.
Milton.

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakespeare.*

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton.*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. *Addison.*

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *strength* and light.
Pope.

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton.*

Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know,
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope.

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd. *Milt.*

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts, of ruin met. *Denham.*

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.
Spratt's Sermons.

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince; and upon the *strength* of such tenures, in after times, the descendents of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant.*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land? *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment. *Claren.*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strength.*]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws. *Pope*

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen* and increase this folly? *Law.*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this work. *Nehemiah* ii. 18.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. *Deut.*

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

They sought the *strengthening* of the heathen.
1 *Mac.* vi.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him;
Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway's Orphan.*

The disease, that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. s.* [from *strengthen*, by contraction *strengthner.*]
STRE'NGTHNER. }

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthener* of the stomach, upon decays of appetite, or indigestion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.
Quincy.

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *strength.*]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtile and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.
Milton's Agonistes.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous.*]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

There was no true catholick but *strenuously* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *streperous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃece, Saxon, violence; or from *distress.*]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange.*

It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Lesley.*

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [evidently from *distress.*] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Spenser.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃecan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Isaiah*, viii. 8.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus.* vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand.
Exodus, vii. 19.

Eden *stretch'd* her line
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth
And all the sea, from one entire globose
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries.
Smith.

6. To carry by violence farther than is right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgifte.*

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakespeare.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*! *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *stretch.*]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes enstil'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his steele's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends;
They tug at ev'ry oar, and every *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful. It is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow*; I have taken both: *Skinner* proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *straw*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch; ꞅꞇƿeapian, Sax. *strawen*, German; *ströer*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid!
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *straw'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *strew.*] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

STRI'Æ. n. s. [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striæ* than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *striæ*, Lat. *strié*,
STRI'ATED. } Fr.] Formed in striæ.

These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. s.* [from *striæ*; *strieur*, Fr.] Disposition of striæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crust, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. s.* [ςρίγξ; *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*; but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *strike.*

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Genesis.*

With blindness were these *stricken.* *Wisd.* xix. 17.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickless*, or *Stritchel*, *n. s.* That which strikes the corn, to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*strictus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryd.*

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. *Milton.*

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryd.*

The fatal noose perform'd its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *strict.*]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he *strictly* did command
To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts, being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dry.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and, without any inconsistency with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *strict.*]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness.* *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante Nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness*

Stretch n.s. చాపు|విరివి|వెడల్పు|అధికారం|మీరానిపని|

Stretched చాచిన|పడివుండే|సాగిన|సాగిలిపడ్డ|నిల్గిన|విరివిగా వుండే|విశాలమైన|

Stretcher n.s. తడక or country cot చిన్నగానులమంచం.

Stretching నీల్గు this is done to prevent the leather ~

To Strew v.a. చల్లుట or lay a carpet [flowers] పూపరచు the hall was ~ with

Striated చారలు గల|

poverty * దరిద్రుడైన|

Stricken కొట్టిన|* in years ముదిసిన|వయసుచెల్లిన|* by death మర

ణావస్థమైన|చచ్చిపోయిన like a * deer దెబ్బతాకినపక్షి

Strict adj. గట్టి|క్రూర|ఖండితమైన|as I knew he was a * master ఆయన

మహాచెడ్డవాడుగనుక

Strictly గట్టిగా|క్రూరంగా|ఖండితంగా|తప్పనందా|* speaking he is

not an Englishman వాడు ఇంగ్లీషు మనిషి కాని మాట వాస్తవం|

Strictness క్రూరమర్యాద|బిగువు|కాఠిన్యం

Sympathy, Sympathetical &c

"They shaved his ~~head ever~~ hair in the shape of a crescent that he might more sympathetically be affected by the rays of the moon తదనుగుణంగా పులగా|తదనుసరంబున

Stricture n. s. ఆక్షేపన, విమర్శ. as a disease మూత్రబంధనం
Stride n. s. అంగ, జంగ, అతిశయమైనపని with rapid strides అతిత్వరగా, the disease made rapid strides గ్రేయనుగతి యు అతిశయించింది

To Stride జంగపెట్టుట, పంగటించుట

Strife Strife పగ, ఘర్షణం, ప్రతివాదం, కలహం.

To Strike v. a (See Struck) కొట్టుట, to * coin నాణెం వేయుట, * a balance, బాకీ లెక్కలు తేల్చుట * a bargain ప్రతంబదికి చేయుట, to * dead నిర్జీవిగా చేయుట * a flag కొడి దించుట, to * dumb మాట్లాడకుండా చేయుట, to * a bell or drum వాయించుట, * the strings of a lute వీణ మీటుట, * a total వెరసి కట్టించుట, to * sail వాడబాపను దించుట, to * with fear భయపరచుట, to * work దారమిందకిరగబడి పని చాలించుకొనుట, it strikes me he is gone వెళ్ళినాడని నాకు తోస్తుంది does it not * you this is wrong ఇది పనికిరాదని మీకు తోచదా; To * with the claws గిచ్చివేయుట,

~~Strike v. a~~ with adverbs:- he struck across the fields పొలాల మీదుగా అడ్డంగా పోయినాడు, to * off కొట్టుకొని, కొట్టివేయుట, కోసివేయుట, తీసివేయుట, to * out or discover బయలుదేర్చుట, to * out or form పన్నుట, to * out or expunge కొట్టివేయుట, సంతకరణం, తుడిచివేయుట, తలగడచేయుట, To beat and to strike యింతింతటికి భేదం ఏమంటే వేరేవేరే దెబ్బలు కొట్టేటప్పటికి strike చెప్పటం ముఖ్యం ఏలాగంటే he struck ten blows పదిదెబ్బలు కొట్టినాడు; the clock struck ten గంట పదికొట్టింది ~~five~~ కానీ బాలా దెబ్బలు వరుసగా పడితే to beat ఏలాగంటే, the washerman beats cloth - the robbers beat him severely దొంగలు వానిని ముండిగాని ~~[illegible]~~ ధాతువు ఆడుతుంది అంటే the pulse beats అనవలసింది. strike అనరాదు; యింతెందుకు క్రియలు ఉపయోగించి [illegible] తోస్తుంది; ఏలాగంటే he struck me అంటే నన్ను దెబ్బ కొట్టినాడు he beat me అంటే నన్ను చాలా చాలా దెబ్బలు కొట్టినాడు to beat rice అనవలసింది to strike rice అనకూడదు

To Strike v. n ఆడటం the clock strikes గంట వాయిస్తుంది, పలుకుతుంది When the ship struck వాడ కొండమీద తగిలినప్పుడు, కొట్టుకొన్నప్పుడు See under Stronghold

ness and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *n. s.* [ſtræde, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milt.*
Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden.* [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*
To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cried, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. s.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg.* xii. 2.
Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good will. *Phil.* i. 15.
He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4
These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all,
How hast thou disturb'd heav'n's blessed peace! *Milton.*
These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She, granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryd.*
'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*
Inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*!
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*
By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakesp.*

4. Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*
I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [aſtrican, Saxon; *streichen*, German; *adstrykia*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar, when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakesp.*
The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*
A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.
To this all differing passions and interests shou'd *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*
They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*
Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryd.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

The rest *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*
Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*
His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison's Cato.*
Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*
We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterb.*
Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*Fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*
I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips's Briton.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*
Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*
These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*
Take my caduceus?
With this th' infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakespeare.*
Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shakesp.*
So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*
Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Collier.*
Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison's Cato.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with *up* only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'rest, and our being here. *Shak.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*
Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years*.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair, and not jealous. *Shak.*

14. *To* STRIKE *off*. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shakesp. Othello.*
When any wilful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be *struck off* till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kettlewortb.*
Ask men's opinions: Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. *To* STRIKE *off*. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*
They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *stroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tossed through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryd.*

17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out. Pope.*

18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.

19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he *struck. Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
It pleas'd the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction,
When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He wither'd all their strength before he *strook.* *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *strook,*
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakespeare.*

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike,* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.
When, by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Sh.*

8. To be dashed.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shak.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakesp.*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to skulk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and, so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*

13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies, and dispersed; the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE. *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, *strike,* ready at hand. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. s.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

STRI'KER. *n. s.* [from *strike.*] Person or thing that strikes.

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.

He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker.* *Sandys*

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.

STRING. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃınᵹ, Saxon; *streng,* German and Danish; *stringhe,* Dutch; *stringo,* Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystick *string,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*
The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string* instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark,* xxvii. 35.

8. The nerve of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string.* *Psalm* xi. 2.

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string.* *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series; as, *a string of propositions.*

10. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has *two strings to 's bow,*
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterite *I strung*; part. pass. *strung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung,*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addis.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*stringens,* Latin.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*string* and *halt.*]

Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*

STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *string.*] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

Py

Strike n. s. (a bushel) మరకాల or confederation సమ్మె [illegible] or rebellion among workmen [illegible] [illegible]

Striker [illegible]

Striking [illegible] ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన, మహా [illegible] a * difference స్పష్టమైయున్న భేదం

Strikingly మరీ, ఆశ్చర్యం చేసేటట్టుగా, the order of castes prevails as .. in England as in India (false) [illegible]

String n. s. దారము, దారం, పేట, or line పంక్తి, బంతి, వరుస, a bow string అల్లె, నారి, అల్లెత్రాడు, a harp * తంతి, తీగ, * of beads, పూసల పేరు flowers or pearls చేరు, మాల, దండ, హారం, పూసపేరు, సరం

these rogues are all in a * [illegible]
a .. of lies అబద్ధాల [illegible]
he is always harping on that * వాడిది అదే [illegible] or tie
this mango is full of strings
of a boddice [illegible], strings in a tamarind [illegible] *
of the heart నరం, his heart strings are breaking [illegible]
[illegible] to cut the navel *
[illegible], he has two strings to his bow [illegible]
[illegible]

To String v. a. నరాయి పెట్టుట, కుదిరించుట / or tune శ్రుతి [illegible] / or file [illegible] [illegible], as pearls గుచ్చుట, [illegible] / or tighten (the nerves) [illegible] / or prolong సాచుట, to * accusations together. నింద మీద నింద చెప్పుట

Stringed తంతులుగల

Stringency తీవ్రత

Stringent క్రూర, తీక్ష్ణ

Stringently క్రూరంగా

String halt [illegible]

Stringy నారనారచుగల a .. mango [illegible]?

To Strip v.a. దిగంబరత్వంచేయుట, నిర్వాణంచేయుట, or rob దోచుట, they stripped him of his property ఆస్తి అంతా అపహరించినారు, to * off the skin తోలువూడదీయుట, వొలుచుట, to * off the clothes వస్త్రం దిగనాడుట, బట్టలువిప్పుట, విడుచుట, to * off the flesh మాంసం లేకుండా వొలుచుట, he was stripped to his shirt వాని సొమ్ములెల్లా దోచుకున్నారు, to * off leaves ఆకుకోయుట, దూయుట, దూసివేయుట, రాలుట, ఆకులువూడదీయుట, ఆకులు రాలగొట్టుట,

To Strip v.n. దిగంబరం అవుట

Strip n.s. దబ్బ, మూసిక, కమ్మి, చీల of metal రేకు, of bamboo వెదురుపేడు, పేళ్లు strips of cloth పన్నాలు, of paper పీలు

~~To Stripe~~ పట్టెలువేసుట

Stripe n.s. దెబ్బ, వేటు, of colour చార, జీర, పట్టె, రేక

Striped రేకలుగల, పట్టెలుగావుండే, చారలుగల, పట్టెలుగల

Stripling n.s. బాలుడు, చిన్నవాడు,

To Strive యత్నంచేయుట, మల్లాడుట, పద్దుపెట్టుట,

Striving ఘర్షణ, యత్నం, జిగీష

Stroke n.s. దెబ్బ, వేటు, పెట్టు, or topic ఉదాహరణం, the clock is on the * of ten పదిఘంటలు కొట్టబోతుంది, a * of the sun ఎండదెబ్బ, రోగం, వడ, to put the finishing * సన్నాహంచేయుట, తలకట్టుపెట్టుట, the oars kept an even * పడవలో తెడ్లు సమంగా వేసు వచ్చినారు

By melting, expensive sweats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*streopen*, Dutch; berꝺꞃypꞇe, stripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her *of* her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *stript* Joseph out *of* his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *stripp'dst* them *of* their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He saw a beauteous maid,
With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryd.*

The bride was put in form to bed,
He follow'd, *stript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves *of* our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped of* those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript of* all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *stripped* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.

He *stript off* his cloaths. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Logick helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness,
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters; these things sting him. *Shakespeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. s.* [probably for *stripe.*] A narrow shred.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PED. *part. adj.* [from *stripe.*] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run
The country base than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STRI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *strip.*] One that strips.

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans*, xv.

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Romans*, xv. 20.

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter. *Law.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law;
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus.* iv. 28.

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job*, xxxiii. 13.

Charge them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii. 9.

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar,
And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denh.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *strive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook*. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike.*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*;
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryd.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakesp.*

He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law;
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock?
—Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

5. The

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of goodbreeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isiodore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtile effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ſτρacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,
More *stroked* and made of when aught it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death;
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [for *strand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shak. Henry IV.*

STRONG. *adj.* [ſτρanʒ, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psalm* cxliv. 14.

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryd.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men, on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as uselets as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, *a thousand strong*; as we say, *twenty years old*, or *ten yards long*.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tick.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of ~~so~~ *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylyn.*

But her own king she likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclus.* xxx. 14.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakespeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newt. Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours; an interior and *stronger* by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudib.*

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuth.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as a law. *Wisdom*, xiv. 16.

16. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shak.*

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isaiah.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! *Decay of Piety.*

The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay, the fire of passion. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

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To Stroke v.a. దువ్వుట। నిమురుట। నివురుట। (తప్పళించుట)। పాముట।

Stroll n.s. విహారించిపోయినదూరం

To Stroll తిరుగుట। బడిబడిపోవుట। విహారించుట। మలయుట। he strolled in my way నాకు యెదురుపడ్డాడు।

Stroller తిరుగుబోతు। దేశంతిరిగే ఆటభాగవతులలోవాడు

Strong adj. గట్టి। శక్తిగల। సమర్థులయిన। దృఢితమైన। బలమైన। బిగియైన। బలిసిన। దట్టమైన। a * man బ పుష్టిగావుండే। a * wind పెద్దగాలి। a * light పెద్దవెల్తురు। as a smell ఘాటుకొట్టే। గస్తు కంపుగల। కంపుకొట్టే। as liquor కై లవంతుడు। as Tea or Coffee గాఢమైన రమైన। కార। తలకెక్కేమందు। or cloying వెగటుగావుండే or * medicine తీక్ష్ణమందు। విజయమైన। * chain బారిగొలుసు। * delusion మహామాయ। a * box, or treasure chest [illegible] with a * arm దోర్బలముతో। * in constitution వజ్రదేహమైన। a * fever గడుజ్వరం। దుర్దమమైనజ్వరం। a * sweat పెద్దచెమట। a thousand * వెయ్యిమందిపర్యంతం। వెయ్యిమందిబంటులుగలవారము।

Stronghand బలాత్కారం

Stronghold గడి। బురుజు। దుర్గం। కోట। నగరం।

Strike v.n. here the road struck off to the right కుడితట్టుగా పోయినది। the road struck thro' the wood ఆ దారి అడవిలోకి పోతుంది। when the band struck up వాద్యకాండ్లు ఆ వేళ మాటేటప్పుడు one thing strikes me నాకొక సంగతి తోచినది

Strongly గట్టిగా,ఘనంగా,ముఖ్యంగా।

Strongwaters n.s. బ్రాందిచల్లు మొదలయినవి

Strop పదనుపెట్టేతోలువార

Strophe పద్యం

Strove యిది to strive అనేక్రియకుభూతకాలం।

To Strow v.a. చల్లుట

Struck యిది to strike అనేక్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం। * by a stone రాయి.

తగిలిన ।with disease రోగం తగిలిన। fairy-* or star-* చేతపట్టినం

త్రుళ్లిపడిన। or surprised ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డ।వింతపడ్డ। panic-* మాన్పడ్డ।

horror * విస్మయంపొందిన।బెదురుపడ్డ।మాన్పడ్డ। * dumb తెలివోయిన।

Structure n.s. శ్రమం।యేర్పాటు।రూపం।యిల్లు। the physical (or body దేహము) * of the Hindus is slight శరీరదార్ఢ్యంతక్కువగానున్నది

To Struggle v.n. పోరాడుట।పెనుగులాడుట।అడ్డమాడుట।శ్రమపడుట।జెట్టివాండ్లకలిగా గుంజుకొనుట।గుంజులాడుట।తనుకులాడుట।

Struggle n.s. పోరాటం।తొందర।కలత।యత్నం।పెనుగులాటం। in its dying struggles the horse struck him విలవిల తన్నుకొనగా

To Strum v.a వాయించుట।

Strumpet n.s. లంజ Strumpetocracy స్త్రీరాజ్యము This word occurs (2)

Strung అల్లిన యిది to string అనేక్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం।

To Strut v.n. (To protuberate (see Johnson's final quotations) ఉబ్బుట) నిల్గుట।విస్ర్కుట।అహంకరించి నడుచుట।

Strutting n.s. దెబ్బ ... Strychnos-Nux Vomica ముష్టిగింజ

Stub n.s. మోడు।మొండు।దుంప।కొమ్ము విరిచిన కంప See కంప

To Stub up v.a. పెల్లగించుట।

~~Stubble~~ మోడుగావుండే।

Stubble కోతకోసినతరువాత నిలిచియుండే దంటు।గ్రాసం కొయ్యకుపోయినగడ్డిపరక। (ఆకులులంచపెక్క బడియిను।) కోతకోయగా నిలిచే దుబ్బు a stubble field కోదు।పంటకోసిన కొయ్యపొలం।మొలుపు

(2) in the (Dodsley's) Chronicle of the Kings of England, edit 1821 p: 200 regarding Geo. I. "While we are upon the history of the royal — of the English court అదగా చేసముంచిన

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*
The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addis.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.
Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakesp.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra*, vi. 3.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWA'TER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.
A sudden tempest from the desart flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then, whirling round, the quoins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
That conq'ring look,
When next beheld, like lightning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play awhile upon the hook. *Dryd.*

STROPHE. *n. s.* [*strophe*, Fr. στροφή.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*struffen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. a.* [See *To* STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryd.*
With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryd.*

3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies, whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*
All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute. *Milt.*

STRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*structure*, French; *structura*, from *structus*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them; but, for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE or *Strode*. *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*
In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*
I repent, like some despairing wretch
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.
When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*
It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.
A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Tainted with the king's evil.
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*
A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET. *n. s.* [of doubtful original. *Stropo* vieux mot *paillardise*: *stuprum*, Latin.] A whore; a prostitute. *Trevoux.*
How like a younker or a prodigal
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind! *Shakespeare.*
Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shak. Othello.*
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*
Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were tied;
So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.
If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*struffen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.
Adore our errours, laugh at 's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakes. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shakespeare.*
Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *Ben Jonson.*
The false syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*
We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryd.*
As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. s.* [ʃtyb, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.
Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming

coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*

Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew's Mus.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben Jonson.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *n. s.* [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dut. *stipula*, Latin.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakespeare.*

You, by thus much scene,
Know by the *stubble* what the corne hath bine. *Chapman.*

If a small red flower in the *stubble* fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd, and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stoutborn*; referred by *Junius* to στιβαρὸς; and deduced better by Mr. *Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-born.*]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.

Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Shak.*

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakesp. Henry.* VIII.

He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though *Locke* has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shak. H.* VI.

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love 's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vitious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in commendation.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a stile. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accident of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew's Musæum.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO. *n. s.* [Ital. *stuc*, French.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and black'ning in the sun. *Add.*

When the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK. *n. s.* A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

STU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*stook*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD. *n. s.* [ſtubu, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*

3. [ſtobe, Saxon; *stod*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dry'd. Æn.*

STU'DENT. *n. s.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryd Pers.*

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season. *Watts's Logick.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *study.*]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks
Which I do owe you. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleop.*

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

STU'DIER. *n. s.* [from *study.*] One who studies.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

Studious to find new friends and new allies. *Tick.*

3. Atten-

~~Stubble కొయ్యకాలు| [illegible]~~

Stubborn adj. మూర్ఖ|గొడ్డు|తలకొవ్విన|లంకెపెట్టిన|మొండి|చలపాదిపెడసరమైన|బిరుసైన|మడియు|లంపు|* soil పాటుమన్ను|బండభూమి|

Stubbornly మొండిగా|మూర్ఖమై|పోయిన|

Stubbornness మూర్ఖత|మొండితనం|ఆగడత్వం|చలం|తలబిరుసు|హఠం|

Stubby పొంకులుపారిన|

~~Stub nail మొండిమేకు~~

Stucco సన్నసున్నం| a stuccoed wall గారెపూసినగోడ

Stuck యిది to stick అనే క్రియకు భూతకాలం|తగులుకొన్న| He stood like a ← pig [illegible]

Stud n.s. చిల్లి|గుబకి|గుండీ|గుబ్బమేకు| * of horses గుఱ్ఱములు| he has a large * of horses పదిగుఱ్ఱములుగలవాడైవున్నాడు|

To Stud చిల్లులు తగిలించి శృంగారించుట| studded with gems రత్నప్రాచుర్య| (రత్నఖచిత|) heaven is studded with stars నక్షత్రప్రచుర| that country is studded with fortresses ఆదేశమందు అడుగడుగునకు బురుజులుకలవు| his face was studded with pimples వాడిముఖం అంతా మొటిమలు లేచి ఉన్నవి|

Student విద్యార్థి|చదువుకొనేవాడు|

Studied చదివిన|ఆలోచించిన| a * neglect తలచిచేసిన ఉపేక్ష| ఆలోచన పూర్వకముగా చేసిన ఉపేక్ష

Studiedly బాగా విచారించి|ఆలోచన మీద|

Studious జాగ్రతగల|

Studiously అతిజాగ్రతగా|

Studious శ్రద్ధుడు। చదువులో జాగ్రతగల। విద్యాసక్తిగల। జాగ్రతగల।

Studiously శ్రద్ధగా। జాగ్రతగా। తలచి। ఆలోచనపూర్వకముగా। అతిజాగ్రతగా।

Studiousness శ్రద్ధ। చదవడములో ఆశ। పరిశ్రమ

Study చదువు। ఆలోచన। తాత్పర్యం। విచారణ। విద్య। శాస్త్రం। or chamber కచేరియిల్లు చదివేయిల్లు। a brown study తబ్బిబ్బులు। సమాధియోగం। వగవు। వితాకు।
here enter note written under Subjugate.

To Study చదువుకొనుట। ఆలోచించుట। మనస్సరించుట। విచారించుట। studied నేర్చుకొన్న। studied neglect తలచిచేసిన అమర్యాద।

Stuff n. s. పిసరు। సొమ్ము। ద్రవ్యం। చెత్త। పీచు। పిచ్చిమాటలు। పనికిమాలిన పద్దు। పదార్థం। పూడు। వస్తువు। సారం। (సామాను) household s. యింటిశలపు। కుండలుగిం డులువస్త్రాలు। తప్పుముప్పులు। garden* తోటకూరలు। kitchen s. కూరకాయలు। doctor's s. ఔషధం। మందు। or cloth బట్ట। coarse cloth కట్టు। దంగిడీ। costly s. దివ్యమైనబట్ట। దగలాం। or woollen సకలాతి। silk s. సకలాతి। or rubbish పుట్టి। a pack of s. వెర్రిమాటలు। రజ్జులు। పెళుచుమాటలదొంతి। పిచ్చితడకి। what s. యెంత మాటు। or solidity మెద్దాం। gold or silver s. సాదరా of what* (substance or metal) is this made? అదియేమికొంట

To Stuff v. a. నించుట। కుక్కుట। కురువుట। బిగబట్టుట। he stuffed cotton into his ears చెవులో దూది కూరినాడు। అడిచినాడు। పెట్టుకొన్నాడు। they stuffed the pigeons for roasting పక్వం చేయవలెనని పక్షికడుపులో మసాలా పెట్టిరి Z.

To Stuff v. n. పొముకొనుట। తొప్పించుట। బొబ్బుట। నిండుట। నిండవేయుట

Stuffing n. s. పీచు। లోపల పెట్టే దూదిఅయినా వేరు సొమ్ముఅయినా। మరి క్కమసాలదినడం।

Stultification ... అపజయం. This is a mere act of self... అది గర్భితివల్ల

To he shot & stuffed the snake పామును చంపి తోలుతీసి బొమ్మ తోనిండవేసి శృంగారించెను

thus Hindus stuff a calf to make the cow give milk ఆవుపాలు ఇచ్చేలాగు చనిపోయిన దూడ తోలు బొమ్మ తో నిండవేస్తారు

In carpenter's cant stuff means wood

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of*.

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious of* their trade. *Dryd.*

There are who, fondly *studious of* increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton.*

Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's Æneid.*

All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *studious.*] Addiction to study.

STU'DY. *n. s.* [*estude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milt.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Knock at the *study*, where they say he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t' other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat. *estudier*, Fr.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.

To STU'DY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton*

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Persius.*

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shak. Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. s.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estoffe*, Fr.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth shew,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Sh. Timon.*

Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shakesp.*

Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakespeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which being ta'en would seize
The present power of life. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper *stuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear;
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Persius.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*

Each thing beheld did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *stuft* with lambs and goats, distinctly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these figs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneasiness.

With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions, *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed,
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great.—
I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

The gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryd.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*

Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.
—— I am *stufft*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakesp.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for parsly to *stuff* a rabbet. *Shakesp*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift*

To STUFF. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. n. s. [from *stuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings.* *Mortimer.*

STUKE or STUCK. n. s. [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STUCCO. *Bailey.*

STULM. n. s. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE. n. s. [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STUM. n. s. [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addis. on Italy.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *B. Johnson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To STUM. v. a. [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

To STUM'BLE. v. n. [This word *Junius* derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip*, *against a stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble.*]

1. To trip in walking.

When the will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble.* *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A headstall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often burst. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled*; and in falling
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble.* *Prov.* iv. 19.

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his steed no longer bears the rein,
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 *Jo.* ii. 10.

This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon.*

This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidn.*

What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night
So *stumblest on* my counsel? *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble upon* one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To STU'MBLE. v. a.

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Such terms amus'd them all,
And *stumbled* many. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be so too. *Fell.*

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STU'MBLER. n. s. [from *stumble.*] One that stumbles.

Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour?
Then keep such company, make them thy allay;
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } n. s. [from *stumble.*] Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence.
STU'MBLINGSTONE. }

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 *Cor.* i. 23.

Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid criticks. *Spectator.*

This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMP. n. s. [*stumpe*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a *stump.* *Shakespeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor Hob upon his face
Amongst the briers and brambles. *Drayt. Nym.*

Who, 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange.*

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew's Musæum.*

Worn to the *stump* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. adj. [from *stump.*] Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. v. a. [stunan, Saxon; gestun, noise.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting.*

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds;
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

STUNK. The preterite of *stink.*

To STUNT. v. a. [*stunta*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*;
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. n. s. [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STUPE. v. a. [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes.

The eschar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiseman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. n. s. [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She sent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. adj. [from *stupefactus*, Lat. *stupefactif*, Fr.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive.* *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. adj. [*stupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great

3

such treachery would stultify the proceedings of God- వ్యర్థపరచుట

To Stultify వెర్రివానిగాచేయుట। అడివిలోవేలుప్పుట। you have stultified yourself గర్తితినాన్నవే

To Stumble తడబడుట। తొంమొట్టుట। కాలుతొట్రిజారుట। లొట్టుపడుట। in speech తొందరుట। తొట్రుగాపలుకుట। I stumbled upon this passage అందులో యీ శ్లోకం అడ్డంవచ్చినది। Here you ⌴ on Europeans at every step అన్ని రీతులు అటుగడి తగిలెను జాతివాండ్లు అక్కడను పట్టాలు। అగపడ్డారు। యిక్కట్లు

Stumble n. s. తప్పు।

Stumbling n. s. సందేహం।

Stumbling block విఘ్నబాధకం। రాయిమోపు। ప్రతిబంధకం। అంటపేటం। పానకములో పిప్పలి they put a s. in my way నాకు రాయివేశినారు। every word in this story is a s. యీ కథలో వున్నవాక్యములన్నీ గాలములు। that poem is a s. to criticks ఆకవనం పద్యాంసులకెల్లముగ్గొంద్లు।

Stung - See Sting v. a.

Stump n. s. మొండు। గుదుసు। మొద్దు। బండ। * of an arm మొండిచెయ్యి। * of a tooth విరిగినపల్లు * of corn మొండ్లు। * of a tooth గుదుసు।

Stumpy గిడ్డ। గుబ్బయిన। ఉబ్బిట। మొండి। తుంట। గిడస। a * figure పొట్టివాడు

To Stun v. a. దిమ్మపట్టబెట్టుచేయుట। the stench stunned him కంపువల్ల మూర్ఛపోయినాడు ~~Stunned మూర్ఛపట్టు~~ Stunning ఆశ్చర్యమైన his pride was * దిగి

Stung చుట్టిన। తోలిచిన। * with shame సిగ్గుపడుట *। నాడు।

Stunk వాసనకొట్టింది। See Stink

Stunned స్మృతితప్పిన। ⌴ by the sound the bird could scarcely rise

Stunning ఆశ్చర్యమైన

Stunningly విదిలవిద్దిలన

To Stunt గుజ్జుగాచేయుట।

Stunted వురుగుజ్జుగావుండే। గుట్టగుటపోదలవంటి।

Stupefaction చొరకు। బుద్ధిబాధ్యం। జడ(ప్ర)కృతి।

Stupendous ఆశ్చర్యమయిన। భయంకరమైన। ప్రశస్తం। దవుయిన।

Stupid మొండి। తెలివిలేనివాడైన। మొద్దు। తలకెక్కని। జడ్డుగా ఉండే।
Stupidity తెలివితక్కువ। అవివేకం। జాడ్యం। బుద్ధిమాంద్యం।
Stupidly తెలివిలేనివాడై। వెర్రిగా। తలకెక్కక। పిచ్చిరీతిగా। మూఢుడై।

Stupified మొద్దుబారిన। స్తంభించిపోయిన। జడమైన। తెలివితప్పిన। తలకెక్కని తెలివిలేని।

To stupify తెలివితప్పించుట। మొద్దుబారించుట। స్తబ్ధముగా చేయుట। జాడ్యం కలగచేయుట।

Stupor వెగడు। విభ్రాంతి। విస్మయం। జాడ్యం। భ్రమ। on hearing this news he remained in a state of stupor all day ఆ వార్త విని ఆ దినమంతా వెగడుపడి తెలివితప్పి ఉన్నాడు
Sturdily ధైర్యంగా। మొండిగా। స్థూలమై

Sturdy దృఢమైన। దార్ఢ్య। దృఢ। బలిష్ఠమైన। ధైర్యవంతుడు। Sturgeon ఒక చేప
To stutter నత్తిగా పలుకుట। పుట్టిన పుట్టుకొక పలుకల తొట్రుపడుట

Stuttering నత్తివాడు,

Sty దొడ్డి। పందులు ఉండే దొడ్డి। పందిగూడు। ముసికె కనుపాపల in the eye కంటి కురుపు

Style శైలి। రచనా విధానం। వ్రాత। వైఖరి। తీరు। in a poem సందర్భం। క్రమం। or grace వైఖరి సంపద। he lives in grand style గొప్ప వైభవముగాను దర్జాగాను బ్రతుకుతున్నాడు। peculiarity of style వైఖరి। appellation, title, బిరుదు। he calls them by the endearing style of brethern తమ్ములు అనే ముద్దు పేరున పిలుస్తున్నారు। సహోదరులు అనే ముద్దు నామంబున ఆదరిస్తున్నారు। an iron style or pen గంటం। లేఖిని। in Poetry a crabbed style నారికేళపాకం a fluent Ovidian style కదళీపాకం। an elaborate style ద్రాక్షాపాకం। O. S. old style అనగా సంవత్సరములకు గూర్చిన పాతలెక్క। N. S. అనగా క్రొత్తలెక్క ప్రకారం

* * Stygian ...

Great joy was at their meeting, and at fight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd;
But moſt when this *ſtupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryd.*

Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race:
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops, live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupidus*, Lat.]

1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding.

O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God! *Milton.*

Men, boys, and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where'er ſhe paſſes fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryd.*

If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not ſo *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryd.*

With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid*, motionleſs, he ſtood. *Thomſon.*

2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends:
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, Fr. *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confirm'd in full *ſtupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid*.]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.

That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

On the ſhield there were engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the lion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify*.] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.]

1. To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility; to dull.

Thoſe
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe a while. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and *ſtupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poiſon, benumbs and *ſtupifies*; and, conſcious of its own impotence, folds its arms in deſpair. *Collier.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *ſtupified*. *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quickſilver, and ſo proceed to the *ſtupifying*. *Bacon.*

STU'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſtupeur*, Fr.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ſtupor* or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are ſymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation.

Stupration muſt not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obſtinately; reſolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurſe: and, as the reſt,
Here toughly chew and *ſturdily* digeſt
Th' immenſe vaſt volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy*.]

1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining ſome little ſkill of buſtling for himſelf, by his converſation with vitious boys, when the chief uſe of that *ſturdineſs*, and ſtanding upon his own legs, is only for the preſervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *adj.* [*eſtourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men, with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs.

This muſt be done, and I would fain ſee
Mortal ſo *ſturdy* as to gainſay. *Hudibras.*

Aw'd by that houſe, accuſtom'd to command,
The *ſturdy* kerns in due ſubjection ſtand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

A *ſturdy* hardened ſinner ſhall advance to the utmoſt pitch of impiety with leſs reluctance than he took the firſt ſteps, whilſt his conſcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of ſome *ſturdy* lout, he had ſo well defended himſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne aught his *ſturdy* ſtrokes might ſtand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenſer.*

3. Stiff; ſtout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *ſturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

STU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

It is part of the ſcutellated bone of a *ſturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution on one ſide, the cells being worn down and ſmooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. ſ.* [ſtyɲc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are ſtill called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dut.] To ſpeak
To STU'TTER. } with heſitation; to ſtammer.

Divers *ſtut*: the cauſe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move; and therefore naturals *ſtut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtut*.] One that
STU'TTERER. } ſpeaks with heſitation; a ſtammerer.

Many *ſtutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryneſs in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STY. *n. ſ.* [ſtige, Saxon.]

1. A cabbin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *ſty* of this moſt bloody boar
My ſon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

When her hogs had miſs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *ſty* I drove,
And whiſtled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *ſty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die! *King.*

2. Any place of beſtial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleaſure in a ſenſual *ſty*. *Milton.*

With what eaſe
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne,
Now made a *ſty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. [I know not how derived.] A humour in the eyelid.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.

Here you *ſty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reſt of th' iſland. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To STY. *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that ſo ſudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aſpect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a *ſtyle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon ſo tender and nice a ſubject with my ſeverer *ſtyle*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *ſtile*. *Swift.*

— Let ſome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the *ſtyle* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *ſtyle* is held for baſe, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philoſopher
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ſtyle* of gods,
And make a piſh at chance and ſufferance. *Shak.*

3. Mode of painting.

The great *ſtile* ſtands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *ſtile* alſo poſſeſſes its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a ſort of compoſite *ſtile*, yet that *ſtile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of thoſe which go to its compoſition. *Reynolds.*

4. It is likewiſe applied to muſick.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford 's a knave, and I will aggravate his *ſtile*; thou ſhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king gave them in his commiſſion the *ſtyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarend.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ſtyle*, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble ſuppliant ſue in vain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *ſtyle* of Titan pleaſe thee more,
Whoſe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

6. Courſe of writing. Unuſual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ſtyle*. *Dryden.*

7. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

8. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.

9. Any thing with a ſharp point; as a graver, the pin of a dial.

Placing two *ſtiles* or needles of the ſame ſteel, touched with the ſame loadſtone, when the one is removed but half a ſpan, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or ſeed: 'tis uſually ſlender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, ſtamina, apices, *ſtile*, and ſeed-veſſel. *Ray.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *stile* their own rewards. *Denham's Sophy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to *stile* it impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK. } *adj.* [στυπτικὸς; *styptique*,
STY'PTICAL. } French. This is usually, tho' erroneously, written *stiptick.*] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is a sour *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *styptick*, we applied them. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

STYPTI'CITY. *n. s.* The power of stanching blood.

Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *stythied* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shak.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and despotical. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. s.* [*suavité*, Fr. *suavitas*, Lat.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity.* *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation: whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBA'LTERN. *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern.* *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent.*] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *constellation.*] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*: as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor.*] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, Fr. *sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided.* *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. s.* [*subdivision*, Fr. from *subdivide.*]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*subdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subductus*,
To SUBDU'CT. } Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;

[illegible]
[illegible] Old Style is still used in .... Here enter what is written under Tact.

Stylish [illegible]

Stylishly ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Stylishness [illegible]

Styptick adj. [illegible] (Houghton from Carey) [illegible]

the juice of Betele nut is a styptick అని అంటారు

Styx [illegible]

Suavity [illegible]

Sub [illegible] Sub అనగా Subaltern

~~Subacid~~ కొంచెం పులుసు।

~~Subacrid~~ కొంచెం తీక్ష్ణమైన

Subaltern [illegible] Captain [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Lieutenant, ensign, serjeant, corporal & native officers.

Z — Subdivide భాగించిన తర్వాత మళ్లీ భాగించుట।

Subdivision [illegible]

~~To Subduct~~ [illegible]

Z Sub-assistent [illegible]

To Subdue అణచివేయుట। జయించుట।

gentle, humble శాంతులైన in a ~ tone దీనస్వరమున

Subdued, దీన। అణగిన। they were * జైరారి a * tint కాంతితేని।

those of Mura మురారి

Subduer జయించువాడు। జయించినవాడు। గెలిచె। అణచువేసేదట. q.v.

To Subject v. a. చేతికింద వుంచుట। వశపరచుట, గెల్చుట। ఆధీనంచేయుట। వశంచేయుట।

Subject adj. చేతికిందవుండే। వశ్యులయిన। లోబడ్డ। విధేయులయిన। ఆధీనులయిన।

పరాధీనమైన। స్వాధీనమైన। లోబడిగావుండే। * to insanity పిచ్చియెత్తు। పిచ్చి

పట్టిన। they were * to his pleasure ఆయన అనుమతికిలోనైనారు।

Subject n. s. కాపుదాసుడు। వస్తువు or matter ప్రమేయం। జోలి। సంగతి।

ప్రశంస। ప్రసంగం। మాట। విషయం। he is a hardened * సిగ్గుమాలినదొం

గానున్నాడు। they all subjects for wrath not for mercy (Vema 3. 55)

In surgeon's cant, a corpse.

దండసాధ్యులే గాని దయాసాధ్యులు కారు। He lives more like a king than a ~

Subjection వంచనం। అణుకువ। వశం। he held them in * అణచిపెట్టినాడు। గెల్చినాడు।

They were held in * అణిగెరి। జైరారి। వశ్యులయిరి। ఆధీనవశం లాయిరి

To Subjoin v. a. జతచేయుట।

To Subjugate వశపరచుట। గెల్చుట।

Study – In Abernethy's Physiological Lectures, at the end, Hunterian Oration page 53 are these words For to Mr Hunter, every case was a study, and so indeed it must be to all those who practice their profession as a science – శాస్త్రము ... In painters cant, a fine instance, a noble pattern – The oak before my window is a perfect ~ (Hazlitt) రత్నము, ... పదార్థము"

Or, from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, subduction: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subduct.*]

1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine beneficence subducting that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction:* if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Them that rose up against me hast thou *subdued* under me. 2 *Sam.* xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Gen.* i. 28.

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Spratt.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Nor is 't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquest. A word not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements.* *Shakesp.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conqueror; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer*'s awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDUPLE. } *adj.* [*subduple*, Fr.
SUBDU'PLICATE. } *sub.* and *duplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The motion, generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opticks.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. To put under.

The angel
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjected* thus,
How can you say to me I am a king? *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

He *subjected* to man's service angel wings. *Milt.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overspread with them. *Shakespeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. s.* [*sujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governor.*

Every *subject*'s duty is the king's,
But every *subject*'s soul is his own. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject.* *Shak. H.* VI.

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father, a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour to be by nature most due from the natural *subject* to the natural king. *Holyday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the public voice. *Dryden.*

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This *subject* for heroick song pleased me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my severe style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which, being capable of all the graces that colours and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logick.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subject.*]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were, that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*soujettion*, Fr.] The state of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that, having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milt.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject.*] Relating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective:* objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr. *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

To

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr. *subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subjugate.*] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat. *subjonctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else.
2. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*,
SUBLA'PSARY. } Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *sublime.*] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sublimable.*] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime.*]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton.*

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aërial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. s.* [from *sublime.*]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *adj.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*; and, with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Opticks.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublimation*, Fr. from *sublimate.*]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*: for the substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in stile thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. s.* The grand or lofty stile. *The sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me;
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *sublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

Fustian's so *sublimely* bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MENESS. *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

SUBLI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *sublime*; *sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sub*
SU'BLUNARY. } and *luna*, Latin.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Thro' seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discov'ries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance,
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for

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Subjugation పరాధీనంచావడం।

Subjunctive mood చేదర్థం। Sublapsarian కలియుగసంబంధ

To Subliminate ఘనపరచుట

Sublimate (corrosive) పాదరసం। this is a *evidence of the truth అతిఘనమైన; a *river దివ్యమైననది

(2) Sublime adj. ఘనమైన। ఉత్కృష్టమైనవుండే। ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన। దివ్యమైన। అద్భుత। The *Porte అనగా The Emperor of Constantinople.

To Sublime v. a. బాగుచేసుట. ఘనము చేసుట. సన్నము చేసుట

Sublimely దివ్యంగా। అతిఘనముగా

Sublimity ఆశ్చర్యంచేసే రసం। ఉత్కృష్ట్య। అద్భుతరసం।

Sublunar } ఇహ। ఐహిక। భూమిక। ఇహమందువుండే। భూలోకమందుగల।
Sublunary }

Submarine సముద్రగర్భమందువుండే।

Submerged మునిగిపోయిన।

Submersion మునిగివుండడం।

(2) See Pearce on Longinus (Dunb Anal Maj: 1. notes p 270) The reader must observe that in this work Longinus uses το υψος et τα υψη (for the sake of variety) for "Supernatural, great, noble, grand wondrous, deep, &c. &c.

To Subminister వుపచరించుట।
Submiss దీనగావుండే।
Submission దీనత। వినయం। దైన్యం।
Submissive వినయవిధేయులైన। దీన।
Submissively వినయపూర్వకముగా।
Submissiveness వినయం। దీనత।
To Submit v. a. వుంచుట। వుదాహరించుట। I * this to you తమవద్ద మనవిచేసినాను। we * to you whether this is just యిది న్యాయమా అని తమవద్దనడిగే వారము। such is the case I * అట్లా జరిగినదని నా మనవి। I have the honour to * the documents హుజరాయించినాను
To Submit v. n. వూరకుండుట। వొప్పుట। లోబడుట। ఆగుట। లోనవుట।
Subordinate adj. కిందిలోకువగావుండే। చేతికింది। లోనైన। (రెండోతరమువైన) a * farmer లోపాయకారి రయ్యతు Subordinates [illegible] See V. in next page
Subordination (క్రమము। ఆధీనము) దీనత। లోకువగావుండే స్థితి।
To Suborn v. a. [illegible]సాక్ష్యాన్ని కుదిరించుట।
Subornation కుదిరించడం। * of perjury తప్పుసాక్ష్యాన్ని కుదిరించడం। లంచం యివ్వడం।
Suborned కుదిరిన। a * witness [illegible] సాక్షి
Suborner పాపబోధకుడు।
Subpœna n. s. ~~see Summons~~ (సాక్షిసమను।) [illegible]
To Subpœna [illegible]
Subpœnaed పిలిచిన, పిలవబడ్డ। కోరిన, తెప్పించిన

for motion, and the fight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A ciftern for fcal'd fnakes. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. s.* [*submerſion*, Fr. from *submerſus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; ftate of being drowned.

The great Atlantick iſland is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almoſt contiguous to the weſtern parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly ſwallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a paſſage from Africa to America by land before that *ſubmerſion.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Latin.] To
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } ſupply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

Some things have been diſcovered, not only by the induſtry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *ſubminiſtered* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *ſubminiſtrates* apter matter to be converted into peſtilent ſeminaries, than ſteams of naſty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve.

Paſſions, as fire and water, are good ſervants, but bad maſters, and *ſubminiſter* to the beſt and worſt purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

King James, mollified by the biſhop's *ſubmiſs* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he ſhould not be fully ſatisfied except he ſpake with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nearer his preſence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *ſubmiſs* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a ſuperior nature, bowed low. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another.

Submiſſion, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We Engliſh warriors wot not what it means. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or ſuppliant behaviour.

In all *ſubmiſſion* and humility
York doth preſent himſelf unto your highneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Great prince, by that *ſubmiſſion* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour.

Be not as extreme in *ſubmiſſion*, as in offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more juſtly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *ſubmiſſion* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

On what *ſubmiſſive* meſſage art thou ſent? *Shak.*

Her at his feet *ſubmiſſive* in diſtreſs
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *ſubmiſſive* ſtep I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority.

The goddeſs,
Soft in her tone, *ſubmiſſively* replies. *Dryd. Æn.*

But ſpeech ev'n there *ſubmiſſively* withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe;
Then pompous ſilence reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humility; confeſſion of fault or inferiority.

If thou ſin in wine and wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *ſubmiſſiveneſs*,
But he that boaſts ſhuts that out of his ſtory;
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

Humility conſiſts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going ſoftly and *ſubmiſſly*, but in mean opinion of thyſelf. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſubmitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to ſink.

Sometimes the hill *ſubmits* itſelf a while
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile;
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe riſe not hinders but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune ſtood,
With all his hoſts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *ſubmit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident ſhov'd them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

2. To ſubject; to reſign without reſiſtance to authority.

Return to thy miſtreſs, and *ſubmit* thyſelf under her hands. *Geneſis*, xvi. 9.

Chriſtian people *ſubmit* themſelves to conformable obſervance of the lawful and religious conſtitutions of their ſpiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *ſubmit* your neck, and chuſe to bend
The ſupple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *ſubmitted* to the houſe. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy huſband's will
Thine ſhall *ſubmit*: he over thee ſhall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleaſure, but to *ſubmit* to pain, diſgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *octavus*,
SUBO'CTUPLE. } Lat. and *octuple.*] Containing one part of eight.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs of the weight, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion; ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, three a ſubſextuple, four a *ſuboctuple.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *ſuboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the courſe taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *ſuboctave.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.* *Subordinacy* is
SUBO'RDINANCY. } the proper and analogical word.]

1. The ſtate of being ſubject.

Purſuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *ſubordinacy* to reaſon. *Spectator.*

2. Series of ſubordination.

The *ſubordinancy* of the government changing hands ſo often, makes an unſteadineſs in the purſuit of the publick intereſts. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *ſubordinate*, not enſlaved, to the underſtanding; not as a ſervant to a maſter, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a ſubjection, yet retains a majeſty. *South.*

Whether dark preſages of the night proceed from any latent power of the ſoul during her abſtraction, or from any operation of *ſubordinate* ſpirits, has been a diſpute. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries.

The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet aſſiſted with *ſubordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *ſubordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in ſecret ſpake. *Milton.*

Theſe carry ſuch plain characters of diſagreement or affinity, that the ſeveral kinds and *ſubordinate* ſpecies of each are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodw.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in uſe, but proper and elegant

If I have *ſubordinated* picture and ſculpture to architecture, as their miſtreſs, ſo there are other inferior arts ſubordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *ſubordinate.*] In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

It being the higheſt ſtep of ill, to which all others *ſubordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr. from *ſubordinate.*]

1. The ſtate of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *ſubordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeries regularly deſcending.

The natural creatures having a local *ſubordination*, the rational having a political, and ſometimes a ſacred. *Holyday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would ſuppoſe a miniſtry where every ſingle perſon was of diſtinguiſhed piety, and all great officers of ſtate and law diligent in chuſing perſons who in their ſeveral *ſubordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their ſuperiors, the empire of irreligion would be ſoon deſtroyed. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſuborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion.

His judges were the ſelf-ſame men by whom his accuſers were *ſuborned.* *Hooker.*

Fond wretch! thou know'ſt not what thou ſpeak'ſt,
Or elſe thou art *ſuborn'd* againſt his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reaſon may meet
Some ſpecious object, by the foe *ſuborn'd*,
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful boſom heaves diſſembled ſighs;
And tears *ſuborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To

2. To procure by indirect means.
Behold
Thoſe who by ling'ring ſickneſs loſe their breath,
And thoſe who by deſpair ſuborn their death. *Dryd.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubornation*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Deſmond was through falſe *ſubornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredah moſt unjuſtly. *Spenſ. Ireland.*

You ſet the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his ſake wear the deteſted blot
Of murd'rous *ſubornation*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The fear of puniſhment in this life will preſerve men from few vices, ſince ſome of the blackeſt often prove the ſureſt ſteps to favour; ſuch as ingratitude, hypocriſy, treachery, and *ſubornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a *ſubquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *ſubquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

He was choſen *ſubrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubreption*, Fr. *ſubreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptice*, Fr. *ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To SU'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubrogo*, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſubſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *ſubſcribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *ſubſcribed* in the reign of King James, and that his majeſty himſelf had *ſubſcribed* it; by which impoſition people of all degrees engaged themſelves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader ſees the names of thoſe perſons by whom this letter is *ſubſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

2. To atteſt by writing the name.

Their particular teſtimony ought to be better credited, than ſome other *ſubſcribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgifte.*

3. To ſubmit. Not uſed.

The king gone to-night! *ſubſcrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*

1. To give conſent.

Oſius, with whoſe hand the Nicene creed was ſet down, and framed for the whole chriſtian world to *ſubſcribe* unto, ſo far yielded in the end, as even with the ſame hand to ratify the Arians confeſſion. *Hooker.*

Adviſe thee what is to be done,
And we will all *ſubſcribe* to thy advice. *Shakeſp.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe *ſubſcrib'd*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So ſpoke much humbled Eve; but fate
Subſcrib'd not: nature firſt gave ſigns, impreſs'd
On bird, beaſt, air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcribo*, Lat.]

1. One who ſubſcribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can ſpare a ſhilling ſhall be a *ſubſcriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man aſked, Are ye chriſtians? We anſwered we were; fearing the leſs becauſe of the croſs we had ſeen in the *ſubſcription*. *Bacon.*

2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he plied;
Stocks and *ſubſcriptions* pour on ev'ry ſide. *Pope.*
South-ſea *ſubſcriptions* take who pleaſe,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;
You owe me no *ſubſcription*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Lat.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer; ſection of a ſection. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubſequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

SUBSE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of ſeven parts.

If unto this lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a ſubquintuple proportion; if a third, a *ſubſeptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Lat.] The ſtate of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *ſubſequence* in which they are paſt. *Grew.*

SUBSEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſubſequent*, Fr. *ſubſequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare.*] Following in train; not preceding.

In ſuch indexes, although ſmall pricks
To their *ſubſequent* volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The *ſubſequent* words come on before the precedent vaniſh. *Bacon.*

Why does each conſenting ſign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *ſubſequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *ſubſequent* to the treaty of Munſter, made about 1648, when England was in the utmoſt confuſion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſequent.*] Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train.

To men in governing moſt things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *ſubſequently*, and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by poſtliminious after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve in ſubordination; to ſerve inſtrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *ſubſerve* where wiſdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *ſubſerve* our purpoſes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no ſpecial part of the brain devoted to its own ſervice, but uſes all thoſe parts which *ſubſerve* our ſenſations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walſh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſerve.*]
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } Inſtrumental fitneſs, uſe, or operation.

Wicked ſpirits may by their cunning carry farther in a ſeeming confederacy or *ſubſerviency* to the deſigns of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agil *ſubſervience* of the ſpirits to the empire of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears ſo much fitneſs, uſe, and *ſubſerviency* to infinite functions, any otherwiſe than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular ſubordination and *ſubſerviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*ſubſerviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; inſtrumentally uſeful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, ſcarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *ſubſervient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philoſophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worſhipped many inferior and *ſubſervient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe ranks of creatures are *ſubſervient* one to another, and the moſt of them ſerviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of thoſe motions continually made in the diſpoſal of the corporeal principles *ſubſervient* herein. *Grew.*

Senſe is *ſubſervient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to conſider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, ſubordinate to him, and *ſubſervient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Moſt criticks, fond of ſome *ſubſervient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly ſacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ſix.

One of theſe under pullies abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, two of them a ſubquadruple proportion, three a *ſubſextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to tend downwards. It is commonly uſed of one part of a compound, ſinking in the whole. *Pope* has uſed it rather improperly.

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's *ſubſiding* hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove ſuſpends his golden ſcales in air,
Weighs the men's wits againſt the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from ſide to ſide;
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *ſubſide*. *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſide.*] The
SUBSI'DENCY. } act of ſinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *ſubſidency* of the abyſs would take up a conſiderable time. *Burnet's Theory.*

This

225

To Subscribe v. a. మెచ్చి తన పేరు వ్రాయుట| to * money చందా వేయుట| చందా
కాగితముమీద వ్రాలు యిచ్చుట| (a subscribing witness [illegible] సాక్షి|

To Z
Subscribed part. పేరుగల (in writing as [illegible] wherein t is subscribed) a letter * [illegible] written underneath, as follows, [illegible]) లిఖిత

Subscriber సహాయుడు| చేవ్రాలు చేసేవాడు| వ్రాలు వేసేవాడు| The u Or The undersigned [illegible] తమ సేవకుడైన నేను

Subscription n. s. వ్రాలు| చేవ్రాలు| సమాఖ్య| of money చందా [illegible]| [illegible]| [illegible]| చందా [illegible]| [illegible] (… is the Chittoor word) roll of names సమాఖ్య| In Mahratta మాల

Subsequent తరువాతి| ఉత్తర| ఉత్తరో [illegible] సంభవించిన| his * acts [illegible] పనులు| ముందటి పనులు| యిటీవలి పనులు|

Subsequently అటుపిమ్మట| తదనంతరం| అటుమీదట|

~~To Subserve~~ ఉపకరించుట| దాసుడుగా వుండుట|

Subservience [illegible]| దాసత్వం| తంత్రం| సహాయము

Subservient సహాయులయిన| వశుడైన| పరాధీన| music is u to dancing

To Subside అణగుట| శమనం పొందుట|

Z. To Subscribe v. n. ఆమోదించుట| [illegible]| ఆమోదించుట I entirely * to his opinion

Y Subordinate 'you are joined in u cooperation with us them" [a phrase in some English treaties with rajas — [illegible] అనుకూలమైన [illegible]

Subsidiary సహాయమైన, సహాయముగా ఉన్న. It is expressed by ఉప as S: instruction ఉపబోధకం. a * treaty ఉపసమాధానం the * streams [illegible]

Subsidy [illegible], పన్ను, కట్టుబడి, ధనద్వారా ఉపకారం, రాజులకు సహాయం

to Subsist [illegible], జీవించుట, బ్రతుకుట. by trade వర్తకవృత్తిని కాలక్షేపము చేయుట by fornication [illegible]. I cannot s. there అక్కడ నాకు జీవనం జరగదు.

Subsistence n. s. గ్రాసం, జీవనం, [illegible], మనువర్తి, వసతి, means తినుబండారం, బత్తెం, ఖర్చు.

means of s. బ్రతుకుతెరువు, he who has no means of s. [illegible] Vema 2.129.. In the Trinity మూర్తి

Subsistent (subsisting) [illegible], స్థాయి, గల

Substance n. s: వస్తువు, [illegible], పదార్థం, భావం, Being అర్థం, తత్వం.
what supports accidents ద్రవ్యం, పదం, తలం, పదార్థం, the
essential part సారం, ప్రధానం, ఉపపత్తి, [illegible]
[illegible] what is real ద్రవ్యం, సత్వం.
body మూర్తి, శరీరం, వస్తువు, a corky substance బెండు. vegetable * [illegible] metallic * లోహం.
wealth ద్రవ్యం, బంగారం, విత్తం, సర్వస్వం, సంపత్తి, or means
of life [illegible]. Phrases. The sum and substance భావం,
[illegible] substance అనేమాట [illegible]

Substantial adj: ఘనమైన, [illegible], దృఢ, ముఖ్యమయిన, [illegible]
[illegible] as existent మూర్తిమంత సిద్ధమయిన. there is a difference

Substantially ముఖ్యంగా, [illegible]. These two books are one and the same తాత్పర్యతః.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Lat.]

1. To be; to have existence.

2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE *or* SUBSI'STENCY. *n. s.* [*subsistence*, Fr. from *subsist*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is, the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanv.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfl.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SUB'STANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Lat.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing;
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance*, cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold
And *substance*? *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakespeare.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foreshewing and assuring by types, but as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nelson.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his; but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*substantiel*, Fr. from *substance*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shakespeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glanv.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*

A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their m . sur'd days? *Prior.*

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assaults. *Milt.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison on the War.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the north, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. s.* [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not

not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obl[illegible]d to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSTA'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantive.*] As a substantive.

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his *substitutes.* *Shakespeare.*

You 've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things; as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtraho*, Lat. *soustraction*, Fr]

1. To take away part from the whole.

2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*soustraire*, *soustraction*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction.* *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients call it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus.*] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*subsultus*, Lat.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory.*] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj. subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *n. s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*,
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } Latin; *sousterraine*,
SUBTERRA'NEOUS. } Fr. *Subterranean* or
SU'BTERRANY. } *subterraneous* is the word now used.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milt.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle.*]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle.* *Milton* seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. Refin'd; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure, and *subtle.* *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile.*]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The

nstitution of the air appeareth more sub-
orms in oak-apples than to the sense of
se plaisters the
wdered for i

3. Refinement:

Sub

to Substan[illegible] ... దృఢపరచుట, సాధించుట, (ఖిలపర్చు)

Substantiated ధృవపరచబడిన, నిజమైపోయిన, నిశ్చయించిన

Substantiation బలతరం, నిజపర్చుటం, ప్రతిపాదనం, ప్రతిపాదకత్వము

Substantive n. s. నామవాచకం, శబ్దం, శబ్దపదం

Substantive adj: గట్టిదా, దృఢ, ద్రవ్యార్థ, విశేష్యమైన

~~Substantive noun~~ శబ్దపదం,

to Substitute మార్చుట, మార్పించి ప్రతిగా పెట్టుట,

Substitute n. s: మంత్రి, అయినవాడు (మారుమనిషి), ప్రతి, I was there as his s. అతనికి ప్రతిగా అక్కడ వుంటిని, అతనికి ప్రతినిధిగా వుంటిని,

Substituted మారు, ఇతరమైన,

Substitution మార్పాటు, ప్రతి, ఆదేశం,

to Substract తీసివేయుట,

Substraction భాగహారం, భాగారం,

to Subtend ఎదిరించుట,

Subter నడి, క్రింది

Subterfuge నెపం, వెనిపారిని తిరుగుడు, సింగారించిన పని,

Subterranean } నేలక్రిందనుండే, అంతరుప్పులు, అంతర్యాములు, (see Lingala (Vir: p. 23 line 20) a s. chamber నేలమాళిగ, నేలకొట్టు
Subterraneous } a granary పాతర

* Subtile, సూక్ష్మ, అప్రత్యక్ష,

Subtility తంత్రం, [illegible] W in Sankhya, p: 32 సౌక్ష్మ్యం

Subtilization పొగచేయుట, పొగలయ్యేలాగు కాల్చుటం

to Subtilize v. a సూక్ష్మతరం చేయుట,

to ~~Subtilize~~ v. n: [illegible] సూత్రం చేయుట,

Tully's nor my own,
...change of the

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their
are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon's Natura*
The force
Of *sub*... transports a hill
...atter'd side

Subtilized అతిసూక్ష్మంగా చేసిన ...

Subtilty సూక్ష్మత, సూక్ష్మబుద్ధి, చమత్కారం,

Subtle adj. నాశికపటువు, చమత్కారి, కుట్ర, అప్రత్యక్షమైన సూక్ష్మ,

to Subtract తీసివేయుట, భాగం హరించుట, వ్రుడుపుట,

Subtracted పోలుపోయిన

Subtraction భాగాంతరం,

Subversion చెరుపు, నాశనం, దుంపనాశనం,

Subversive చెరిపే, పరినిశ్చరమయిన, Conduct subversive of discipline మర్యాద వ్యతిరేకమయిన నడత, ఆజ్ఞాభంగమైన కర్మం,

to Subvert v. a. చెరుపుట, నాశనం చేయుట, నూతకలుపుట,

Subverted పోతయిన, మేటకలిశిన, చెడిన,

Suburb n. s. పేట, శాఖానగరం

Suburban పేటలో వుండే,

Succedaneous ప్రతినిధి (see Colebr: Daya Bh. p 143) అనుకల్పమైన, ప్రత్యయకాలమందు పండిన,

Succedaneum ప్రతినిధి, ప్రత్యామ్నాయం చేశిన పని, బదులు, This shell is a perfect ~ for a razor మంగలకత్తిలేనిదానికి ఆ ... అప్పటప్పుడు పని చేస్తున్నారు

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilely* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilely* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *subtile.*]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, Fr. from *subtiliate.*] The act of making thin.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subtilize.*]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining, can alter these resistances. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernable by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtilty* is such. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty*. *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety*. *Milton.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French
Conj'rers and sorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field. *Milt.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle.*]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear while I relate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew? *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. s.* [*subtraho*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson's Autumn.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

It is far more honourable to suffer than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to overturn: with *of*.

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milt.*

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne! *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

SU'BURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shak. Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Lat. from *suburb.*] Inhabiting the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Then weds an heiress of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker.*] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Ætius strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the otter as a *succedaneous* unto castoneum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her consent so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milt.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryd.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off 'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread? *Dryden.*

To SUCCE'ED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man; and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryd.*

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dry. Æn.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *succeed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS. *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisd.* xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir?
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess,
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garth.*

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*success* and *full.*] Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful.*] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shak.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully* or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *successful.*] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*succession*, Fr. *successio*, Lat.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *successively* the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milton's Par. L.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince! *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*successif*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all successively existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. *Shak.*

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Qu.*

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shak. Richard* III.

That king left only by his six wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time; seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves. *Waterland.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *successive.*] The state of being successive.

to Succeed v: n కుదురుట। జయించుట। ఫలించుట। తటస్థించుట। చేలుట। క్రియలోకి వచ్చుట। నెరవేరుట। ఋజ్జించుట। ముందరికి వచ్చుట। he succeeded to the estate ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చినాడు। to succeed in an undertaking నెరవేరుట। నెరవేర్చుట। సాధించుకొన్నాడు। జయము పొందుట। సిద్ధించినాడు। there succeeded rain అటు తర్వాత వాన సంభవించింది। if they succeed in gaining heaven మోక్షం సాధ్యమయిన (Verna-) when we succeeded in gaining the shore మేము సుఖంగా తీరమునకు చేరినప్పుడు। he succeeded in catching them అవి పట్టుకోతలచి గెలిచినాడు అవి పట్టుకొన్నాడు

to Succeed v: a తర్వాత రావడం। he succeeded his father on the throne తండ్రికి తర్వాత వీడు ప్రభువైనాడు। I succeeded him in that house ఆయింట్లో అతనికి తర్వాత నేను దిగినాను। he succeeded me in the business నాకు ప్రత్యామ్నాయం వాడు ఆపని పొందినాడు।

Success n s ఫలం। జయం। ప్రాప్తి। మేలు। వృద్ధి। సిద్ధి। క్షేమం। he is answerable for the failure or success of the undertaking దానిహానివృద్ధులకు అతడే వున్నాడు। condition. state స్థితి Johnson. No1-

Successful జయించిన। ఘనమయిన। సఫలమయిన। నెరవేరిన। మేలయిన।

Successfully బాగా। ఘనంగా। దివ్యంగా। క్షేమంగా।

Succession క్రమం। పారంపర్యం। అనుక్రమణం। in succession క్రమేణా। in rapid succession చివచివ। త్వరత్వరగా। బిరబిర। the male succession to the priesthood ఆచార పుంస్త్వం। after a long ~ of efforts, or, of battles

Successive వరసక్రమముగావుండే। పరపరగావుండే। వరుసతరువాతవరుస। వేరేవేరే। వివరడు। the * rulers ఆయాదొరలు। in the successive periods ఆయా కాలములందు। for three * nights వెయ్యకుండా మూడు రాత్రుళ్లు।

Successively వేరేవేరు తరువాత వరుడు క్రమేణా। పరంపరంగా। వరుసానివెంట వరుస।

~~Succourless [illegible]~~

Successor కర్త, తరువాతవుండేవాడు, భావిజనుడు

Succinct యిమిడిన, సంక్షిప్త।

Succinctly సంక్షేపంగా, సంక్షిప్తంగా, రెండుముక్కలుగా।

Succinctness సంక్షేపం।

Succory శోపుసూరభేదం

To Succour రక్షించుట, కాచుట।

Succour n.s. రక్షణం, కాపు, సహాయం।

Succourless దిక్కుమాలిన

Succulent పొంపుగల, రసవత్తుగా వుండే

To Succumb వోడుట, లొంగుట

Such యిటువంటి, అటువంటి, యింత, అంత। * a house ఆపాటి (అంతేసి యిల్లు / యింతేసి యిల్లు) వరయిల్లు। * and * a house యిన్నైనవరయిల్లు। * an one యిన్నైనవరమనిషి, పలానా మనిషి (falān-e is Hebrew: see Clarke on Ruth 4.1.) it is * as it is యిప్పుడున్నదో అట్లావున్నది। * as me నావంటి। take * as you like నీకు తోచినది పుచ్చుకో। he already has a house, such as it is వానికి యిల్లు వున్నది అయితే అది యెంత యిల్లు।

To Suck v.a. కుడుచుట, పీల్చుట, a sucking calf లేగ, a sucking child చంటిపిల్ల

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the successiveness of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *success.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first. *Heylyn.*

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Passion unpity'd, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Latin. This is sometimes pronounced *succéssour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessour.*

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and a ready acceptation of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies. *Ecclus*, xlvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successour* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successour* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryd.*

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct.* *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *succinct.* *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben Jonson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Rosc.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv* [from *succinct.*] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit,
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. *Roscommon.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *n. s.* [from *succinct.*] Brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY. *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

A garden-sallad
Of endive, radishes, and *succory.* *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory.* *Wiseman of Tumours.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*secourir*, Fr. *succurro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Spenser.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. s.* [from the verb; *secours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour.* *Shakespeare.*

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason offereth. *Wisdom*, xvii. 12.

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. s.* [from *succour.*] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *succour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourless and sad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *n. s.* [from *succulent.*]
SU'CCULENCY. } Juiciness.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succumber*, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *n. s.* [*succusso*, Lat.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling; or lift one foot before, and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They rode, but authors do not say
Whether tolutation or *succussation.* *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulleiks*, Gothick; *sulk*, Dutch; ꞅpilc, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power *as* a king's; *such* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakespeare.*

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is? *Genesis*, xli. 38.

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* are drunkenness, revelings, and *such* like. *Gal.* v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the gospel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgifte.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virgil.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that: with *as.*

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such.* *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Samuel.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of *such* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. *South.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꞅucan, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezekiel*, xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast
Like dropsy folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long, that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks* eggs. *Shakespeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old Ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To Suck. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numb.* xi.

3. To draw; imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Suck. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*

Su'cker. *n. s.* [*suceur*, Fr. from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilk. Dædalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which, pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew's Musæum.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally *surcle*. [*surculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

Su'cket. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Su'ckingbottle. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their *suckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To Su'ckle. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakespeare.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*

Su'ckling. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Su'ction. *n. s.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *suction*, as by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arb.*

SUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

Su'datory. *n s.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; ꞅoðen, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shak.*

There was never any thing so *sudden*, but Cæsar's thrasonical brag of I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shak.*

Su'dden. *n. s.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On or of a* Sudden, *or upon a* Sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the sudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them, and all *on a sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

Su'ddenly. *adv.* [from *sudden*.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Su'ddenness. *n. s.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wondered at his breathless hasty mood. *Spens.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

Sudori'fick. *n. s.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Su'dorous. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Suds. *n. s.* [from ꞅeoðen, to seeth; whence ꞅoððen, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. *To be in the* Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To Sue. *v. a.* [*suiver*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *Matth.* v. 40.

2. To gain by legal procedure.

3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To Sue. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Spenser.*

Suck n.s. చంటిపాలు। to give suck పిల్లకుపాలుయియ్యుట।

Sucker (of a pump) ముంత। a twig చువ్వ। a plant తీగ, తరాన, తెంక

To Suckle పిల్లకుపాలుయిచ్చుట।

Suckling n.s. చంటిపిల్ల। or nursing an infant స్తన్యపానం।

Sudatory చెమర్చిన।

Sudden adj. + హఠాత్తుగా అకస్మాత్తుగావచ్చిన। యకాయకి। of a * దిగ్గున। ఢిగ్గున। మొదటివేళ। లపక్కన అకస్మాత్తుగా సంభవించిన

this * question alarmed him + వానికితోచనిమాటవారు అడిగినందు నదిగులుపడ్డాడు। by their * arrival తోచనప్పుడు వాండ్లువచ్చినందువల్ల।

* impulse వేగం। వేగిరం।* death కాకిచావు।

Suddenly + హఠాత్తుగా। భగ్గున। పక్కున। లపక్కున। సడిసన్న। దిగ్గన। అకస్మాత్తుగా। మొదటివేళ। అకస్మాత్తు గా। గొబ్బున। గబ్బున। he died * మిడిసిపడిచచ్చినాడు। వుంటెట్లు పుట్టి చచ్చినాడు।

Suddenness వేగిరం। వేగం। అకస్మాత్తుగా సంభవించడం। from the * of his departure తోచనప్పుడు లేచిపోయినాడుగనుక। హఠాత్తుగా వెళ్లినందున

Sudorifick చెమటలుగచేసే స్వేదకారకమైన

Sudra (tribe of Hindus) శూద్రు। శూద్రుడు। * woman శూద్రా

Suds n.s. + మడ్డి maddi మడ్డి। నురుగు। he was left in the * దిక్కుమాలినవాడయ్యె। పిచ్చివాణ్ని గాచేసినారు। వాడుగడ్డితిన్నాడు। యిబ్బందిపడ్డాడు।

To Sue v.a. ప్రయత్నంచేయుట। దావాచేయుట। వేడుకొనుట। స్నేహించుట। భార్యనువరించనారంభించుట।

Suet n.s. కొవ్వు। నెత్తిభేదం।

To Suffer v.a. అనుభవించుట | తినుట | పడుట | దుఃఖపడుట | శ్రమపడుట | సెలవుయిచ్చుట | పొందుట |
ఓర్చుట | చెందుట | రానిచ్చుట | చేయనిచ్చుట | సహించుట | సైచుట | suffer me to go పోనిస్తారా |
పోనియ్యండి | this vowel suffers elision లోపిస్తుంది | the hardships he suffered
వాడొన్న కష్టములు | Do you think God will suffer them to perish? దేవుడు
వారిని నశింపగా చూచి ఊరకుండునా ?

To Suffer v.n. చచ్చుట | చంపబడుట | మోక్షం పొందుట | (in Luke XXII. 15. మృత్యు భోగం |
I was suffering from headache
C. ప్రయాస P. పాట్లు G.) you will * for this నీకు తంటవస్తుంది | తలతో
వెళ్లినట్లు ఇప్పుడు | he suffered for this murder ఆ హత్యకు గాను
శిక్షించబడ్డాడు he suffered శిక్ష పొందె

Sufferable సహించగల

Sufferance సహనం

Suffered పడిన | అనుభవించిన | అందిన |

Sufferer కష్టం పొందేవాడు | చచ్చేవాడు | a fellow * తనతోటి పాటు దుఃఖపడే
వాడు

Suffering n.s. పడేపాట్లు | అనుభోగం | దుఃఖం | సహనం | బాధ | అవస్థ | పీడ |
long suffering + సహనమున్న శాంతం | సాధగా వుండే పని | తపస్సు | దమం | the sufferings or
death of Sisupala శిశుపాలవధ

To Suffice v.n. చాలుట | పనికివచ్చుట | సరిపడుట | suffice it to say that వెయ్యి
మాటలు యేల |

Sufficiency యోగ్యత | చాలినంత | శక్తి | బలము

Sufficient తగిన | చాలిన | self * అహంకరించిన |

Sufficiently చాలా | తగినమట్టుకు |

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command, lo! all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakespeare.*

We were not born to *sue*, but to command. *Sh.*

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not: but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

'Twill never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Add. Cato.*

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackmore.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*,
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope's Odyss.*

To SUE. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty: with *out*. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ET. *n. s.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner*.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidnies.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks. *Wiseman.*

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surg.*

To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov.* xix.

A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all she had. *Mark*, v. 26.

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer*, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton.*

Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakespeare.*

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clap'd his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shak.*

My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakespeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Leviticus*

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milt.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryd.*

3. To be injured.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable*. *Chapman.*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SU'FFERANCE. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despight;
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway's Orphan.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

Some villains of my court
Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scaped the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *suff'rance* of supernal pow'r. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

SU'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here:
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milt.*

He, when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *suff'rer* in his subjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col.* i. 24.

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*! *Addison.*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atter.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, French; *sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakespeare.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail;
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryd.*

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

When the herd, *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFICI'ENCY. *n. s.* [*suffisance*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matth.* vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else? *Law.*

SUFFI'SANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choak by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakesp.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart; which being once performed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar: some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible *Arbuth. on Diet.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choak.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *n. s.* [*suffragant*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylyn.*

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *n. s.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *B. Jons.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *K. Charles.*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law;
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryd.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place, and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough, or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*suffumigation*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*suffusion*, French; from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a blood-shot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. s.* [*sugo*, Latin, to suck.]

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. *n. s.* [*sucre*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirr'd in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks a-cross a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plumbs when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shak.*

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick sobs
In panting murmurs still'd out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

His glosing sire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairf.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high-tasted meats conveys. *Denh.*

SU'GARCANDY. *n. s.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or crystallised.

To Suffocate v.a వుడ్డుకుడుచుకొనేటట్టుచేయుట। I am * with this smoke పొగచేత
వుడ్డుకుడుచుకొన్నాను। వూపిరితిరగదు or be drown నీళ్లల్లోముంచినారు। to * with
smoke as a torture ముంతపొగవేయుట। suffocated with passion క్రోధవశం
చేతస్తబ్ధుడై నోరుతెరవకుండా వుండె। కోపంచేత మౌనంగావుండె।
Suffocation వుడ్డుకుడిచేపని। వూపిరిఆడకుండావుండే యిబ్బంది। the room was crowded
to * అయింట్లో నానామందికిక్కిరిసి వుండె యిందువల్ల మహావుక్కగావుండె వూపిరితి
రగలేదు।
Suffragan సహాయుడైన ఆచారి। ముద్రకర్త।
Suffrage n.s అభిప్రాయం। సమ్మతి। మెప్పులు। by common * ప్రాయశః అందరుమెచ్చి
నందున। my * is of little value నేను శ్లాఘించడం యెందుకు। మెప్పుకోవడంయెంతమని
To Suffuse v.a. నింపుట। suffused వ్యాపించిన। వ్యాప్తం। నిండిన। a face suffused
with tears ఆమె ముఖం కన్నీరుతో నిండింది। suffused with blushes కెంపెక్కిన।
యెర్రబారిన।
Suffusion వ్యాపనం।
Sugar n.s. చక్కెర। పంచదార। soft * బెల్లం। చీని
To Sugar v.a. అందులో చక్కెరవేయుట।
Sugarcandy కలకండ। పటికబెల్లం।
Sugar cane చెరుకు wild * వెద .. వెర్రిచెరుకు
Sugar loaf అచ్చుబెల్లం। పర్వతాకారంగా పోసినది। పలకటువంటిది అయిన ఆకుకే
కుప్పయెత్తువుండే విలమ్ముతారు।
Sugar mill చెరుకుగానుగ
Sugared తీపి, మాధుర్యమైన ← phrases. ముచ్చటింపులు, దీనోక్తులు

To Suggest v.a. మందలించుట। బుద్ధిచెప్పుట। జాడగాచెప్పుట। అందించుట। పేరుపుట్టుట।
ఉద్దేశించుట। సూచనచేయుట।

భావములుగల, భావగర్భిత
~~Suggester~~ బోధచేసేవాడు। పొత్తుడు
interesting
in rhetoric భావోత్పాదకం W
i.e. Interest, good taste
Interestingly, willily
Suggestion n.s. బోధ। at his * అతనికోరికె వెంబడిని। అతడుచెప్పినబుద్ధిచొప్పున।
Suggestive ప్రసన్నమైన। సార్థకమైన। బోధించే। హేతుక Suggestiveness భావగర్భిత Suggestively
Suicide n.s. స్వహత్య। ప్రాణత్యాగం। మరియిన్ని స్వహత్యచేసేవాడు। to commit *
ఆత్మహత్యచేసుకొనుట। this is downright * తనసొంతచేతానుయిష్టమున్నదే
రావడంలేదా। see foot of next page

Suicidal ఆత్మహత్యసమానమైన। పెత్తి
Sui generis విశేషమయిన। విపరీతమైన। విచిత్రమైన See Peculiar
Suit n.s. జత। జోడు। of clothes దుస్తు। ఉడుపు। a clean * మడి। series
క్రమం। at cards రంగు। petition ప్రార్థన। దావా। వ్యవహారం। తగవు।
suite of attendants పరివారములు। సవారి। పరిజనం। వివాద। of rooms
కొన్నెవరిండ్లు। గల్వారంతరాశికం।

To Suit v.a. సరిపరచుట। అమరుట। he wrote so as to * his own purposes
ప్రకల్తోపయోగంగావ్రాశినాడు। it will not * me అదినాకునిష్టపడు
expressions that suited the occasion కాలోచితపుమాటలు।
such a house as suited him తనకుఅనుకూలమైనవసయిల్లు
to * the action to the word అర్పించుట।

To Suit v.n. సరిపడుట। అన్వయించుట। పొందుట। తగివుండుట। చక్కపడుట। చెల్లుట।
తగివుండుట। పలుకుట। పొసగుట। కుదిరివుండుట।

Suitability పొందాయింపు। అనువు। యిమ్ము। పొందిక। అనుకూలం। ఒప్పిదం।
తగ్గివుండడం।

Suitable వుచితమైన। అనుకూలమైన। తగిన। అర్హమైన। యోగ్యమైన। మర్యాదగా
వుండే। విహితమైన। సరిపడే। సరిపోయ్యే। శిస్తుగావుండే। విహితమైన।

Suitableness. see Suitability.

Su'ggary. *adj.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*suggero, suggestum,* Lat. *suggerer,* French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest.* *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shak.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested,*
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

Sugge'ster. *n. s.* [from *suggest.*] One that remindeth another.

Sugge'stion. *n. s.* [*suggestion,* Fr. from *suggest.*]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similies. *Locke.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night,
On your *suggestion.* *Shakespeare's King John.*

To Su'ggilate. *v. a.* [*suggillo,* Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Su'icide. *n. s.* [*suicidium,* Latin.]

1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide.* *Clarissa.*

2. A self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortunes, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

Sui'llage. *n. s.* [*souillage,* Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

Su'ing. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer,* to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon.*] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. s.* [*suite,* French.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhimes. *Drayton.*

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*

2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit,*
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowl.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of* Suits. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*Suite,* French.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse-gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [From *To sue.*] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit.* *Shak.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job,* xi. 19.

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen:
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew;
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *Duty of Man.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit.* *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Their determinations are, to return to their home and to trouble you with no more *suit,* unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To Alibech alone refer your *suit,*
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by sinful management. *Kettlewell.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

To Suit. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit fits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his watry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Be better *suited;*
These weeds are memories of those misfortunes:
I pr'ythee put them off to worser hours. *Shakesp.*

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To Suit. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden* uses it both with *to* and *with.*

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itself was *suiting to* his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *suit.* *Dryden.*

Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit.* *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

Sui'table. *adj.* [from *suit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to.*

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable to* the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterb.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable;*

A vile

A vile conceit in pompous words expreſs'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dreſs'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an abſurdity to ſuppoſe holy prayers and divine petitions without an holineſs of life *ſuitable to* them, as to ſuppoſe an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs.

In words and ſtyles, *ſuitableneſs* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *ſuitableneſs*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is ſeldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not pleaſe him firſt. *South.*

He creates thoſe ſympathies and *ſuitableneſſes* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendſhip, and by his providence brings perſons ſo affected together. *South.*

Conſider the laws themſelves, and their *ſuitableneſs* or unſuitableneſs to thoſe to whom they are given. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *ſuitable.*] Agreeably; according to.

Whoſoever ſpeaks upon an occaſion may take any text ſuitable thereto; and ought to ſpeak *ſuitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whoſe filthy face
We *ſuitably* o'er ſtinking ſtables place. *Dryden.*

SUIT *Covenant. n. ſ.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court. n. ſ.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service. n. ſ.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUI'TER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuit.*]
SUI'TOR. }

1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſupplicant.

As humility is in *ſuiters* a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof, by ſuch effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his ſupereminent glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *ſuitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by courſe of juſtice. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of *ſuitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *ſuitors* alſo from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *ſuitors*; nor important leſs
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaſte Pyrrha, to reſtore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the ſhrine
Of Themis ſtood devout. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *ſuitor* for theſe priſoners. *Denh.*

My lord, I come an humble *ſuitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a miſtreſs.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.
——A dear happineſs to women! they would elſe have been troubled with a pernicious *ſuitor*. *Shak.*

He paſſed a year under the counſels of his mother, and then became a *ſuitor* to ſir Roger Aſhton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *ſuiters* ſought, ſhe mocks their pains,
And ſtill her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his ſeat, familiar, to her ſide,
Far from the *ſuitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuiter.*] A female ſupplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuſe a boon to ſuch a *ſuitreſs*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*ſulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *ſulcated* by having lain expoſed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the eroſion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongſt the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. ſ.* A plough. *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.]

1. Gloomily angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented.

Wilmot continued ſtill *ſullen* and perverſe, and every day grew more inſolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *ſullen* and out of humour at his firſt coming in. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern ſuppreſs'd;
Pretended drowſineſs, and wiſh of reſt;
And *ſullen* I forſook th' imperfect feaſt. *Prior.*

If we ſit down *ſullen* and inactive, in expectation that God ſhould do all, we ſhall find ourſelves miſerably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Miſchievous; malignant.

Such *ſullen* planets at my birth did ſhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *ſullen* fiend her ſounding wings diſplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and ſought the nether ſhade. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obſtinate.

Things are as *ſullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotſon.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *ſullen* earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Night with her *ſullen* wings to double ſhade,
The deſart fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

A glimpſe of moon-ſhine, ſtreak'd with red;
A ſhuffled, *ſullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows;
The dreaded eaſt is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *ſullen* preſage of your own decay. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To ſay they are framed without the aſſiſtance of ſome principle that has wiſdom in it, and come to paſs from chance, is *ſullenly* to aſſert a thing becauſe we will aſſert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *ſullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Theſe offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *ſullenly* to his revenge he ſails;
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her ſilence without *ſullenneſs*, her modeſty without affectation, and her ſhamefacedneſs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *ſullenneſs*,
He to another key his ſtyle doth dreſs. *Donne.*

In thoſe vernal ſeaſons, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and *ſullenneſs* againſt nature, not to go out and ſee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocriſy, *ſullenneſs*, or ſuperſtition, but out of a ſincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With theſe comforts about me, and *ſullenneſs* enough to uſe no remedy, Zulichem came to ſee me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. ſ.* [without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Let them die that age and *ſullens* have. *Shakeſp.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs. Not in uſe.

Require it to make ſome reſtitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *ſulliage* it has caſt upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome *ſulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, Fr.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

Silvering will *ſully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And ſtatues *ſully'd* yet with ſacrilegious ſmoke. *Roſcommon.*

He's dead, whoſe love had *ſully'd* all your reign,
And made you empreſs of the world in vain. *Dry.*

Lab'ring years ſhall weep their deſtin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *ſully'd* with diſgrace. *Prior.*

Publick juſtice may be done to thoſe virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *ſullied* by the calumnies and ſlanders of malicious men. *Nelſon.*

Let there be no ſpots to *ſully* the brightneſs of this ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *ſullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-ſweeper ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot.

You laying theſe light *ſullies* on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſpeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little ſpots and *ſullies* in his reputation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *ſulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foſſil ſalt. *Woodw.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; impregnated with ſulphur.
SU'LPHUROUS. }

My hour is almoſt come,
When I to *ſulphurous* and tormenting flames
Muſt render up myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Dart and javelin, ſtones and *ſulphurous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ſtrength and vigour of the action between light and *ſulphureous* bodies, obſerved above, one reaſon why *ſulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently, than other bodies do? *Newton's Opticks.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her ſnakes unty'd *ſulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *ſulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the ſky, and ſent the lightning forth. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous.*] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. ſ.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The ſame with HOGSFENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *ſulphur.*] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour.

By

Suitably అనుకూలంగా, తగుమాత్రం. Suite పరివారం, జనులు

Suitor n.s. మనవిచేసేవాడు, వ్యాజ్యగాడు.

To Sulk ముఖం మాడ్చివుండుట, అలుగుట, కోపముగా వుండుట

Sulkily అలకగా, అలిగి, ముఖం మాడ్చి, అసూయగా, కోపముతో

Sulkiness అలక అసూయ

Sulky } అలిగిన, ముఖం మాడ్చిన, ముఖం ముడుచుకొన్న, చిటచిటలాడే, ముంగి, మూర్ఖ
Sullen } [illegible] She looked [illegible] why are you [illegible] about this [illegible] అసహ్యము

Sullenly అలకగా, అలిగి, ముఖం మాడ్చి.

Sullenness అలక, అసహ్యము

Sullens అలక, కోపము, అసహ్యము

Sullied ప్రతిష్ఠ తప్పిన, మైల.

To Sully v.a. మైల చేయుట, మాపుట, ప్రతిష్ఠ పోనిచేయుట.

Sulphate of iron అన్నభేది, of copper తుత్తరం, మైలతుత్తం

Sulphur గంధకం.

Sulphureous గంధకసంబంధమైన.

Sulphuret of antimony నీలాంజనం.

Sultan సుల్తాను

Sultana } సుల్తాను భార్య, పట్టపుదేవి.
Sultaness }

Increase of Suicide. The Atlas newspaper of 25 Sept 1841 says
At a recent inquest in London ~~on the body~~ ..... the coroner said
"Suicides pervade all ranks of society and are
"greatly on the increase: many happen for which
"no cause can be surmised." To which we may reply that in every demoralized city, approaching to a state of atheism (such as Rome in its decline or Paris before the Revolution) suicide always prevails. Likewise among rude savage nations. Thus in the Odyssey XII. (M 383) Apollo himself threatens suicide. A bramin, one of the tutors in the College at Madras contemplated suicide See J. XV. 180. S. merely because of a hearty scolding

Sultriness వుక్క

Sultry వుక్కగావుండే, వుడుకయిన, గ్రీష్మమైన। it is * వుడుకు పోస్తుంది। a * day నిప్పులు రాలే దినం।

Sum n.s. వెరశి, మొత్తం, లెక్క, పద్దు, తరబడి, రాశి, అంతరం, రూకలు, [illegible]। or substance ఫలితార్థం, సంక్షేపం, సారాంశం।

To Sum లెక్కపెట్టు, లెక్కచూచు, [illegible]। to * up వెరశివేయు, ఫలితార్థం చెప్పు, ముగిపించు, [illegible]।

Sumach [illegible] (Popular Ency: in Mango)

Summarily సంక్షేపంగా, సూచనగా, ముక్తసరుగా, [illegible], స్వతంత్రించి

Summary adj. సంక్షేపమైన, సూక్ష్మమైన, ముక్తసరు, సంక్షిప్త, [illegible] punishment [illegible]

Summary n.s. ముఖ్యార్థం, సంక్షేపం, [illegible]

Summer n.s. యెండకాలం, గ్రీష్మం, వేసవికాలం। the * moon శరదిందు।

To Summer యెండకాలం [illegible]।

Summerhouse పొదరిల్లు, శృంగారమైన మంటపం, ఛత్రం।

Summerset పిల్లిబంతు, [illegible], పిల్లిమొగ్గ [illegible]। to throw summersets పల్లీలు వేయు, [illegible] వేయు।

Summit కొన, శృంగం, [illegible], శిఖరం।

By this ſcimitar,
That won three fields of *ſultan* Solyman. *Shakeſp.*

SU'LTANA. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] The
SU'LTANESS. } queen of an eaſtern emperour.

Turn the *ſultana*'s chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*
Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] An eaſtern empire.

I affirm the ſame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry.*] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſweltry.*] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as, born beneath the burning ſky
And *ſultry* ſun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us ev'n Lybia's ſultry deſarts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Lat. *ſomme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them! *Pſalm* cxxxix. 17.

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heaven ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, forſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*

Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe forecaſt,
Solicitous of public good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakeſpeare.*

They who conſtantly ſet down their daily expences, have yet ſome ſet time of caſting up the whole *ſum.* *Duty of Man.*

Britain, once deſpis'd, can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome in Cæſar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted.

This, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They repleniſhed the hearts of the neareſt unto them with words of memorable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholeſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou haſt attain'd the *ſum* of wiſdom. *Milton.*

In *ſum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myſelf. *Dryden.*

Thy *ſum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be juſt. *Prior.*

In *ſum*, the goſpel, conſidered as a law, preſcribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every ſin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *ſum* of what I have ſaid be not this. *Tillotſon.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my ſtate, and brought
My ſtory to the *ſum* of earthly bliſs,
Which I enjoy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In ſaying ay or no, the very ſafety of our country, and the *ſum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Eſtran.*

To **SUM.** *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French, from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical.

You caſt th' event of war,
And *ſumm'd* th' account of chance. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The high prieſt may *ſum* the ſilver brought in. 2 *Kings*, xxii.

In ſickneſs, time will ſeem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *ſum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the ſands, or *ſum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs.

So lovely fair!
That what ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her *ſumm'd up*, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *ſumming up* what I would ſay concerning what I have, and what I have not been; in the following paper I ſhall not deny, that I pretended not to write an accurate treatiſe of colours, but an occaſional eſſay. *Boyle.*

"Go to the ant, thou ſluggard," in few words, *ſums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

This Atlas muſt our ſinking ſtate uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *ſums* their virtues in himſelf alone,
And adds the greateſt, of a loyal ſon. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

A fine evidence *ſumm'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With proſperous wing full *ſumm'd.* *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſumach*, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *ſum.*] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and *ſumleſs* treaſuries. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

A *ſumleſs* journey of incorporeal ſpeed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace ſhines
The *ſumleſs* treaſure of exhauſted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adverb.* [from *ſummary.*] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

The decalogue of Moſes declareth *ſummarily* thoſe things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatſoever we ſhould requeſt or deſire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for theſe demonſtrations out of ſcripture, and do *ſummarily* declare the things which many ways have been ſpoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my ſpeech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *ſummarily*, and they chuſe the ordinary way of proceeding, the cauſe is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, Fr. from *ſum.*] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor ſpend their time to ſhew their reading;
She 'd have a *ſummary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abſtract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our moſt quiet ſphere
By the rough torrent of occaſion;
And have the *ſummary* of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve, to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

In that comprehenſive *ſummary* of our duty to God, there is no expreſs mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [ſumeɲ, Saxon; *ſomer*, Dutch.]

1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice.

Sometimes hath the brighteſt day a cloud;
And, after *ſummer*, evermore ſucceeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Can't ſuch things be,
And overcome us like a ſummer's cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

An hundred of *ſummer* fruits. 2 *Sam.* xvi.

He was ſitting in a *ſummer* parlour. *Jud.* iii. 20.

In all the liveries deck'd of *ſummer*'s pride. *Milton.*

They marl and ſow it with wheat, giving it a *ſummer* fallowing firſt, and next year ſow it with peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is beſt for moſt *ſummer* corn. *Mort.*

The dazzling roofs,
Reſplendent as the blaze of *ſummer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the ſun,
See ſultry *ſummer* comes. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Trabs ſummaria.*] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe works for *ſummers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd ſin, and with that ſycamore,
Whoſe leaves firſt ſhelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding ſlily evermore,
The inward walls and *ſummers* cleft and tore;
But grace ſhor'd theſe, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To **SU'MMER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the ſummer.

The fowls ſhall *ſummer* upon them, and all the beaſts ſhall winter upon them. *Iſaiah*, xviii. 6.

To **SU'MMER.** *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *ſummer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummer* and *houſe.*] An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.

I'd rather live
With cheeſe and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *ſummerhouſe* in Chriſtendom. *Shak. H. IV.*

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *ſummerhouſe* that knows no ſhade. *Pope.*

There is ſo much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, ſuch a reverence of things ſacred, ſo many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *ſummerhouſes*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leiſure. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr.
SU'MMERSET. } *Somerſet* is a corruption.] A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *ſummerſault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are obſerved to uſe divers *ſummerſaults.* *Walton.*

And if at firſt he fail, his ſecond *ſummerſault*
He inſtantly aſſays. *Drayton.*

The treaſurer cuts a caper on the ſtrait rope: I have ſeen him do the *ſummerſet* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

SU'MMIT, *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmoſt height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *ſummit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Ætna's heat, that makes the *ſummit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Lat.]
1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite.

Cateſby, ſound lord Haſtings,
And *ſummon* him to-morrow to the Tower.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

The courſe of method *ſummoneth* me to diſcourſe of the inhabitants. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The tirſan is aſſiſted by the governor of the city where the feaſt is celebrated, and all the perſons of both ſexes are *ſummoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou haſt of virtue, *ſummon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *ſummon* him to war,
Nor drums diſturb his morning ſleep. *Dryden.*

We are *ſummoned* in to profeſs repentance and amendment of all our ſins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, ſafety, *ſummon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe: with *up* emphatical.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, *ſummon up* the blood.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

SU'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon*.] One who cites: one who ſummons.

Cloſe pent up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful *ſummoners* grace. *Shak. King Lear.*

SU'MMONS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you anſwer
This preſent *ſummons*? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He ſent to *ſummon* the ſeditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *ſummons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the *ſummons* high,
And took their ſeats. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This *ſummons*, as he reſolved unfit either to diſpute or diſobey, ſo could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, ſubmit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your ſails at *ſummons*, or prepare
To prove the laſt extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſommier*, Fr. *ſomaro*, Italian.] A horſe that carries the cloaths or furniture.

Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent. *Dryden.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer.*

SU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. Not in uſe.

The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.

To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the eſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of idleneſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs. Not uſed.

He added *ſumptuoſity*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Latin.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

We ſee how moſt Chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtatelineſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous*.]
1. Expenſively; with great coſt.

This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living temples ſuffer penury. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *ſumptuouſly* here. *Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Gothick; ſunna, ſunne, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.]
1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *ſun* can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the *ſun* to enter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *ſuns* as there are ſtars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the ſetting ſeek the riſing *ſun*. *Harte.*

2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.

This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently ſplendid.

I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

There is no new thing *under the ſun*. *Eccl.* i. 9.

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.

The cry to ſhady delve him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Spenſer.*

What aim'ſt thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryd. Perſius.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam*.] Ray of the ſun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy ſouth to this part of the weſt,
Vaniſh'd in the *ſunbeams*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat*.] Shone on fiercely by the ſun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden's Juv.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright*.] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

Gathering up himſelf out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Spenſer.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,
How and which way I may beſtow myſelf,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

High in the midſt, exalted as a God,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,

Idol of majeſty divine! incloſ'd
With flaming cherubims and golden ſhields. *Milt.*

SUNBU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning*.] The effect of the ſun upon the face.

If thou canſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt*.]
1. Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun.

Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addiſon.*

2. Scorched by the ſun.

How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſoil
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

SUN'CLAD. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day*.] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath.

If thou wilt needs thruſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away *Sundays*. *Shak.*

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'ſtry ſpread the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we ſeek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſyndrian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death.
Shakeſpeare.

It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain. *Carew.*

She that ſhould all parts to re-union bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *ſundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king reſtore his right.
Dryden's Virgil.

Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Crantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryd.*

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wiſely *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In foreſts. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er ſhall *ſunder*. *Granv.*

SU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ſunder, Saxon.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in *ſunder*. *Pſalms.*

SU'NDEW. *n. ſ.* [*ros ſolis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *dial*.] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [ſunder, Saxon.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto

To Summon v. a. రమ్మను. పిల్వనంపు. పిలిపించు. సాక్షికోరు. I was summoned home by my mother's illness తల్లిగారికి అనారోగ్యంగా వున్నందున నేను వూరికి పోవలసివచ్చింది.

Summons n. s. రప్పించే ఆజ్ఞ (the English word alone is used)

Sumpter horse మూటలు మోసే గుర్రం. బడిగుర్రం. a * bullock పెంట్రెద్దు

Sumptuary వ్యయములను గురించి

Sumptuous ఘనమైన. డంబముగా వుండే. సంభ్రమమయిన.

Sumptuously సంభ్రమముగా. ఘనంగా

Sun n. s. సూర్యుడు. పొద్దు. meaning sunshine యెండ. under the * ఇహలోకములోకలిగిన. ప్రపంచములోకలిగిన. no where under the sun లోకములో లేదు. యిహమందు లేదు.

To Sun v. a. యెండపెట్టు.

Sunbeam సూర్యకిరణం. పొగకర్ర

Sunbright సూర్యునివంటి ప్రకాశంగల. కాంతిగల స్వప్రభ:

Sunburnt ముఖము నకు యెండతగిలిన. యెండచేత కందిన.

Sunday ఆదివారం. భానువారం. రవివారం. ఆదిత్యవారం. తొలివారం

To Sunder v. a. భిన్నపరచు. in * బద్దలుగా. torn in * పొరిపొరి చించిన.

Sundial నీడచేత ఝాములు తెలియచేసే గడియారం. Sundown అస్తమానం

Sundry adj. నానాచిల్లర. all and * పిన్నాపెద్దా. కొంచెములు. అయినా కొన్ని. అయినా. Sundries చిల్లరలు. చిల్లర సామానులు. In German sonderlicht belebt means particularly lively. Thus sundry means particular విశేషమైన. All and * పిన్నాపెద్దా. యీనవత్తుంది.

Sunflower పొద్దుతిరుగుడుపువ్వు। గురుగుపల్లెరపువ్వు No — Error. That is Turnsole

Sung యిది sing అనేక్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం।

Sunk తగ్గిన। మునిగిన। యిది sink అనేక్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం।

Sunken మునిగిన। బొక్కిపుడ్డ। సిగ్గిపోయిన or shamed చిన్నమైన। * eyes లొప్పకన్నులు। పీక్కుపోయినకండ్లు। గుంటపడ్డకండ్లు। a * chest or breast బొక్కరొమ్ము। a * place లొద్ది। లోతైన। దిగుడుస్థలం।

Sunn (hemp) జనుము

Sunning యెండ। కాక।

Sunny యెండపారిన। తేజరిల్లే। * locks బంగరుతీగెలుమించేకురులు। పరసమైన

Sunrise / Sunrising సూర్యోదయం। పొద్దుపొడుపు। పొద్దుపొడిచేవేళ। పొద్దుమొకాలు। it is * ఉదయం అయినది।

Sunset పొద్దుగూకేవేళ। అస్తమానం। it is * అస్తమానమయినది।

Sunshine యెండ The * of hope or joy ఆనందప్రకాశం

Sunshiny యెండపారిన। మంచికాలంగల।

To Sup. v. a. గుటకలుగాతాగుట। చీకుట। చప్పరించుట। to take supper రాత్రిపూట భోజనంచేయుట he supped full of horrors కడుపునిండా అఘోరకర్మములు చదివినాడు

Sup n. s. గుక్కెడు। ముంతెడు। చెంబెడు। కొన్ని।

Super is in compounds expressed by మహా or శ్రీ

Superable సాధ్యమైన

To Superabound అతిశయించుట   Superabounding

Superabundance అతివిస్తారం। అతిశయం।

Superaboundingly [illegible]

Superabundant అతిశయమైన। నానా। విస్తారమైన। హెచ్చిన। మించిన।

Superabundantly అతిశయించి।

To Superadd హెచ్చుగాపొందించుట। విశేషించిచేయుట।

to the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long why do'st thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell? *Drayton.*

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirrour *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderson.*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. s.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. s.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing.*

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main. *Pope.*
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung.* *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink.*

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act, and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and disappointmeats bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

SU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

SU'NLIKE. *adj.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *adj.* [from *sun.*]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duessa *sunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Spenser.*
The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser.*
My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakesp.*
The chemist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milton.*
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryd.*
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakesp.*

SU'NRISE. / SUNRI'SING. } *n. s.* [*sun* and *rising.*

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
They intend to prevent the *sunrising.* *Walton's Angler.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset. *Bentley.*

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh's History.*

SU'NSET. *n. s.* [*sun* and *set.*]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakespeare.*

The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset.* *Raleigh.*

At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on deck till rosy morn. *Dryden.*
He now, observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope.*

2. West.

SU'NSHINE. *n. s.* [*sun* and *shine.* Milton seems to accent it *sunshine.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham's Sophy.*
Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden.*

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine.* *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. / SU'NSHINY. } *adj.* [from *sunshine.* It was anciently accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle.*

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French; *supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup.* *Spenser.*
There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with: there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room; and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *sup* with me?
—Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob.* viii.
There's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sups* or dines. *Carew.*

I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden.*

Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryd.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper.

He's almost *supp'd*; why have you left the chamber? *Shakespeare.*
Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shak.*
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

SUP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Drayton.*

A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*

The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin, *superable*, Fr.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *superable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound.* *Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*super* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundant.*] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *addition.*]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God. *More.*

2. That

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated*. *Brown.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves; which being prevented, they will *superannuate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. s.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *adv.* [from *superb*.] In a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. s.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward's Natural History.*

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. s.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough,

sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*super* and
SUPERE'MINENCY. } *emineo*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *supereminent*.] In the most eminent manner.

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogate*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *exalt*.] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse; suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *excrescence*.] Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*; which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew's Musæum.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. s.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*superficiel*, French, from *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial*.]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand
Have gloz'd but *superficially*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *superficial*.]

1. Shallow-

~~To Superannuate~~ v. a. యీడుమిగిలినదనితర్పుచేయు|

Superannuated యీడుమిగిలిన| వృద్ధుడైన| యెండిపోయిన| వయసుతీరిన

Superannuation పెంశన్ నిర్ణయించుట

Superb adj. ఘనమైన| లక్షణముగా వుండే| దివ్యమైన| దొడ్డ|

Superbly దివ్యంగా

Supercargo వర్తకపువాడలలో వుండే వర్తక అధికారి| వీడు వర్తకపు వెళ్ళిపోయేవాడు (+ వాదకరణం|)

Supercilious అహంకరించిన| బిగువుగా వుండే|

Superciliously గర్వించి|

Superciliousness దురహంకారం| బిగువు| గర్వం| రాజసవృత్తి

Supereminence ఘనత

Supereminent ఘనమైన| పరమ

Supereminently ఘనముగా|

Supererogation పుణ్యానికి చేసిన పని| పుణ్యం| ఉపకారం| పుణ్యకర్మం| Work of * తపోధనము (Y)

Supererogatory పుణ్యానికి చేసిన|

Superexcellent శ్రేష్ఠమైన|

~~Superfetation~~ అతి| అతిశయించినది| ఉపగర్భం| గర్భిణికి అయివుండిన్ని పునః గర్భం ధరించేది| (all the dictionaries but Johnson omit this) * of soil తరుచుగా పంట పెట్టడం| పంట వుంటే వుండగానే రెండో పంట వేలగడం| * of intellect యుక్తి మీద యుక్తి వేలగడం| అతియుక్తి|

(Z) Superficial పైపైగా వుండే| వట్టి వాసనగా వుండే| పైలపటు| సంప్రదాయమైన| a * observer [illegible] పిచ్చి| స్వల్పమైన|

Superficially పైపైగా| స్వల్పంగా| కొద్దిగా|

Superficies పైతట్టు| ఉపరిభాగం|

* ie a appearance పైపై కొలకొలగా

(Z) In doctors language

(Y) Supererogation .. Telugu bramins value themselves on their skill in Sanscrit poetry & grammar: but ~~look upon~~ a thorough skill in their native Telugu is thought a work of a అతిఘనమైన కర్మముగాని యుదివ ప్ప్రదం లేగ

Superfine పరకాష్ఠా। మంచిసన్నమైన। నాణ్యమైన।

Superfluity n.s. అతి। అధికమైనది। అధికం। ఆధిక్యం। Dry. [illegible] ప్రయోజనాతిరిక్తద్రవ్యం. Z

Superfluous adj. అగత్యంలేని। అవసరంలేని। జాస్తి। బేజరూరు। it is * to ask him ఆ [illegible] అడిగేటందుకు అక్కరలేదు These two lines are * ఆ [illegible] ఆవశ్యకములు కావు)

Superhuman దివ్య। దైవాంశమైన। అతిమానుష్యమైన। ఆదిదైవిక q.v. a [illegible] attribute అతిశయం W on Sects: 8: p: 187

To Superinduce v.a. లేనిదిపైవేయ్యుకొనుట। కలగచేయుట। కొత్తగాకల్పించుట।

Superinduced విజాతీయ్య। కలగచేసిన।

To Superintend v.a. విచారించుట। పైవిచారణచేసుకొనుట। పరామర్శచేయుట

Superintendence n.s. పైవిచారణ। సంరక్షణ। పైంకర్యం। పరామర్శ

Superintendant పైవిచారణచేసుకునేవాడు। యజమానుడు। అధిపతి। ప్రవర్తకుడు

Superior adj. ముఖ్యమైన। అధికమైన। పైని। ఉత్తర। మంచి। శ్రేష్ఠమైన।
స్థానికమైన। వాసి। a * quality మరిగుణం।

Superior n.s. పెద్ద। ముఖ్యుడు। సర్దారుడు। ప్రధాని। గురువు।

Superiority ఆధిక్యం। వాసి। from the * of this sort యీతరహామహా
మంచిదిగనుక

Z Superfluity - see my note in Palkh on πλεονεξια C. says లోభం, P. says లోభిత్వం F. says. పారుల్లాసై

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.
2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhow without ſubſtance.

SUPERFI'CIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice.

He on her *ſuperficies* ſtretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *ſuperficies*: the painter muſt, in reſpect of the light and ſhadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jaſon, underſtand the myſtery of the philoſopher's ſtone; to which alſo other *ſuperfine* chymiſts draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you obſerve your cyder, by interpoſing it between a candle and your eye, to be very tranſparent, it may be called *ſuperfine.* *Mort. Huſbandry.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Latin.] More than is neceſſary.

The *ſuperfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful diſcharge of former truſts, making uſe of the foregoing ſufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *ſuperfluitance* on the ſea, is not the ſperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and ſteeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatneſs on the top, and a groſs ſubſidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *ſuperfluitance*, the fineſt diſhes are made; out of the reſidence, the coarſer. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, Fr. from *ſuperfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity. Not in uſe.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *ſuperfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity.* *Suckling.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidn.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous.* *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

As touching the miniſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. *2 Corin.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harps in tune. *Roſcommon.*

If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His conſcience chear'd him with a life well ſpent,
His prudence a *ſuperfluous* ſomething lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtr.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced.* *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.* In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted, and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Grecia of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper*
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } and *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſ.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas, mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*ſupérieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour: if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more ſteadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperior* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not increaſed; but its *ſuperior* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPER-

SUPERLA'TION. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Johnson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *superlative.*]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *adj.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*supernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shak.*

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Latin.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for chrystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or, if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation. *Hooker.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a supreme being as can alter the course of nature. *Wilkins.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *supernatural.*] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*, French; *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a-day. *Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misletoe. *Bacon.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Latin.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbouring parishes. *Fell.*

To **SUPERPO'NDERATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*, French; *super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass before with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species speciei at last die. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin. This were better written *supersiliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses. *Brown.*

To **SUPERSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two Fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Add.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I know not which is which. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To **SUPERSE'DE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason, for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. *n. s.* [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The

Superlative [illegible] the superlative degree in Grammar, [illegible] See Z

Supernal [illegible]

Supernatural adj. [illegible] Supernatural (X) intelligence [illegible] S. weapons [illegible] DRB 210 [illegible] G. X. 27

there were of * race [illegible]

Supernaturally [illegible]

Supernumerary n. s. [illegible] a * without [illegible]

Superscribe [illegible]

Superscribed [illegible]

Superscription [illegible]

Supersede v. a. [illegible] It properly means To turn out, discharge, dismiss [illegible] = [illegible]

Supersedeas [illegible]

Superseded [illegible] turned out, dismist

Supersession = dismissal

Z. This would be an act of superlative mercy [illegible] superlative kindness [illegible]

(X) A supernatural being, or hero. Loc Rec 3.384. line 4

Superstition [Telugu illegible] Ⓩ

Ⓨ Superstitious [Telugu illegible] ‡ δεισιδαίμων Acts XVII. 22 [Telugu illegible] [At says [Telugu illegible]]

to Supervene [Telugu illegible] a swelling supervened [Telugu illegible] fever supervened [Telugu illegible]

Supervenient [Telugu illegible]

Supervening part [Telugu illegible]

Supervention [Telugu illegible]

to Supervise [Telugu illegible]

Supervision [Telugu illegible]

Supervisor [Telugu illegible]

Supine adj. careless [Telugu illegible] lazy [Telugu illegible] Ramaya. 1-524. [Telugu illegible] Of this an instance is

Supineness s. [Telugu illegible]

Supper n. s. [Telugu illegible] See page 37

Supperless [Telugu illegible]

Ⓩ When they are going to milk a cow the Hindus always put a little water in the pail: this the English consider a mere superstition [Telugu illegible]. To regard omens & dreams is ⟂

Ⓨ Burton Melancho. p. 311 says the Jews, especially the women, were very ⟂ in their baths – See Johnson's 2d sense

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable* finical rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. s.* [*superstition*, Fr. *superstitio*, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains. *Dryden.*

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it. *Law.*

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

They had certain questions against him of their own *superstition*. *Acts*, xxv. 19.

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Have I
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And, to a *superstitious* eye, the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superstitious.*]

1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts's Logick.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived; one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him; and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it. *Fell.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendant.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the high-ways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts's Logick.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shak.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*? *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*supination*, Fr. from *supino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. s.* [*supin*, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlesly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper*-time must I perform
Much business. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Th' hour of *supper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator.*

She eyed the bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pin'd, unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr. *sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakespeare.*

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SU'PPLE. *adj.* [*souple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we 've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That which makes supple.

Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*

To *supple* a carcase, drench it in water. *Arbuth.*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit,
Convinc'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
Thou shining *supplement* of publick laws! *Young.*

2. Store; supply. Not in use.

We had not spent
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew. *Chapm.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *supplement.*]
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SU'PPLENESS. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple.*]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

SU'PPLETORY. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SU'PPLETORY. *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hammond.*

SU'PPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, French.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud:
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dry.*

Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SU'PPLIANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakespeare.*

Hourly suitors come:
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dry.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLICANT. *n. s.* [from *supplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SU'PPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Lat. from *supplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds, to learn their doom. *Addis.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate.*]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakespeare.*

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Ephesians, vi. 18.*

Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute. *Milt.*

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications*. *Duty of Man.*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *suppleer*, Fr.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shake. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light shines but that by which men die. *Waller.*

5. To

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to Supplant [illegible] or [illegible]

~~Supplanter~~ [illegible]

Supple adj: [illegible]

Z Supplement ఉత్తరగ్రంథం Says Colebr. 1.308 to a newspaper [illegible] 2d Suppt. [illegible] [illegible] to the dictionary + [illegible] *to the Ramayan [illegible] శేషాంశం + Supplemental [illegible] MM

Supplementary [illegible] No—The true word is విశేషమైన

Suppleness [illegible]

Supplicant adj: ప్రార్థించే

Suppliant }
Supplicant } n. s. [illegible]

to Supplicate [illegible] వేడుకొనుట

Supplication, n. s. ప్రార్థన, విన్నపం, వినయం

Supplied [illegible]

to Supply v. a: [illegible] you must supply the ellipse to discover the sense [illegible] they supplied him with food [illegible] the baker who supplies me with bread [illegible]

Z Supple-jack: a word for a rattan — Thus the indians sewed the cloth with split supplejacks (Byrons Voyages; chap VII. in Kerr's Voyages XVII. 381 — Also in Cook's Voyages, 11 May 1773 The woods are over run with Supplejacks of 50 or 60 fathoms long — In Homer Travesti Andromache's speech to Hector closes with these words There lay your broomstic on 'em whack Or pay 'em with a supple-jack.

as much as comes at one time [illegible]

Supply n. s. [illegible] supplies or eatables [illegible]

To Support v. a. [illegible] as he could support the pain no longer [illegible]

Support n. s. [illegible]

Supportable [illegible]

Supporter [illegible]

Supposable [illegible]

Supposal [illegible] On this supposal [illegible] See View where the phrases are given [illegible]

To Suppose v. a. [illegible] But suppose for the sake of argument that this was correct [illegible] Suppose it should so happen [illegible] You are not supposed to know this [illegible]

To Suppose v. n. [illegible] I suppose [illegible] Suppose you do so [illegible] I suppose there are 200. [illegible] I supposed he would do so. [illegible] Let us suppose, or premise [illegible] I suppose you are going there [illegible] You would have supposed it to be pearl [illegible] I suppose you have done this [illegible] Well - suppose he omitted it [illegible] It cannot be supposed [illegible] So I suppose [illegible] I came because I supposed they were here [illegible]

Supposed [illegible] The supposed father [illegible] see Pretended [illegible]

~~Supposable~~ [illegible]

Supposing - See opposite Surcease

Supposition [illegible] On this supposition [illegible]

On the former supposition [illegible] on the other supposition [illegible] not on any other supposition [illegible]

a terrible supposition [illegible] not on any * [illegible]

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

> Nearer care *supplies*
> Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

6. To fill any room made vacant.

> Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room. *Milton.*

> The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
> His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

> While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,
> Your honour, name, and praise shall never die. *Dryden.*

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*

My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Swift.*

SUPPLY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. *2 Cor.* viii. 14.

> Art from that fund each just *supply* provides,
> Works without show, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*

To SUPPO'RT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

> Stooping to *support* each flower of tender stalk. *Milton.*

> The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
> Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God; the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

> Strongly to suffer and *support* our pains. *Milton.*
> Could'st thou *support* that burden? *Milton.*
> This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
> The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To endure; to bear.

> She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
> Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

> With inward consolations recompens'd,
> And oft *supported*. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *n. s.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them; yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support*. *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.
3. Necessaries of life.
4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support*.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *Shakespeare* accents the first syllable.

> As great to me, as late; and, *supportable*
> To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
> Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Temp.*

Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. s.* [from *support*.]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

> Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports.

> You must walk up by us upon either hand,
> And good *supporters* are you. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support, is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters*. *Camden.*

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

> Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
> The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. *Supporters. n. s.* pl. [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

> Young Fortinbras,
> Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
> Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect: the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville's Scepsis, Preface.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Clarissa.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

> Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king,
> That Lewis of France is sending over maskers. *Shakespeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Amnon only is slain. *2 Sam.* xiii.

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

> We come short of our *suppose* so far,
> That, after seven years siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakespeare.*

> Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
> Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
> That he is honest? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] One that counterfeits.

> Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
> While counterfeit *supposers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *suppose*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakespeare.*

> Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
> Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
> And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
> And in that glorious *supposition* think
> He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakespeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *supposititius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supposititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose.*] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY, *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Latin; *supprimer*, French.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them, and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath *suppress'd* in night. *Milton.*

Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice;
For, had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous spight, more furious raging broils.
Shakespeare.

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress.*]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [from *suppress.*] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, French.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly; where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate.*]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*. Fr. from *suppurate.*] Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*supputation*, Fr. *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Holder on Time.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
SUPRALA'PSARY. }

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. s.* [from *supreme.*] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold.
Shakespeare's King John.

I am asham'd that women
Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakespeare.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You 're form'd by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed, that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness! *Shak. Coriolanus.*

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriot of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Dryden.

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chymist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR. [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Shakespeare.

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harrass; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however, they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.
Mortimer.

SURBE'T. The participle passive of *surbeat*, which *Spenser* seems to have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenser.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. Obsolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*.
Spenser.

SURCEA'SE. *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense;

Supposititious వేసపోని। అనిజ। అస్వాభావ్య। పర। Look at Johnsons instances

To suppress అణిచివేయుట। ముంచుట। కుక్కిపెట్టుట। మాన్పించుట। బిగబట్టుట। suppressing his feelings దుఃఖము బిగమింగినవాడై

Suppressed అణగిన। చెల్లని। here four words are * అధికనాలుగువారాలు or not reckoned క్షయమాసం See
లోకపమే" a month that is ... Jervis, p: 99

Suppression అణుకువ

To suppurate చీముకారుట। పుండుపక్వమగుట। the wound-ed [illegible]

Suppuration చీముకారడము। గాయము అణిగిన కుళ్లిపోవుట

Supremacy అధికారం। ప్రాధాన్యం। ప్రభావం। మహిమ। ప్రాబల్యం। మహత్త్వం

Supreme ప్రాధాన్య। పరమ। the supreme government అధికారాలుగల
God is supreme దైవమే విభుడు। the supreme being పరాత్పరుడు। పరమదైవము। పరమాత్మ। నారాయణమూర్తి। the ⊔ court పెద్ద కోర్టు

Supremely మహా। అసమానంగా।

To surcease తీరుట। వదులుట। చాలించుట। మానుట।

Surcharge అన్యాయమైన భారం। మించిన లెక్క

Surcharged అతిఘనమైన

Supposing p11 i.e in the event of పక్షమందు ⊔ the money paid మీకు చెల్లించిన పక్షమందు - చెల్లించకుంటే The law always supposes the child to be that of the father అనుకొంటారు, అంటారు కానరు, చిన్నకే. అభిప్రాయం

Are you * of this? అదినిజమా నీకు రూఢియా

Surcingle బంగువారు। అనగా।

Sure adj. రూఢి। నిశ్చయమైన। ఖండితమైన। నిజమైన। To be sure అయితే। మరి మి। సరే
కారణమేమి। మరి। అటు। సుమీ। గాని। అవునటమరి। అదివాస్తవంగానివే।
లేదా। Oh to be sure! నాడే। దొడ్డమాటగదా। అవునౌరి। To be sure
I told you చెప్పినానుగదా। చెప్పినానే। Cut it to be sure (write) [illegible] యిమరి।
The child to be sure is there పిల్ల అయితే అక్కడ వున్నది। [illegible]
ది। This to be sure was ~~was~~ his యిది అయితే అతనిదే। I am sure it was
(To be — I lost the money [illegible])
you అది నీవే వున్నట్టు నిశ్చయించినాను। I am sure you said so అటువే।
I am sure of this అది యెరుగుదును। I made sure of it రూఢిగా దాను
(గట్టిగానమ్మినాను।)
తు తుందని నమ్మినాను। I am sure I don't know నేనెరుగను సుమీ। I am
(He — to pay the money [illegible])
not sure of that అదినారువాశే దు। Sure he must be gone వెళ్లి
పుండవలెను సుమీ। By long keeping ~~white silk~~ pearls are sure to lose
(2) their colour [illegible] తప్పక మానదు। తప్పక వుండదు Be sure to send them
Surefooted కాలు జారని। గట్టిగానిలిచే. this horse is not — [illegible] తప్పక పంపు
Surely adv. సుమీ। [illegible]। సుండీ। నిజంగా। యేమో। కాబోలు। surely not కా
బోదు। * I told you నీతో చెప్పినానుగదా। * it is raining వానకా
బోలు। — he will come? కాకపోవు
Sureness నిజం। రూఢి - స్థిరత।
Surety n. s. జామీను। పూంపు। పూంపుబట్టువాడు
Suretyship పూంపుపడడం। జామీనుపడడం।
Surf n. s. (swell of the sea that breaks on the shore) అలలు। తరంగ
ములు। the heavier surf పోతు అల। పోటువరుడు। the lesser surf పెంటి
అలలు

(2) Sure! adv or interj. సుమీ, — I told you? చెప్పినానే। చెప్పితినిగదా

sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

More remov'd,
Lest heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *surcharge.*] One that overburthens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.
2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old French; *sur* and *coat.*] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat* and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dryden.*

SURD. *adj.* [*surdus*, Latin.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expressed by any term.

SU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *surd.*] Deafness.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *surd* and *number.*] That is incommensurate with unity.

SURE. *adj.* [*sur*, French.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psalm* xix. 7.

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Lawrence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she:
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shak.*

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That 'till the night their life they can secure. *Denham.*

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the style. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *To make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be sure unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the Heavens do rule. *Dan.* iv. 26.

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dry.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus, manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded, on a fair maternal fame. *Pope's Od.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly *be sure*.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, *to be sure*, who conversed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed salt, *to be sure* it must have some. *Arbuthnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*surement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown:
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *sure.*]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Genesis.*

Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milt.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arbuthnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*.

SU'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Certainty.

The subtle ague, that for *sureness* sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. s.* [from *surety.*] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear
That only *suretiship* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denh.*

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by *suretiship*? *South.*

SU'RETY. *n. s.* [*sureté*, French.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Gen.* xv.

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*

6. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him. *Genesis*, xliii. 9.

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE.

SU'RFACE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside; superfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand. *Milt.*

Errours like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even *surface*. *Newton's Opticks.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, French, *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting* and drunkenness. *Luke*, xxi. 34.

Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shak. K. Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*-swell'd, so old, and so profane. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. s.* [from *surfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold-distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. s.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakespeare.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him. *Shak. Tempest.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. s.* [corrupted by conversation from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Taylor.*

Tho' most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon dispoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. s.* [for *chirurgery.*] The act of curing by manual operation.
SU'RGERY. }

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery*, he cures. *Shak. Macb.*

They are often tarred over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar? *Shakesp.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *surge.*] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *surly.*] In a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *surly.*] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. s.* [from *surly.*] A sour morose fellow. Not used.

These sour *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from ſun, sour, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shak.*

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Against the capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, French.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth: somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton.*

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryd.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodw.*

SURMI'SE. *n. s.* [*surmise*, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shak.*

My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

SURMOU'NT-

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Surface n.s. పయితట్టు। ఉపరిభాగం। the * of the coin is corroded రూపాయి రూపు అరిగిపోయినది। the proofs of this lie on the * ప్రసిద్ధముగానున్నవి। causes that lie beneath the * అప్రసిద్ధమైన।

To Surfeit v.a. వెగటుచేయించుట।

To Surfeit v.n. అజీర్ణపడుట

Surfeit n.s. వెక్కసం। వెగటు। అజీర్ణం। [or illness అజీర్ణం। as caused by drinking cold water when heated. say Gilchr]

Surfeited వెక్కసంపొందిన। అసహ్యించిన। he was * వానికి వెక్కసం అయినది। వానికి ముఖ్యం... he was * with applause వాండ్లు చేసిన స్తోత్రం వానికి వెక్కసం అయినది

Surge n.s. అల। తరంగం। కెరటం। తెర।

To Surge తరంగములయి పొంగుట।

Surgeon శస్త్రవైద్యుడు। వైద్యుడు।

Surgery n.s. శస్త్రవైద్యం। శల్యశాస్త్రం। శాలాక్యశాస్త్రం। సాశల్యతవిద్య (Wilson in As. Jour. 1823. p. 242. 243.)

Surlily ముండికితనంగా। మూర్ఖతతో

Surliness ముండిభావం

Surloin గొడ్డు ~~తొడ~~ మాంసములోని ఒక ముక్క (Sirloin)

To Surmise v.a. సందేహించుట। కనిపెట్టుట। I * నాకు తోస్తుంది। I * that he will consent సమ్మతిస్తాడని నాకు తోస్తుంది। I came because I surmised that they were here వాండ్లు యిక్కడ వున్నారని వస్తిని।

Surmise n.s. అనుమానం। సందేహం। తోచినది।

To Surmount v.a. మించుట। గెలుచుట।

Surname ఇంటిపేరు। వంశనామం।

Surnamed యిన్నివక యింటిపేరుగల।

To Surpass v:a. మించుట।

Surpassing అతిశయమైన। అసమానమైన।

Surpassingly అతిశయించి।

Surplice పాదిరిపూజాకాలములలో తొడుక్కొనే తెల్లని మడి।

Surplus n:s. పెచ్చు। హెచ్చు। మిగత।

Surprisal యేమరిపాటుగా పట్టుకోవడం।

Surprise n:s. ఆశ్చర్యం। వింత। అరుదు। యేమరిపాటు। తోచకపోవడం। to the * of all యెవ్వరికి తోచకవున్నది। this was a complete * మనుష్యులకు తోచనిదే।

To Surprise v:a. ఆశ్చర్యపరుచుట। యేమరిపాటుగా పట్టుకొనుట। or detect ఆకస్మికంగా పట్టుకొనుట। they surprised him at his brothers house తమ్ముని యింటికివద్ద దుచిక్కినాడు। దొరికినాడు।

Surprised ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డ। చిక్కించుకొన్న। దొరికిన। they were * by the enemy శత్రువులచేత చిక్కినారు। on the road I was ⌣ by a shower దారిలో నన్ను నిండు వర్షము సంభవించినది.

Surprising part. ఆశ్చర్యమైన। చిత్రమైన। This is not ⌣ ఇది సామాన్యమే।

Surprisingly వింతగా। ఆశ్చర్యముగా। ఇంతంతకాదు

To Surrender v:a. ఒప్పచెయ్యుట। విడుచుట। త్యజించుట। వదులుకొనుట।
To Surrender v:n లోబడుట. అధీనమగుట

Surrender n:s. త్యాగం। శత్రువులచేతికి చిక్కడం। స్వాధీనపరచడం।

SURMOU'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *surmount.*] Conquerable; superable.

SURMOU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *surmount.*] One that rises above another.

SURMOU'NTING. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

SU'RMULLET. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SU'RNAME. *n. s.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which, could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire. *Knolles's History.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, French; from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Isaiah*, xliv. 5.

Pyrcicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able.*] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass.*] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *surpassing.*] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. s.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium* Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.]
SU'RPLUSAGE. } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. s.* [*surprise*, Fr. from the
SURPRI'SE. } verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprize* and set purpose. *South.*

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minuter things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre.*]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,
And who resists. *Ben Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpriz'd* his heart! *Thomson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise.*] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addis. Spect.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising.*] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprizingly* little. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old French, to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Spens.*

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

Recal those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *surrender up* the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath;
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death. *Harte.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too surrenders now. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands. *Addis.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

That hope quickly vaniſh'd upon the undoubted intelligence of that *ſurrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppreſſed ſtates made themſelves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, ſo we ſhould have made an entire *ſurrendry* of ourſelves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In paſſing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *ſurrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing ſacred, this *ſurrender* by its right owner is neceſſary. *South.*

SURRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Latin.] Sudden and unperceived invaſion or intruſion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate eſtate, are ſins of a ſudden *ſurreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Done by ſtealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not tranſlated the firſt; perhaps ſuppoſing it *ſurreptitious*, or unworthy ſo great an aſſertion. *Brown.*

The Maſorites numbered not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament, the better to ſecure it from *ſurreptitious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *ſurreptitious* ones have rendered neceſſary. *Letter to Publiſher of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſurreptitious*.] By ſtealth; fraudulently.

Thou haſt got it more *ſurreptitiouſly* than he did, and with leſs effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*ſurrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatio*, Latin.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROUND. *v. a.* [*ſurronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompaſs; to encloſe on all ſides.

Yelling monſters that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaweſt. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels ſeen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *ſurrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *ſurround* us diverſely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impreſſions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. *n. ſ.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURS'OLID *Problem. n. ſ.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic ſection. *Harris.*

SURTOUT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the reſt.

The *ſurtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to ſquirt kennel-water upon him, ſo that he was forced to wear a *ſurtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *ſurtout* was a little ſcanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, Fr.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a ſuppuration that *ſurvenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a conſumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *ſurveys*, and well might where he ſtood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and leſs guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *ſurvey* his ſhore. *Denham.*

2. To overſee as one in authority.
3. To view as examining.

The huſbandman's ſelf came that way,
Of cuſtom to *ſurvey* his ground. *Spenſer.*

Early abroad he did the world *ſurvey*,
As if he knew he had not long to ſtay. *Waller.*

With alter'd looks
All pale and ſpeechleſs, he *ſurvey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

4. To meaſure and eſtimate land or buildings.

SURVE'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. View; proſpect.

Her ſtars in all their vaſt *ſurvey*
Uſeleſs beſides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *ſurvey* the city lies,
And like a miſt beneath a hill doth riſe. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *ſurvey*,
And nods at ev'ry houſe his threat'ning fire. *Dry.*

2. Superintendance.
3. Menſuration.

SURVE'YOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvey*.]

1. An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others.

Wer 't not madneſs then,
To make the fox *ſurveyor* of the fold! *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Biſhop Fox was not only a grave counſellor for war or peace, but alſo a good *ſurveyor* of works. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A meaſurer of land.

Should we ſurvey
The plot of ſituation, and the model;
Queſtion *ſurveyors*, know your own eſtate,
How able ſuch a work to undergo,
To weigh againſt his oppoſite. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Decempeda was a meaſuring-rod for taking the dimenſions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *ſurveyor*, uſed by Cicero. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SURVE'YORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurveyor*.] The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to ſurvey. Not in uſe.

That turret's frame moſt admirable was,
Like higheſt heaven compaſſed around,
And lifted high above this earthly maſs,
Which it *ſurview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spen.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſupervivo*, Latin; *ſurvivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I'll aſſure her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe *ſurvives* me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe that *ſurvive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Try pleaſure,
Which, when no other enemy *ſurvives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *ſurviveth*, and flouriſheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenſer.*

The love of horſes which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *ſurvive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapſodies, called the Characteriſticks, would never have *ſurvived* the firſt edition, if they

had not diſcovered ſo ſtrong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *ſurviv'd* a thouſand years;
Now length of fame, our ſecond life, is loſt,
And bare threeſcore is all ev'n that can boaſt;
Our ſons their fathers' failing language ſee,
And ſuch as Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be. *Pope.*

SURVI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father loſt a father,
That father, his; and the *ſurvivor* bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Although ſome died, the father beholding ſo many deſcents, the number of *ſurvivors* muſt ſtill be very great. *Brown.*

I did diſcern
From his *ſurvivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majeſty is heir to the *ſurviver* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurviver*.] The ſtate of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reverſion were void, unleſs where the grant has been by *ſurviverſhip*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *ſuſceptibility* of thoſe influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other phyſical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.] Capable of admitting; diſpoſed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting firſt in the choice of the materials, becauſe he found him *ſuſceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *ſuſceptible* of virtuous impreſſions than afterwards, when ſolicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and uſually *ſuſceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Educat.*

Blow with empty words the *ſuſceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is of a lawful age for the *ſuſception* of orders, ſhall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuſceptus*, Latin. This word is more analogical, though leſs uſed, than *ſuſceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is ſo *ſuſceptive* of errours on all ſides, it is fit we ſhould have notice given us how far other perſons may become the cauſes of falſe judgments. *Watts's Logick.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſcipient*.] Reception; admiſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*ſuſciter*, French; *ſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe; to excite.

It concurreth but unto prediſpoſed effects, and only *ſuſcitates* thoſe forms whoſe determinations are ſeminal, and proceed from the idea of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, French, from *ſuſcitate*.] The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpicio*, *ſuſpectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known.

Surreptitious. వేనిపోని, నిరాధార, మాయగావుండే, దొంగ,

Surreptitiously - దొంగతనముగా, కృత్రిమంగా, మాయగా, మోసముగా, వంచనముగా
యెవ్వరికి తెలియని విధముగా

Surrogate. ధర్మకర్త, పంచాయితిలో వకీలు,

To Surround - v-a- చుట్టుకొను, ఆవరించుకొను, కమ్ముకొను, చుట్టుముట్టుట, పరివేష్టించుట, ముట్టడివేయుట, సుడికొను,

Surrounded - చుట్టుకొన్న, వ్యాప్తమైన, వలయితం,

Surtout - పైవస్త్రం, నిలువంగి, niluv' angī

Surveillance - కాపు, ఆంక్ష - కాపుదారి, ఖబరదారి

To Survey. v- a- వుండచూచుట, విలోకించుట, అరయుచూచుట, విచారించుట, కొలుచుట, పైమాయిషిచేయుట,

Survey - n- s- విచారణ, అవలోకనం, or treatise regarding, దర్శనం, or - measurement - కొలత,

Surveyor - విచారించేవాడు, దర్శించేవాడు, కొలిచేవాడు,

Surveyorship - కొల్పుదానకు వుండే వుద్యోగం,

To Survive - v. n; బ్రతుకుట, బాంవకమిగులుట, మనుట, they have survived సజీవులైవున్నారు he still survives ఆయనింకా ప్రాణంతో వున్నారు, I have alone survived ఇంతమందికి నేను మాత్రం మిగిలినాను, do you think he will * వానికి దేహం నిలుస్తుందని నీకు తోస్తుందా,

To Survive: v: a; పిదప జీవించుట Well! I have survived it! అమ్మయ్య యెట్లక బ్రతికినాము he survived his son కొడుకు చచ్చిన తర్వాత వీడు పదియేండ్లు బ్రతికినాడు, he will not * this ఆయన బ్రతకడు, he perhaps will * it ఇందువల్ల బహుశః బ్రతుకవచ్చు, I shall never * it అదియెన్నో మోస్తాను do not think he will - వాడు కడతేరి గతికానని

Survivor } బాంవకమిగిలినవాడు, మరణావశేషులు, బ్రతికినవాండ్లు, హతశేషులు, సజీ
Survivors } వులు,

Survivership అవలప్రతికేదర్శ్యం।

Susceptibility అవకాశం। సూక్ష్మభావం। రసం। ఇంగితం। కెళ — See under Sway

Susceptible అవకాశమైన, అర్హమైన। సున్నితమైన। this house is * of much improvement (బాగుపరిచే అవకాశముగల) ఇంతబందోబస్తు కాగలదు। [illegible]

the child is very * బుద్ధిశాలి Or, amorous, luxurious సరసుడు

Susceptibility భావం। రసం। ఇంగితం — See under Sway

to Suspect - v.a. సందేహించిభయపడుట। శంకించుట। భయపడుట।

to imagine guilty without proof సాక్ష్యంలేనిదే పాపం కలదనితలచుట। I * he is gone వెళ్లినాడువేమో I suspect (సందేహముతో అనది) నాకు అనుమానమువచ్చినది। ముఖ్యంగా ఉండవాటి దుష్టకర్మమును గురించి చెప్పేవాటి కాని మరివకదానికి అపమానంగం కాదు। వేలాగంటే I suspect this is wrong అనవచ్చును। I suspect this is right అంటే ఉదినిచెప్పే నిజమైనసంగతిగానూ వుంటునని భయపడ్డాను। మరిన్ని ఉదికాబాంతేస్య పనినిగురించి చెప్పుతూరాదు। దతించినదానికి చెప్పవలసినది ఉన్నట్టనాకుసందేహంకలిగినది అనగా I have some doubt regarding this అనిచెప్పవచ్చును I have some suspicion regarding this అనిచెప్పుతూరాదు। ఇదిపిల్ల ఇంగ్లీషు అర్థము

to Suspend - v.a: వేలవేయుట। వేలాడవేయుట। తగిలించుట। నిలిపించుట। సంక్షేపించుట। or set aside from employ పనిలోనుంచి తీసివేయుట। he * his choice నిర్ణయించుటకుంటా ఆపుకున్నాడు।

Suspended వేలవేసిన, వేలాడే। తగిలిన। నిలిపిన। సంక్షేపమైన। సంక్షేపించిన, from employ పనిలోనుంచి తీసిన। అంతరువృపత్తి। అనుమానత్వం।

Suspender, or langoti గోచి

Suspense: n s: సందేహం। నిలుపు। matters are still in * ప్రస్తుతం ఆ కార్యాలు తేలనంగావున్నవి।

Suspension వేలాడవేయుటం। ఆటంకం। అంతరువృ। సంక్షేపం। a * bridge (తాళ్లలవంతెన) - [illegible]

Suspensory వేలాడే।

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which changes the signification of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakespeare.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare.*

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shakespeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining time and *suspect* of satiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend. *Dan.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate,
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which, to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, fam'd for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, til you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office: as, *the clerk incurred* suspension.

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr.] *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which any thing hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *n. s.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy, stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakesp.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shak.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]

1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *suspicious*.] Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forc'd breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

To **SUSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for *respire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakespeare.*

To **SUSTAI'N.** *v. a* [*soustenir*, French; *sustineo*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry, of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not she on it depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies.*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakespeare.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryd.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain? *Dryden.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*

6. To beat without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty 's wine
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*soustenable*, French; from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. s.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end sundry means: as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'Estrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These streams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. s.* [for *suite*.] Sort. I believe only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive, that they are not of one *sute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Send to the *sutler*'s; there you 're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryd.*

SU'TURE. *n. s.* [*sutura*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented: those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *sutures*; but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four *sutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To **SWAB.** *v. a.* [ꞅpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelvock's Voyage.*

SWA'BBER. *n. s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakespeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

To **SWA'DDLE.** *v. a.* [ꞅpeðan, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding newborn children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. }
SWA'DDLINGCLOATH. } *n. s.* [from *swaddle*.] Cloth wrapped round
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. }
a new-born child.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies theft. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To **SWAG.** *v. n.* [ꞅıᵹan, Saxon; *sweigia*, Islandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides. *Grew.*

To **SWAGE.** *v. a.* [from *asswage*.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r *to swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee:
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Otway.*

To **SWA'GGER.** *v. n.* [*swadderen*, Dut. to make a noise; ꞅpeᵹan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakespeare.*

'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night. *Shakespeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger* at the same noisy rate. *L'Estrange.*

He chuck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence,

Suspicion - సందేహం। అనుమానం। శంక। I felt a suspicion సందేహిస్తి। I entertained * of him అతనిమీందనాకు అనుమానము తోచింది। N.B: ముఖ్యంగా suspicion అనేమాట దుష్టకర్మమును గురించి చెప్పేమాటగాని మరికకదానికి ప్రయోగించరాదు। యేలాగంటే I suspect this is wrong అనవచ్చును। I suspect this is right అంటే యిదివఖ్ఖనిజమయ్యేన సంగతిగా తోంచునని భావము చెప్పను। మరిన్ని యిది రాబోయేపనిని గురించి చెప్పకూడదు। గతించినదానికి చెప్పవలసినది యున్నదానికి సందేహంకలిగినది అనగా I have some doubt regarding this అనిచెప్పవచ్చును। I have some suspecion regarding this అని చెప్పకూడదు।

+ I had no suspicion of this యింత దుర్మార్గం జరిగినట్టు నాకు తోచలేదు। మరిన్ని suspicion అనేమాటకు గతించినదానికి చెల్లుమందిగాని జరగవలసినదానికి చెల్లదు। యింతే తాకుంటా దుర్మార్గము నుగురించినది కాంతపీలేయా మాటచెప్పనాయుక్తము కాదు।

Suspicious: adj: సందేహించే। అనుమానపడే this is a very * proceeding యిది సందేహాస్పదమయినది। he is very ~ యెవ్వరినినమ్మడు his ~~conduct~~ saying this is very ~ అతడు ఆ మాట అన్నందువల్ల మనము సందేహించవలసివచ్చినది.

Suspiciously: adv: సందేహించినట్టు। దుర్మార్గముగా। they were * cool యిరావైరస్య మునకు యేమీనోరకపోయినందుకు వ్యంతతపడిరి।

Suspiciousness సందేహం। సంకోచం

Sustain: v. a: భరించుట। పూనుకొనుట। సంరక్షించుట। పెంచుట। వెంబడించుట। మెయిపట్టుట। నిర్వహించుట। అన్నంపెట్టుట। * an office గ్రహించుట। to * loss నష్టపెట్టుట। నష్టంపొందుట। I cannot * the sight యిది చూడజాలను।

Sustainedly నిబ్బరముగా। నిరాటంకంగా। దృఢంగా।

Sustainer సంరక్షించేవాడు। పోషకుడు। ఉద్ధారకుడు।

Sustenance అన్నం। గ్రాసం। పాలనం।

Sutter దండులోసారాయి అమ్మేవాడు।

Suttee (Indian word for burning a widow alive) సహగమనం।

Suture కుట్టు। the sagittal * బ్రహ్మరంధ్రం।

Swab [illegible]

~~Swabber~~ [illegible]

To Swaddle [illegible] Swaddling clothes [illegible]

Swaddling clothes [illegible]

To Swag v: n. [illegible]

~~A Swagbelly~~ [illegible]

To Swagger v: n. [illegible]

Swaggerer [illegible]

Swaggering [illegible]

Swain n: s. [illegible] గొల్లవాడు [illegible]

Swallow n: s. [illegible] See Martin Swallow-tailed

To Swallow v: a. మింగుట [illegible] credit a story [illegible]

Swallow-wort జిల్లేడు [illegible] = asclepias

Swam [illegible] To Swim అనే క్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం

Swamp n: s. [illegible]

To Swamp ముంచుట, నింపుట

Swamped మునిగిన, నిండిన, [illegible]

Swampy [illegible]

Swan n: s. హంస, the braminy swan or duck [illegible] హంస

~~Swans-down~~ [illegible]

Swanshot [illegible]

To Swap v: a. [illegible] (Redgauntlet Letter 4: p: 59)

Swape [illegible]

Sward [illegible] the green * పచ్చికబయలు, నేల, మైదాను

Sware [illegible] To Swear అనే క్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం

The Sea Swallow [illegible]
the generic name of the Swallow tribe is [illegible]

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson.*

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiours. *Collier on Pride.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. s.* [from *swagger.*] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He 's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *swag.*] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWAIN. *n. s.* [ꞅpein, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain.* *Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain.* *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing so well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. s.* [*swainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowell.*

To SWALE. } *v. a.* [ꞅpelan, Saxon, to
To SWEAL. } kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* swales.

SWA'LLET. *n. s.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. s.* [ꞅpalepe, Sax. *hirundo.*] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

—Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakespeare.*

The *swallows* make use of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꞅpelgan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us! *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions as silly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy. *2 Samuel.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulph: with *up.*

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and *swallow* navigation *up.* *Shakespeare.*

I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Death is *swallowed up* in victory. *1 Cor.* xv. 54.

If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Numb.* xvi.

In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addis.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson's Autumn.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine. *Isaiah.*

8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. s.* A species of willow.

The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* [*asclepia.*] A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *swim.*

SWAMP. *n. s.* [*swamms*, Gothick; ꞅpam, Sax. *suamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut. *suomp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *swamp.*] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN. *n. s.* [ꞅpan, Saxon; *suan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*, Latin.]

The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow. *Shak.*

Let musick sound, when he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan*-like end. *Shak.*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurm'ring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. s.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad suipa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap.* It seems to be of the same original with *sweep.* A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. s.* [*sward*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon.

2. The surface of the ground; whence *green sward*, or *green sword.*

Water kept too long loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*

The noon of night was past, and then the foe
Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Philips.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterite of *swear.*

SWARM. *n. s.* [ꞅpeaꞃm, Saxon; *swerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand. *Shak.*

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addison on Italy.*

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꞅpeaꞃman, Saxon; *swermen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm.* *Dryden.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The mercileſs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *ſwarm* upon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys, and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action *ſwarm*
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *ſwarm*, while I conſider
What from within I feel myſelf, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears! *Milt.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the ſhrine;
In crowds around the *ſwarming* people join. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged.

Theſe garriſons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *ſwarms* with ſoldiers. *Spenſer.*

Her lower region *ſwarms* with all ſort of fowl, her rivers with fiſh, and her ſeas with whole ſhoals. *Howel.*

Thoſe days *ſwarmed* with fables, and from ſuch grounds took hints for fictions, poiſoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

Life *ſwarms* with ills, the boldeſt are afraid,
Where then is ſafety for a tender maid? *Young.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not ſo thick *ſwarm'd* once the ſoil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton's Par. L.*

5. It is uſed in converſation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART, } *adj.* [*ſwarts*, Goth. ꞅpeaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *ſwart*, Dutch.]
SWARTH. }

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation ſtrange, with viſage *ſwart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then *ſwarm'd* in every part. *Spenſer.*

A man
Of *ſwarth* complexion, and of a crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Whereas I was black and *ſwart* before;
With thoſe clear rays which ſhe infus'd on me,
That beauty am I bleſt with, which you ſee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it ſeems to ſignify gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whoſe freſh lap the *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk.

The heat of the ſun may *ſwart* a living part, or even black a dead or diſſolving fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny.

Set me where, on ſome pathleſs plain,
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain. *Roſcommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more tranſparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addiſon.*

Did they know Cato, our remoteſt kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *ſwarthy* hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addiſon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe moldings lie not at

right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler.* Not in uſe.

We'll have a *ſwaſhing* and a martial outſide,
As many other manniſh cowards have,
That do outface it with their ſemblances. *Shak.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *ſwaſhing* blow. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SWA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaſh.*] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms. Obſolete.

I have obſerved theſe three *ſwaſhers*; three ſuch anticks do not amount to a man. *Shak. Henry V.*

SWATCH. *n. ſ.* A ſwathe. Not in uſe.

One ſpreadeth thoſe bands ſo in order to lie,
As barlie in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower.

With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſſe, lately in *ſwathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath*. *Shakeſpeare.*

As ſoon as your graſs is mown, if it lie thick in the *ſwath*, neither air nor ſun can paſs freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great *ſwaths*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

3. [ꞅpeðan, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a ſtick whereof is cut into three ſharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine ſtraws laid along the ſides, and lapped round about it in ſeveral diſtinct *ſwaths*. *Grew.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *ſwathe*. *Guardian.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꞅpeðan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two ſons; the eldeſt of them at three years old,
I' th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nurſery
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about with any thing when they are firſt born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurſe bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Maſter's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhews his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing maſſy: as, to *ſway* the ſcepter.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil riſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſway'd*. *Spenſer.*

2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide.

Heav'n forgive them, that ſo much have *ſway'd*
Your majeſty's good thoughts away from me. *Sh.*

I took your hands: but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpoſe falſe, and to be *ſway'd*. *Hudibras.*

When examining theſe matters, let not temporal and little advantages *ſway* you againſt a more durable intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady's mad: yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not *ſway* her houſe, command her followers,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

The will of man is by his reaſon *ſway'd*;
And reaſon ſays, you are the worthier maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*
The world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moiſt curb *ſways* the ſmooth Severn ſtream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

Take heed leſt paſſion *ſway*
Thy judgment to do aught, which elſe free will
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The judgment is *ſwayed* by paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions, inſtead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

This was the race
To *ſway* the world, and land and ſea ſubdue. *Dry.*

With theſe I went,
Nor idle ſtood with unaſſiſting hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and men's more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd; yet thoſe I *ſway'd*
With pow'rful ſpeech: I ſpoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*

They will do their beſt to perſuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *ſwayed* by particular malice. *Davenant.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In theſe perſonal reſpects, the balance *ſways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of ſundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *ſway* much; but yet ſtill as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *ſway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never ſagg with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hadſt thou *ſway'd* as kings ſhould do,
They never then had ſprung like ſummer flies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aged tyranny *ſways* not as it hath power, but as it is ſuffered. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here thou ſhalt monarch reign;
There didſt not: there let him ſtill victor *ſway*. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon.

To ſtrike with huge two-handed *ſway*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *ſway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

3. Weight; preponderation; caſt of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or turn the *ſway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This ſort had ſome fear that the filling up the ſeats in the conſiſtory with ſo great number of laymen, was but to pleaſe the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *ſway* ſomewhat. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *ſway*, revenue, execution of th' heſt,
Beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrows ſo much *ſway*,
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the inundation of her tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's ſucceſſors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *ſway*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *ſway*,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſ. Cato.*

5. Influence;

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Swarm n.s. తేనెగలదొమ్మి। మూక। లక్క। గుంపు।
this house swarms with [illegible]

To Swarm v.n. ముసురుకొనుట। గుములుగుములుగా కూడుట।
with beggars తిరిపెం యెత్తేవారి గుంపు తండోపతండములుగా నున్నారు। దొమ్మిగా [illegible]

his body swarmed with lice వానిమైనెల్ల పేలు ముసురుకొన్నవి

this book swarms with errors తప్పులు [illegible]

To swarm up a tree దేకుకొనుట। చెట్టుపైకి యెక్కుట।

Swarming ముసురుకొన్న

Swart నల్లని। కందిన

Swarthiness నల్లనితనము। చామనిచాయ।

Swarthy చామనిచాయగల। నల్లచాయగా వుండే।

Swashing గడుసయిన। మోటు

Swath కట్టు।

Swathe [illegible]। పొత్తులు।

To Swathe పొత్తులు కట్టించుట। పొత్తిగుడ్డలలో చుట్టుట

To Sway v.n. ఆడుట। వ్రాలుట। వాలుట। జయించుట। he sways the sceptre

To Sway v.a. ఆడించుట। ధరించుట। [illegible]। swayed by passion పంచేంద్రియబద్ధుడై। వశం తప్పినవాడై।

Sway n.s. స్వతంత్రం। వేటు। అధికారం। ఆవేశం। విధి। సామ్రాజ్యం। సాహసం। దెబ్బ।
under the * of his lusts మోహావేశాతిరేకం [illegible] the * of his arm దెబ్బలు। The plain Tel word is [illegible]

Susceptibility — This is used for విరహతాపం। మోహం "She is out of her teens, & past romantic love: but certainly is not past * .... Same as "past feeling" Ephes. IV. 19 A[illegible] say [illegible] say, [illegible] — Consult Boiste = Delicacy, tenderness

In Edinb Review N° 182 Oct 49. p. 847 It is said that we have an original ∽ of music, of beauty, of religion. But the education of this ∽ is as important as the ∽ itself. Here it means [illegible]

To Sweep [illegible] or curse [illegible] to * at [illegible] to swear by [illegible]

To Swear v: a. [illegible] he is a sworn foe [illegible]

Swearer [illegible]

Sweat [illegible] - we live by the sweat of our brow [illegible]

To Sweat v: n. [illegible] to * out [illegible] the salt that sweats out of the ground [illegible] the sweating sickness - [illegible] see Wesley's Journal 4. 61.

~~Sweater [illegible]~~ [illegible]

Sweaty [illegible]

Swede

To Sweep v: a. [illegible] to * and trim a house [illegible] to * away [illegible]

Z to * off [illegible] the sows belly sweeps the ground [illegible]

To Sweep v: n. [illegible] boats that sweep the waters of this harbour

the breeze * along the hill [illegible] the meadow sweeps down to the edge of the lake (Washn Irving)

Sweep n: s. [illegible] to take a * [illegible] his children

here the road makes a * [illegible] a chimney sweep [illegible] here the mountains take a * to the north [illegible] sweeps or large oars used in ships

Z sweep away this letter [illegible] he swept the table ... his children were all swept off

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*. *Dry.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Gothick; rpepian, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men:
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too. *Shakespeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*

I would have kept my word;
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you! *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.* xxiii. 10.

Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;
Swear not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion, as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*

Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Ex.* xiii. 19.

Swom ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dry.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, *he swore treason against his friend.*

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
——O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who must hang them?
——Why, the honest men.
——Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men, and hang them up. *Shakespeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

SWEAT. *n. s.* [rpeat, Saxon; *sweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dry.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 *Mac.* ii. 26.

The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milt.*

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet*; *sweated*; particip. pass. *sweaten*. [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burthens?
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowl.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moi[sture] ... Wainscots will [sweat so that they run with wa]ter. *[B]acon.*

In cold evenings [...] ...[mois]ture of *sweating* upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

The town [...]

To SWEAT. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryd.*

2. To make to sweat.

SWEA'TER. *n. s.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabblement hooted and clapp'd their chopp'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel,
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [rpapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke*, xv. 8.

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shak.*

The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Jud.* v.

The blustering winds striving for victory *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles's History.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away;
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.

6. To rub over.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To

7. To ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

Deſcend, ye nine; deſcend, and ſing;
The breathing inſtrument inſpire,
Wake into voice each ſilent ſtring,
And *ſweep* the ſounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs. Perhaps in the firſt quotation we ſhould read *ſwoop*.

Haſte me to know it, that I with wings as ſwift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *ſweep* to my revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

A poor man that oppreſſeth the poor, is like a *ſweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

Cowen in her courſe
Tow'rds the Sabrinian ſhores, as *ſweeping* from her ſource,
Takes Towa *Drayton.*

Before tempeſtuous winds ariſe,
Stars ſhooting through the darkneſs gild the night
With *ſweeping* glories, and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion.

She *ſweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empreſs than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *ſweep* along before your cloſing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *ſweeping* ſtroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryd.*

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſweeping.
2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *ſweep* upon the floor. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

A torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *ſweep*, trees, houſes, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general deſtruction.

In countries ſubject to great epidemical *ſweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical diſtemper is great, it is not likely to be ſo. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one inciſion a little circularly, begin a ſecond, bringing it with an oppoſite *ſweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep*.] One that ſweeps.

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep*.] That which is ſwept away.

Should this one broomſtick enter the ſcene, covered with duſt, though the *ſweepings* of the fineſt lady's chamber, we ſhould deſpiſe its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compaſs.

She was a *ſweepnet* for the Spaniſh ſhips, which happily fell into her net. *Cambden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake*.] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *ſweepſtake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loſer? *Shakeſpeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſweep*.] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once.

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *ſweepy* ſway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [ꞅpete, Sax. *ſoet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe.

Sweet expreſſes the pleaſant perceptions of almoſt every ſenſe: ſugar is *ſweet*, but it hath not the ſame ſweetneſs as muſick; nor hath muſick the ſweetneſs of a roſe, and a *ſweet* proſpect differs from them all: nor yet have any of theſe the ſame ſweetneſs as diſcourſe, counſel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Pſalmiſt ſaith of a man, we took *ſweet* counſel together: and of God, my meditation of him ſhall be *ſweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luſcious to the taſte.

This honey taſted ſtill is ever *ſweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the ſmell.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn *ſweet* wood, to make the lodging *ſweet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *ſweet* ſmell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have ſome ſweetneſs, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very ſmall with thyme, *ſweet*-margory, and a little winter ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, ſilent ſince her death,
Lament the ceaſing of a *ſweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The ſtreets with treble voices ring,
To ſell the bounteous product of the ſpring;
Sweet-ſmelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *ſweet* ſtop. *Milton.*

Her ſpeech is grac'd with *ſweeter* ſound
Than in another's ſong is found. *Waller.*

No more the ſtreams their murmurs ſhall forbear,
A *ſweeter* muſick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal ſhore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and muſick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bleſs thee;
Thou haſt the *ſweeteſt* face I ever look'd on. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Not ſalt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with ſalt water, gathers the ſaltneſs, and maketh the water *ſweeter*; this may be by adheſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryd.*

7. Not ſour.

Time changeth fruits from more ſour to more *ſweet*; but contrariwiſe liquors, even thoſe that are of the juice of fruit, from more *ſweet* to more ſour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trees whoſe fruit is acid laſt longer than thoſe whoſe fruit is *ſweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are diſſolved in acid menſtruums, and the acids, in conjunction with the metal, act after a different manner, ſo that the compound has a different taſte, much milder than before, and ſometimes a *ſweet* one; is it not becauſe the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby loſe much of their activity? *Newton's Opticks.*

8. Mild; ſoft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *ſweet* dependency, and you ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *ſweet* influence. *Milton.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's ſelf be ſeen,
No *ſweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Wall.*

9. Grateful; pleaſing.

Nothing ſo *ſweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of thoſe, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan hoſt
No fairer face or *ſweeter* air could boaſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

10. Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *n. ſ.*

1. Sweetneſs; ſomething pleaſing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *ſweet* which is their poiſon. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

What ſofter ſounds are theſe ſalute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemiſphere,
As if the center of all *ſweets* met here? *Ben Jonſ.*

If ev'ry *ſweet*, and ev'ry grace,
Muſt fly from that forſaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domeſtic *ſweets*! *Milton.*

Taught to live
The eaſieſt way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *ſweet* of life. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Now ſince the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have taſted vengeance, and the *ſweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Can Ceyx then ſuſtain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the *ſweets* of life? *Dryden.*

We have ſo great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguiſhes all our pleaſures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no reliſh of the *ſweet*. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *ſweets*, and miniſter the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *ſweet*?
Have I too long been abſent from theſe lips? *Ben Jonſon.*

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all:
So ſhe was all a *ſweet*. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the ſoft ſouth-weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their ſweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy digeſture, as veal, pullets, or *ſweetbreads*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Sweetbread and collops were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you roaſt a breaſt of veal, remember your ſweetheart the butler loves a *ſweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant ſhrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bloſſom, the cornelian-tree in bloſſom, and *ſweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM. *n. ſ.* [*grica*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SWEETCI'CELY. *n. ſ.* [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet*.]

1. To make ſweet.

The world the garden is, ſhe is the flow'r
That *ſweetens* all the place; ſhe is the gueſt
Of rareſt price. *Sidney.*

Here is the ſmell of the blood ſtill: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *ſweeten* this little hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *ſweeten* my imagination. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With faireſt flow'rs, Fidele,
I'll *ſweeten* thy ſad grave. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Be humbly minded, know your poſt;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toaſt. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindneſſes deſcend upon ſuch a temper, as rivers of freſh waters falling into the main ſea; the ſea ſwallows them all, but is not changed or *ſweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion ſoftens his heart, enlightens his mind, *ſweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him inſtructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

3. To

Sweeping part. దండాయమానంగా, దెబ్బవేసే, సమూలమైన, a *clause సర్వసమాధానపూర్వకం, విశేషం, why should you pass a ~ condemnation [Scotts Napoleon 803 § 3] = peremptory ఖండితమైన See Z.

Sweepingly దండాయమానంగా, [illegible]

Sweepings తుప్పు, చెత్త, పెంట, సంతరం,

Sweepstakes పెద్దపందెం, అన్నియు [illegible] పందెం

Sweepy దండాయమానమైన,

Sweet adj: తీపి, సరసమైన, మంచి, కమ్మని, చక్కని, తియ్యని, my *lord [illegible] దొరగారు, మనోహరములైన ప్రభువు, a *face చక్కని మొఖము, a *lips కెమ్మోవి, a *smell సువాసన [illegible], a *sound [illegible] స్వనం, *words [illegible] మాటలు, to be *upon or amorous, [illegible] a *temper [illegible] revenge is *[illegible] how *she looks [illegible] *eyes [illegible] *oil (of sesamum) మంచి నూనె, *water మంచి నీళ్లు, or clean ~~[illegible]~~ linen [illegible] the house is not *[illegible] the * & bitter together సుఖదుఃఖములు, - see the noun Sweet oil అనగా Olive oil

Sweet n. s: తీపి, [illegible] liquid sweets [illegible] The sweets and the sours of life సరసములు విరసములు, [illegible]

Sweet-bread (pancreas) [illegible] in Tyndales version this word is used for unleavened bread-

Sweetbriar [illegible] పుష్పం, Sweet cane (Isaiah 43.24) [illegible] D+.

To Sweeten v. a. [illegible]

(Z) Sweeping - "I call" corruption the taking of a sixpence more than the just and known salary of your employment, under any pretence whatever - Chesterfield:- Observe - he adds the ~ clause under any pretence whatever

(see [illegible] 6: 137 line 4

Sweetener [illegible] a perfume for the breath [illegible] (A)

Sweetheart [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] a dear woman [illegible] In old days it was merely a phrase of kindness like my dear ~~[illegible]~~ addressed by a woman to a woman

Sweetly [illegible]

Sweetmeat n: s. [illegible]

Sweetness n: s. [illegible] of disposition [illegible] cloying * [illegible]

Sweet potatoes [illegible] Ains 1. 331 says [illegible]

Sweetwilliam [illegible]

To Swell v: n. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] with fury [illegible] as a flood [illegible] his face swelled [illegible] ~~the swell mob~~ [illegible]

To Swell v: a. [illegible] to * a musical note [illegible]

Swell n: s. [illegible] or knoll [illegible] of the sea [illegible] of a river [illegible] a fop, buck, dandy. [illegible] the [illegible] mob [illegible] (Remember, Warren uses this in "10,000 a year."

Swelled [illegible] the disease called * leg [illegible] * testicle [illegible]

Swelling part. [illegible] a * note in music [illegible]

Swelling n: s. [illegible] of the limbs [illegible] an indolent * [illegible] a * of the knee [illegible] a sympathetic * [illegible] the * of Jordan Jerem xii. 5 [illegible] = a flood, inundation

To Swelter [illegible]

3. To make leſs painful.

She, the ſweetneſs of my heart, even *ſweetens* the death which her ſweetneſs brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt ſecure her helpleſs ſex from harms,
And ſhe thy cares will *ſweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Intereſt of ſtate and change of circumſtances may have *ſweetened* theſe reflections to the politer ſort, but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

Thy mercy *ſweet'ned* ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſ. Spect.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

Theſe leſſons may be gilt and *ſweetened* as we order pills and potions, ſo as to take off the diſguſt of the remedy. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleaſing.

I would have my love
Angry ſometimes, to *ſweeten* off the reſt
Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

6. To ſoften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the ſtrength he has given to his figures, and by *ſweetening* his lights and ſhadows, and melting them into each other ſo happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet.

Where a waſp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *ſweeten* haſtily. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Muſt be a *ſweet'ner* by your trade,
Muſt ſwear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Thoſe ſofteners, *ſweeteners*, and compounders, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-ſhells, are preſcribed as *ſweeteners* of any ſharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart.*] A lover or miſtreſs.

Miſtreſs, retire yourſelf
Into ſome covert; take your *ſweethearts*,
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, it as red as any roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

One thing, *ſweetheart*, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; ſhe had newly parted with her *ſweetheart*. *L'Eſtr.*

She interprets all your dreams for theſe,
Foretells th' eſtate, when the rich uncle dies,
And ſees a *ſweetheart* in the ſacrifice. *Dryd. Juv.*

SWEE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. A ſweet luſcious apple.

A child will chuſe a *ſweeting*, becauſe it is preſently fair and pleaſant, and refuſe a runnet, becauſe it is then green, hard and ſour. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *ſweeting*;
Journies end in lovers meeting. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet.

They eſteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *ſweetiſh* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

The beſt wine for my beloved goeth down *ſweetly*. *Cant.*

He bore his great commiſſion in his look;
But *ſweetly* temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *ſweetly* ſung,
Unleſs he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Mopſa, as glad as of *ſweetmeats* to go of ſuch an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feaſt,
Wine and deſerts, and *ſweetmeats* to digeſt. *Dryd.*

There was plenty, but the diſhes were ill ſorted; whole pyramids of *ſweetmeats* for boys and women, but little ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your tranſparent *ſweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian ſugar and Arabian ſpice. *King's Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholeſome fruit, you purchaſe his quiet by giving him a leſs hurtful *ſweetmeat*: this may preſerve his health, but ſpoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feaſt, the *ſweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addiſon.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to bring any preſents of toys or *ſweetmeats*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect.

She, the *ſweetneſs* of my heart, even ſweetening the death which her *ſweetneſs* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *ſweetneſs* of a young babe. *Aſcham.*

O our lives *ſweetneſs*!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a ſweet ſmell: for this happeneth but in certain matters which have in themſelves ſome *ſweetneſs*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

His *ſweetneſs* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *ſweetneſs* not to be expreſt in proſe. *Roſcom.*

Suppoſe two authors equally ſweet, there is a great diſtinction to be made in *ſweetneſs*; as in that of ſugar, and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In ev'ry word, would now loſe all its *ſweetneſs*. *Addiſon.*

Praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength and Waller's *ſweetneſs* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent underſtanding, and exact taſte; theſe qualities are adorned with great modeſty, and a moſt amiable *ſweetneſs* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEETWI'LLIAM. } *n. ſ.* [*armeria*, Lat.]
SWEETWI'LLOW. } Plants. A ſpecies of gilliflowers.

SWEETWI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL. *v. n.* participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ƿpellan, Sax. *ſwellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber ſmooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he ſtood,
A gentle *ſwelling*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To tumify by obſtruction.

Strangely viſited people,
All *ſwol'n* and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shak. Macb.*

Swol'n is his breaſt; his inward pains encreaſe,
All means are us'd, and all without ſucceſs. *Dryd.*

3. To be exaſperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildneſs hath allay'd their *ſwelling* griefs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *ſwelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To be turgid. Uſed of ſtyle.

Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor,
Forget their *ſwelling* and gigantick words. *Roſc.*

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity ſhall be as a breach ready to fall, *ſwelling* out in a high wall. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 13.

7. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things elſe above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *ſwells* not into ſtate. *Dryden.*

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *ſwelleth* againſt him, and will ſet him at reſt. *Pſalms*, xii. 6.

We have made peace of enmity
Between theſe *ſwelling* wrong-incenſed peers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The hearts of princes kiſs obedience,
So much they love it; but to ſtubborn ſpirits
They *ſwell* and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shak.*

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a ſtage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *ſwelling* ſcene. *Shak.*

10. It implies commonly a notion of ſomething wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *ſwellings* of a Roman ſoul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

Immoderate valour *ſwells* into a fault. *Addiſon.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to riſe or increaſe; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the ſea,
Or *ſwell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shak.*

You who ſupply the ground with ſeeds of grain,
And you who *ſwell* thoſe ſeeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillos are put to *ſwell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raiſe to arrogance.

All theſe miſeries proceed from the ſame natural cauſes, which have uſually attended kingdoms *ſwolen* with long plenty, pride, and exceſs. *Clarendon.*

The king of men, who, *ſwoln* with pride,
Refus'd his preſents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryd.*

SWELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk.

The ſwan's down feather,
That ſtands upon the *ſwell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

SWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwell.*]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronicle diſeaſe that more frequently introduces the diſtemper I am diſcourſing of than ſtrumous or ſcrophulous *ſwellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not even, but have many cavities and *ſwellings* which, how ſhallow ſoever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to ſee the huſband ſuppreſſing and keeping down the *ſwellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in ſweat, if that be the meaning.

Chearful blood in faintneſs chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *ſwelt*. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* [This is ſuppoſed

to be corrupted from *sultry.*] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter,*
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhil.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep.*

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See *To* SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *swerding,* and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven,* Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve.* *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker*

Howsoever *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless, so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hook.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me, but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Com. Pray.*

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve.* *Shakespeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve.* *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterb. Serm.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch; the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd.* *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryd.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꞅpıꝼꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

x

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shakesp.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.* xii. 8.

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milt.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift*-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my son—ah once my best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Od.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja.* i. 19.

To mischief *swift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* [from the quickness of their flight; *apus.*] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derb.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *swift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly,* and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryd.*

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. s.* [from *swift.*] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denh.*

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga,* Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꞅpılᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill,*
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakesp.*

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill,* the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

SWI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *swill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterite *swam, swom,* or *swum.* [ꞅpımman, Saxon; *swemmen,* Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakespeare.*

We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts,* xxvii. 42.

The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*; they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore;
The ready Nereids heard, and *swam* before
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*

I *swom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gate
Following, her womb then rich with my young squire,
Would imitate. *Shakespeare.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith.*

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night. *Pope.*

5. To

రంగుట। బెదరుట। ప్రక్కకిల్లుట। పాయుట
To Swerve v. n. తప్పుట। వేరువారిపోవుట। to * from or disobey వదలుట। ఘుటలుటతెరుగుట। తప్పుట। † the line of troops swerved towards the hills (Z)

Swift adj. త్వర। వడి। శీఘ్రముగల।

Swift n. s. ఒకవిధమైనపక్షిభేదం।

Swiftly వేగంగా। త్వరగా।

Swiftness త్వరితం।

To Swig v. a. }
To Swill v. a. } గుటకలుమింగుట। (This is very ancient English)

To Swim v. n. ఈదులాడుట। ఈదుట। or float తేలుట। పారుట। * as the eyes కన్నులు చెంచలు పట్టెవి। తేలగించుట। my head swims నాకు తల తిప్పుతుంది। or walk delicately కులుకు నడచుట।

To Swim v. a. ఈదుట। ఈదవేసిపోట్లుట।

Z in 1 Tim 1.6 αστοχησαντες పతత్వరమెక్కుపాపుతప్పి A†

Swimmer [illegible]

Swimming n: s. ఈత, ఈదులాడుట, he was seized with a * in his head వానికి తల తిరిగినది, [illegible]
Swimming part. ఈదులాడే, a * gait హంసగమనం, a * eye [illegible]

[illegible] Lalitar-chana book 2-30.

Swimmingly [illegible]
To Swindle v: a. [illegible]

Swindler n: s. [illegible]

[illegible]

Swindling n: s. [illegible]

[illegible]

Swine n: s. పంది, పందులు, [illegible] Strictly it means sows not boars thus "the swine are white but the boars are black."
Swineherd పందుల [illegible]

To Swing v: n. [illegible]

To Swing v: a. [illegible]

Swing n: s. ఉయ్యెల, [illegible] a * cradle [illegible] full * [illegible] he took his * [illegible] The * feast [illegible]

To Swinge v. a. దెబ్బలు వేయుట, కొట్టుట
To Swinge v: n. [illegible] Swingeing (or swinging, big, huge) [illegible] Swinging is used in good writers Thus Walter Scott, Lr. of 23 Feb 1808 in Lockhart's Memoir of his Life vol 2. Swingingly [illegible]
Swingebuckler [illegible] అల్లరిమనిషి, పోకిరి

Swinish పందిప్రాయమైన, క్షుద్ర, [illegible]

To Swink v: n. కష్టపడుట, [illegible]

Swish-tail [illegible]
Swiss
Switch n: s. [illegible]

Swirl (Scotch?) = swing, course, unrestrained liberty "in the * and roar of the living tide" = rush = [illegible]

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *ſwimming* in my head, and ſuch a miſt before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor ſee. *Dryden.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *ſwims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes into the viſionary worlds of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches ſwell, the meadows *ſwim.* *Thomſon.*

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *ſwim* in joy,
Ere long to *ſwim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

Sometimes he thought to *ſwim* the ſtormy main,
By ſtretch of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryd.*

SWIMM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

The braces have the nature and uſe of tendons, in contracting the *ſwim*, and thereby transfuſing the air out of one bladder into another, or diſcharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim.*]

1. One who ſwims.

Birds find eaſe in the depth of the air, as *ſwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latiroſtrous and flat-billed birds being generally *ſwimmers*, the organ is wiſely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preſerv'd
By the bold *ſwimmer*, in the ſwift illapſe
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cauſe goes on *ſwimmingly.* *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ſpin, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dut. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a *ſwine* he lies! *Shakeſpeare.*

He will be *ſwine* drunk; and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his bedcloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now I fat his *ſwine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun? whoſe charmed cup
Whoever taſted, loſt his upright ſhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *ſwine.* *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human ſhape, and all below *ſwine*, had it been murder to deſtroy it? *Locke.*

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling *ſwine*,
Compar'd, half-reaſoning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*cyclaminus.*] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*centinodir*, Latin.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ſpin and hyrd, Sax.] A keeper of hogs.

There *ſwineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tuſſer.*

The whole interview between Ulyſſes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the ſame rank and condition with our modern *ſwineherds.* *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*turdus iliacus.*] A bird of the thruſh kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ſpingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely.

I tried if a pendulum would *ſwing* faſter, or continue *ſwinging* longer in our receiver, in caſe of exſuction of the air, than otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

If the coach *ſwung* but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek ſo loud, that all concluded ſhe was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himſelf: let us go ſee how he *ſwings.* *Arbuthnot.*

When the *ſwinging* ſigns your ears offend
With cracking noiſe, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite, *ſwang, ſwung.*

1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His ſword prepar'd,
He *ſwang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take bottles and *ſwing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave ſome air, elſe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faſtening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will ſooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then daſh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and ſhatter'd ſides. *Milton.*

3. To wave looſely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *ſwings* his tail, and ſwiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely.

In caſting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *ſwing*, are firſt caſt backward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Men uſe a pendulum, as a more ſteady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one ſhould aſk how he certainly knows that the two ſucceſſive *ſwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to ſatisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *ſwing* and rudeneſs of his poiſe,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we are to obſerve two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *ſwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The deſcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Carteſius pretends, namely, the ſtrong *ſwing* of the more ſolid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjuſt
Commit, even to the full *ſwing* of his luſt. *Chapm.*

Take thy *ſwing*;
For not to take, is but the ſelf-ſame thing. *Dryd.*

Theſe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luſts; ſo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leiſure to contrive, and with full *ſwing* purſue his follies. *Woodward.*

Let them all take their *ſwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband inſtead of a ſtring. *Swift.*

5. Unreſtrained tendency.

Where the *ſwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie luſtily at other men's liking. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Thoſe that are ſo perſuaded, deſire to be wiſe in a way that will gratify their appetites, and ſo give up themſelves to the *ſwing* of their unbounded propenſions. *Glanville.*

Were it not for theſe, civil government were not able to ſtand before the prevailing *ſwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honeſty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ſpingan, Saxon. The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, ſounds as in *gem, giant.*]

1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *ſwing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

This very rev'rend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times hath done,
And *ſwinges* his own vices in his ſon. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thoſe papers, which, in the phraſe of the whig-coffeehouſes, have *ſwinged* off the Examiner. *Sw.*

2. To move as a laſh. Not in uſe.

He, wroth to ſee his kingdom fail,
Swinges the ſcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. Not in uſe.

The ſhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *ſwinge.* *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four ſuch *ſwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

SWI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman ſeeing the lion diſarmed, with a *ſwinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Eſtrange.*

A good *ſwinging* ſum of John's readieſt caſh went towards building of Hocus's country houſe. *Arbuth.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging*, or *ſwinge.*] Vaſtly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if ſwearing can do't, ſhall be *ſwingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing.*]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſwine.*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *ſwiniſh* phraſe
Soil our addition. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt;
But, with beſotted baſe ingratitude,
Crams, and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ſpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *ſwink* and ſweat inceſſantly. *Spenſ.*

For they do *ſwink* and ſweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obſolete.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the *ſwink'd* hedger at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. ſ.* [ſpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great ſport they gaynen with little *ſwinke*? *Spenſer.*

Thou 's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *ſwinke.* *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *n. ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but *ſwitches.* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

When a circle 'bout the wriſt
Is made by beadle exorciſt,
The body feels the ſpur and ſwitch. *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horſe with ſomething like a thread; in her other hand ſhe holds a *ſwitch*. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Moſt of thy left ſide; thy right horſe then *ſwitching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SWI'VEL. *n. ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A ſweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown george with louſy *ſwobbers* fed. *Dryd.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

The clergyman uſed to play at whiſt and *ſwobbers*; playing now and then a ſober game at whiſt for paſtime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digeſt thoſe wicked *ſwobbers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſive of
SWOLN. } *ſwell.*

Unto his aid ſhe haſtily did draw
Her dreadful beaſt, who, *ſwoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous gait. *Spenſer.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love
In my *ſwoln* boſom with long war had ſtrove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its ſtronger courſe;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waſte,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already *ſwoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [aſpunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint.

So play the fooliſh throngs with one that *ſwoons*;
Come all to help him, and ſo ſtop the air
By which he ſhould revive. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou ſtand'ſt not i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in ſpectatorſhip, and crueller in ſuffering, behold now preſently, and *ſwoon* for what 's to come upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ſee the great and ſudden effect of ſmells in fetching men again, when they *ſwoon*. *Bacon.*

The moſt in years *ſwoon'd* firſt away for pain;
Then, ſcarce recover'd, ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *ſwoon* when ſhe was ſick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Suſan for his ſecond. *Prior.*

There appeared ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to *ſwoon* away in the ſurprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]

1. To ſeize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagaſcar, called a ruck, the feathers of whoſe wings are twelve paces, can with as much eaſe *ſwoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouſe. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at laſt you came to *ſwoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The phyſician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *ſwoops* it in with the common graſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. To paſs with violence. Not uſed.

The nine-ſton'd trophy thus whilſt ſhe doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *ſwoops* along with ſuch a luſty train,
As fits ſo brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What all? O hellkite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſwoop*? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *ſwoop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thruſt home, he put it by,
And cried, as in deriſion, Spare the ſtripling;
Oh that inſulting word! I would have *ſwopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. ſ.* [ſpeond, Saxon; *ſweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *ſword* is out
That muſt deſtroy thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Each man took his *ſword*, and ſlew all the males. *Geneſis.*

But the *ſword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge: it met
The *ſword* of Satan with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut ſheer; nor ſtay'd,
But with ſwift wheel reverſe, deep ent'ring ſhar'd
All his right ſide: then Satan firſt knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; ſo ſore
The griding *ſword* with diſcontinuous wound
Paſs'd through him. *Milton.*

2. Deſtruction by war; as fire and *ſword*.

The *ſword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of juſtice.

Juſtice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and reſigns the *ſword*. *Dryd.*

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *ſword*-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſword.*] Girt with a ſword.

The *ſworded* ſeraphim
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſword.*] A cut-throat; a ſoldier. In contempt.

A Roman *ſworder* and banditto ſlave
Murther'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a *ſworder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. ſ.* [*xiphias.*] A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

A *ſwordfiſh* ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under,
His wide abyſs him forced forth to ſpew. *Spenſer.*

Malpighi obſerved the middle of the optick nerve of the *ſword-fiſh* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd ſo far,
That like the *ſwordfiſh* in the whale they fought;
The combat only ſeem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our paſſage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*gladiolus.*] A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

Wigs with wigs, *ſwordknots* with *ſwordknots* ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion, and *ſwordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove moſt ſinewy *ſwordmen*. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

At Leeca's houſe,
Among your *ſwordmen*, where ſo many aſſociates
Both of thy miſchief and thy madneſs met. *Ben Jonſon.*

Eſſex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *ſwordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

Theſe they called *ſwordplayers*, and this ſpectacle a ſwordfight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear.*

How ſoon unſay
What feign'd ſubmiſſion *ſwore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear.*

What does elſe want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *ſworn* 'tis true. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am *ſworn* brother, ſweet,
To grim Neceſſity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shak. Richard II.*

They that are mad againſt me, are *ſworn* againſt me. *Pſalms.*

He refuſed not the civil offer of a Phariſee, though his *ſworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of thoſe who ſought his ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To ſhelter innocence,
The nation all elects ſome patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and ſlave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim.*

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fiſh, beaſt, was flown, was *ſwum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing.*

Her hand within her hair ſhe wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addiſon.*

SYB. *adj.* [properly *ſib*, ſib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottiſh dialect ſtill retains it.

If what my grandſire to me ſaid, be true,
Siker I am very *ſyb* to you. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. ſ.* A tree. The ſycamore
SY'CAMORE. } of Scripture is not the ſame with ours.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

If ye had faith as a grain of muſtard-ſeed, ye might ſay unto this *ſycamine*-tree, Be thou plucked up, and it ſhould obey you. *Luke*, xvii. 6.

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *ſycamore* fruit. *Amos*, vii. 14.

Go to yonder *ſycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were ſpread;
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPHANT. *n. ſ.* [συκοφάντης; *ſycophanta*, Lat.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious paraſite.

Accuſing *ſycophants*, of all men, did beſt ſort to his nature; but therefore not ſeeming *ſycophants*, becauſe of no evil they ſaid, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but ſuch as already he had been apt to determine; ſo as they came but

To Switch v: a. [illegible]

To ~~Switch v: a.~~ or dangle విసరుట।

Swivel తిరుగుడు [illegible] a * seal తిరుగుడు ముద్ర।

Swollen } ఉబ్బిన। బలిసిన। పెరిగిన। a * face ఉబ్బినముఖం।
Swoln }

To Swoon v: n. మూర్ఛిల్లిపడుట। మూర్ఛపోవుట। [illegible]

Swoon n: s. మూర్ఛ। [illegible] in a * [illegible]
[illegible]

Swoop n: s. [illegible] at one * [illegible]
[illegible]

To Swop v: a. [illegible] Swop n s. Addison's Spectator No 559 § 6

Sword n: s. కత్తి। ఖడ్గం a wooden * [illegible] a broad * [illegible]
ఖడ్గం। [illegible] a small or straight * [illegible] ~~a crooked *~~
~~[illegible]~~। a two handed * [illegible] sword in hand ఖడ్గధరుడై। కత్తి
[illegible]

Sworded ఖడ్గ[illegible]

Swordfish [illegible] comma sorra [illegible] These names with others
regarding fish I obtained from fishermen.

Swordknot

Swordlaw [illegible]

~~Swordman~~ కత్తి [illegible]

Swordplayer [illegible]

Swordsman [illegible] • Swordsmanship ఖడ్గశాస్త్రం [illegible]

Swore ఇది To swear అనేక్రియ యొక్క [illegible]

Sworn ఇది To swear అనేక్రియ యొక్క passive participle. } Sworn in [illegible] / Sworn on a book [illegible]
[illegible] he is their * enemy వారికి [illegible] జన్మవైరి। the cat is the * foe of the mouse [illegible] జన్మవైరం — Or, notorious, ప్రసిద్ధులైన

Swum ఇది To swim అనేక్రియ యొక్క past tense.

Swung ఇది To swing అనేక్రియ యొక్క past tense. Sybarite

Sycamene . . . . See Appx p. 26.
See under Tainted

Sycophant [illegible] a constant diner out [illegible] W

Syllabication పదచ్ఛేదం।

Syllable అక్షరం। a short syllable లఘువు। a long syllable గురువు। దీర్ఘం। every syllable మాటకుమాటు। ప్రతిశబ్దం। I do not know a syllable about it అందునుగురించి ఒక శబ్దమంతైనను వినలేదు। there was not a syllable of evidence యిందునుగురించి యించు కయినా సాక్ష్యం పుట్టలేదు।

Syllabub [illegible] whipt syllabub చప్పని చల్ల। విరసమైన [illegible]

Syllabus సంక్షేపం। టూకి।

Syllogism [illegible] (this definition in Reeve is approved) తార్కికపదం। [illegible]

Sylph గంధర్వస్త్రీ। [illegible] శక్తి। (Parnell in Rape of Lock translates it Lemures)

Sylvan adj. [illegible] a sylvan scene అడవిపట్టు।

Sylvan n: s. [illegible]

Symbol చిహ్నం। విశేషమైన గుర్తు। సంకేతికపదం। The Lingam is a symbol of Siva శివచిహ్నం లింగం। or creed as the Nicene సంక్షేపం। సంకేతం। [illegible]

Symbolical సాంకేతిక। [illegible] the [illegible] is symbolical of his wifes death [illegible] సంకేతం।

To Symbolize [illegible]

Symmetrical [illegible] See W. p: 170.

Symmetry [illegible] vide first page of the Sansc: Ramayan

but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SYCOPHA'NTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLA'BICK. *adj.* [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables.

SY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [συλλαβὴ; *syllabe*, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desart wildernesses. *Milt.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaum.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

SY'LLABUS *n. s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς; *syllogisme*, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*! *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς;
SYLLOGI'STICK. } from *syllogism.*] Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, Fr. συλλογίζειν.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and, as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *symbolum*, Lat.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, cyphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison on Medals.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, Fr. συμβολικὸς; from *symbol.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. συν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry*;
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*sympathetique*,
SYMPATHE'TIC. } Fr. from *sympathy.*] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscom.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick*

pathetick conveyance, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympatiser*, Fr. from *sympathy.*]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize.* *Shakespeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize.* *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison's Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellowfeeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy?* *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy.* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I started back;
It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy.* *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert like your's be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of most men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. s.* [*symphonie*, French; σὺν and φωνή.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light;
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and φύω.]

Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *adj.* [*symposiaque*, French; συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secresy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. s.* [*symptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms.* *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*symptomatique*,
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Fr. from *symptom.*]
Happening concurrently or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically.* *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*synagogue*, Fr. συναγωγὴ.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synogogue.* *Shakespeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synogogue* on the sabbath. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *n. s.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.*

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and ἄρθρόω.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondrosis is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical.* *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *n. s.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SY'NCOPE. *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr. συγκοπή.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope.* *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *n. s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, Fr. σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SY'NDROME. *n. s.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr. συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

first page of the Sansc Ramayanam

Sympathetic అనురాగం గల। సజాతీయమైన। a Sympathetic swelling సహాయ। See Sympathy See under Strictness.

నెర్రి। అపరు।

Sympathetically తదనుగుణ్యముగా। యెరిగిగాణంగా। అనుగుణ్యముగా

To Sympathize with అనుకంపపడుట। దయకలిగివుండుట। కనికరించుట। పొందాత్మ్యము। See

that they s. with me నేనుపడ్డ దుఃఖంచూచి దుఃఖపడ్డారని చూస్తేనాపాలిపివుండిరి।

Sympathizer, సహాయుడు

Sympathizing దయచేసే

Sympathy { దయారసం। కనికరం। అనుభవం। ఆవశ్యకం। గుణం। అనుకంపం।

Symphonious సరసమైన। సరళమైన। అనేగాగమైన

Symphony సరసగానం। సంగీతం। అనురాగము

Symphysis సంధి। సంశ్లేషణం।

Symposiac విందు। అనుపానీయము।

Symptom ఆనవాలు। (గురుతు) చిహ్నం। లక్షణం। a bad s. దోషం। వికారం। there are no symptoms or hopes, of his surviving అతడు నిలిచే చూపులు కనుపించలేదు।

Symptomatic ఉత్తర। తరువాత సంభవించిన। * fever తనమూలకంగా వచ్చిన జ్వరం। sy* effect, See Z

Synagogue గోష్ఠిశాల। (C. uses the Greek word, P. says సంఘపుస్థలం। R. says జపాలయం। F. says ఆలయం) H. in Canarese says

Synchronical ఏకసమయమందు సంభవించే

Synchronism ఏకకాలమందు సంభవించడము।

Synchronous ఒక్కముహూర్తమునందు సంభవించిన

Syncope ప్రాణచలనం। {సంధిపందువ్యవధానం / లుప్తాంగయోగం} (Juan XV. 2.) in spelling లోపం। సంధి।

Syncopist

Syncrasis సంభవం। సాత్మ్యం ~~Syncretism~~ ఐక్యము aikyam

Synecdoche ఉపలక్షణం।

(Z) Peregrine Pickle chap XC. (vol 3. 218) Their friendship had of late suffered several symptomatic shock which seemed to prognosticate a total dissolution.

Synod ధర్మసభ   Synodical meetings మతాభివృద్ధిని గురించి [illegible]చ్చిన గురుసభ

Synonyme పర్యాయపదం । సమానార్థకం । the Amara Cosha is a dictionary of synonymes ప్రతిపదనిఘంటు । ఏకార్థవాచకములనిఘంటు । అమరసింహప్రణీతంబైనది । Aswam Gurram (Kudiri) & Horse are Synonymes అనగా యెంతో అది అంతే ॥

Synonymous ప్రతిపదమైన । సమానమయిన అర్థమిచ్చే ।

Synopsis సంక్షేపం । దర్శనం । సముదాయం । చూపు   Synoptical సంక్షేపముగా చూపే

Syntactical లక్షణసంబంధమైన ।

Syntax { wrong See note under Taunt ~~శబ్దప్రయోగలక్షణం । వాక్యలక్షణం~~ । మాటల పొందిక క్రమం

Synthesis n. s. ఉత్తరపక్షం । నిర్ణయం । సందేహనివారణం । see Z

Synthetic నిర్ణయక్రమంబున

Syphon గొట్టం

Syren దివ్యభామ । సంగీతశాస్త్రమందు ప్రవీణతగల [illegible]

Syringe చిమ్మనగొట్టం । చిమ్మనగ్రోవి । శృంగం

To Syringe గొట్టంపెట్టించి శుభ్రంచేయుట

Syrop బెల్లపునీరు । * of squills &c. ద్రావకం

System పద్ధతి । శాస్త్రం । సిద్ధాంతం । క్రమం । యేర్పాటు । కట్టు । కల్పం । of faith మతం । * of government దేశాచారం । general disorder of the * సన్నిపాతం । * of worlds (మండలకక్ష్య) + విశ్వావర్తక దంబరా Lalita XV. 5. | a * or era యుగం the solar సూర్యయుగం + a treatise on the solar * సూర్యసిద్ధాంతం, physical or corporeal * శరీరం । స్థూలశరీరం, intellectual * సూక్ష్మశరీరం

See note opposite Talbot

Systematical క్రమమయిన । సహజమైన । {Most of them are ⌐ rogues జన్మచోరులు ⌐ fraud [illegible]జాలం

Systematically క్రమముగా । సహజముగా । పరనిష్ఠతగా

Systole [illegible] ⌐ and diastole [illegible]

Z Synthesis [illegible] Thus in Convers: Lex. (Ency: Amer) voce Triad, "Even in our thoughts we meet the triad in position (thesis) opposition (antithesis) and union (synthesis.) Better thus— The Thesis, analysis, and Synthesis, are the Case, Examination and Decision. See Benson on 1 Thess 5.23 ప్రశ్న । విచారణ । సందేహనివారణం [illegible]

Synecdo'chical. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Synneuro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Synneuroſis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances, in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SY'NOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, French; σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly called for conſultation: it is uſed particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council.*

The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shak.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *ſynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *ſynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

His royal majeſty, according to theſe preſbyterian rules, ſhall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *ſynod.* *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the bleſt
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice, he ſaith, I moſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I ſhould dare to reflect ſo much diſhonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow. *Dryd.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love ſhall live or die. *Craſhaw.*

Their planetary motions and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect; ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

Sy'nodal. *n. ſ.* [from *ſynod.*] Money paid anciently to the biſhop, &c. at Eaſter viſitation.

Sy'nodal. }
Syno'dical. } *adj.* [*ſynodique*, French, from *ſynod.*]
Syno'dick. }

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.

The various dignity of their ſeveral churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reaſon of the frequency of their *ſynodical* and proceſſional meetings, have neceſſarily raiſed many queſtions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanaſius writes a *ſynodical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſynodick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *ſynodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Nat. Philoſ.*

Syno'dically. *adv.* [from *ſynodical.*] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſynodically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points. *Saunderſon.*

The alterations made by the commiſſioners were brought to the convocation, then ſitting, where they were *ſynodically* agreed upon. *Nelſon.*

Syno'nyma. *n. ſ.* [Latin; συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To Syno'nymise. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma.*] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

Syno'nymous. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions, which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed; for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillotſon.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Syno'nymy. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

Syno'ptical. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Synta'ctical. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

Sy'ntax. }
Synta'xis. } *n. ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man, that they do not ſo much as underſtand common grammar and *ſyntax.* *Swift.*

Synthe'sis. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: oppoſed to *analyſis.*

The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newt. Opt.*

Synthe'tick. *adj.* [συνθετικός.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition: oppoſed to *analytick.*

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them, or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts's Logick.*

Sy'phon. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſyphon*, or crane; and draw it off from its laſt fæces into ſmall bottles. *Mortimer.*

Sy'ringe. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body, as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To Sy'ringe. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe.

A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye, was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

Syringo'tomy. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A quick ſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtême*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

He preſently bought a *ſyſtem* of divinity, with deſign to apply himſelf ſtraightway to that ſtudy. *Fell.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs. *Watts.*

Systema'tical. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συστηματικὸς; from *ſyſtem.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas, our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems. *Watts.*

Systema'tically. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical.*] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically.* *Boyle.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before. *Baker.*

Sy'stole. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολή.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

2. [*Syſtole*, French.] In grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

TAB

T, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*.

TA'BBY. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and tabies, and gauses. — *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. — *Addison.*
On her *tabby* rival's face
She deep will mark her new disgrace. — *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. — *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TA'BERD. *n. s.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, French.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard*.

TA'BERDER. *n. s.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd
Cœlestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds. — *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to musick: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. — *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. — *John*, i. 14.

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. — *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. — *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *n. s.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. s.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. — *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. — *Shak.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. — *Shakesp.*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. — *Locke on Education.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. — *Addis. Spect.*

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. — *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. — *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, with nectar rosy red. — *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. — *Shak.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. — *Hooker.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table*. — *Shakespeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. — *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,
A most detested act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. — *Dry.*

There are books extant which the Atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. — *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. — *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. — *Ayliffe.*

6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. — *Shakesp.*

His Jalysus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. — *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. — *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. — *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. — *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. — *Ben Jonson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. — *Ben Jonson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. — *Shakesp.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. — *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the *tables* were *turned*. — *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. — *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. — *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. — *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. — *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TA'BLEBED. *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *n. s.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. s.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*? — *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then pourtrays upon it what she pleaseth. — *More against Atheism.*

Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. — *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. — *Swift's Miscel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.

T. this fitted him to a T. తూచాతప్పకయామాపవానికిచెల్లును (అంబుగట్టినట్టుసరిపట్టిది) vide Ben Jonson 2 p 201 and Boswells Johnson (A.D. 75. vol VIII. p 288)
the commentator on Jokeby affirms that it stands for Tittle

(X) Tabby. పిల్లికిపెట్టేపేరు (పిట్టముసలమ్మకుపెట్టేపేరు

(W) Tabernacle { the Romish version of Pentateuch says దైవసముఖస్థానగుడారం
{ డేరా | గుడారం | పాక | పర్ణశాలు | ఆశ్రమం | ప్రజామంటపం | ఆలయం | మాళిగ | మళిగ
of portable. వాహనం the * of the flesh శరీరం (Y)

Table n. s. బల్లపలక | పంక్తి | పదార్థములు | the royal table సమారం | సువారం | [illegible]
The * is ready వంటసిద్ధమైనది
తొమ్మరం | eating at the same table సహపంక్తి | a table of rock గుట్ట |
or tabular statement తఖ్తా the accounts were exhibited in a * తఖ్తా of
arithmetical table రాసికం | ప్రమాణం | or page of accounts &c. [illegible]
contents (index) అనుక్రమణిక గ్రంథపీఠిక | for dice or chess పలక | చతురంగపలక | a carpenter's
table or bench దాయి | దానిగి | he turned the tables upon them వాండ్లజయమునుచెరిపినాడు | వాండ్లనుగెలిచినాడు | విష్యమంతయురజాంచేసె (is the phrase in
Sara) the tables are now turned they were then masters he
now his [illegible] ..... Z

Tablecloth. భోజనముచెయ్యడానికుపరచినబట్ట |
Table book [illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible]
Table land ~~[illegible]~~ నేత్తి | అధిత్యక | కొండలమీదిమైదానం;

Table spoon } see Spoon
Table spoonful }
Table salt ఉప్పు [illegible]

Z.. "The king (Henry VIII) was then playing at tables [illegible]
Draughts

(Y) The feast of tabernacles — a Hindu feast so called is the
[illegible] — F. in Lev: 23, 34 says గుడారపండుగ. H says
[illegible] i.e. పందిరిపండుగ ... D says [illegible]
which is wrong

(X) Tabasheer వెదురుప్పు see Ainsl { 1.669 / 1.419. తవాషీర

~~W Taberna montana~~ (a tree) no Tel name in Pidd nor Ainsl

Tablet అరేఖ, పలక, పాట్లా, శాసనం, Tablets or memorandum book

Taboo నిషేధం, The * now existing regarding opium in China
to Taboo నిషేధించుట The chinese in vain strive to * ~~[illegible]~~ the English
Tabour } Hindu custom taboos widows.. These phrases are used in parliament
Tabret } మద్దెలం
Tabooed నిషేధమయిన

Tabular పట్టికరీతిగా వ్రాసినట్టి

Tache తగులు, See Tack, అంటుకొనేటిది

Tacit భావించిన, ప్రచ్ఛన్నం, చెప్పని, ఆకూత a tacit admission గుర్తు... సూచించిన, or implied consent మానసం W. 657
Tacitly ప్రకారంగా, భావంగా, ప్రచ్ఛన్నంగా, మనసులో మనసే సాక్షిగా, సూచకంగా, Pen Cyclo in Rev p: 430 line [illegible]
Taciturn మితభాషి, పలకని, నోరెత్తని

Taciturnity మౌనవృత్తి, నోరెత్తని స్వభావం, నెమ్మది
To Tack v: a. తగిలించుట, అంటించుట { See Johnson's quot^ns from Swift & Dryden
To Tack v: n. వాడతిరుగుట, { or sew slightly కుట్టుపోయుట In
Tack n: s. చిన్నమేకు, అంటుకొనేటిది, or land మీరాసి { Swift, tack & tag, tacked & tagged, are the same words
Tackle సామానులు, తాళ్లు మొదలైనవి, సన్నాహం, Cobbett calls cups & saucers Tea tackle
Tacksman మీరాసిదారుడు
Tact n: s. మేధ, తెలివి, కుశలత, వివేకం, [illegible] = skill, cleverness తెలివి, ప్రజ్ఞ
a man of ~ వ్యవహారజ్ఞుడు, యుక్తిపరుడు

Style... add this note. Old style is still used in Russia — and accordingly they sometimes write dates in this manner 17/29 August.... or 17–29 August..... 21 Aug/2 Sep^r ..... 23 Aug/4 Sepr 1808 here the latest date is ~~old style~~ English new style (the date of the Russian convention at Lisbon). Also the following
to Style v: a పేరుపెట్టుట They style him the minister but he is not such in reality వారు పేరు మాత్రమునకు మంత్రి [illegible]
Styled పేరుగల he is styled their family priest గురువు అనే పేరు వానికి కలిగినది

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Rem.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainſworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk*.] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

Let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk*. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is born. *Dryd. Juv.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adverſary would urge looſe *tabletalk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.]

1. A ſmall level ſurface.

2. A medicine in a ſquare form.

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear *tablets* of arſenic, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

3. A ſurface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praiſe. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round:
The *tabour* and the pipe ſome take delight to ſound. *Drayton.*

Morrice dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nah.* ii. 7.

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could ſee this *tabourer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] A ſmall tabour.

They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minſtrelſy. *Spect.*

TA'BOURINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer. Obſolete.

I ſaw a ſhole of ſhepherds outgo,
Before them yode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.

Wherefore didſt thou ſteal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*? *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.

2. Formed laminæ.

All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Set in ſquares.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

2. To ſhape with a flat ſurface.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exodus*, xxvi. 6.

TACHY'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making ſhall make his makers princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addiſon.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in ſcripture. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual ſilence.

The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To faſten to any thing. It has now a ſenſe approaching to contempt.

Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the eaſt and weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere! *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryd.*

The ſymmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame ſo as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their fees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

There 's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tacked* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *tacked* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryden.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ſhip.

This verſeriam they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryd.*

They give me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall nail.

2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like maim'd fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or perſevering coheſion.

Martilmas beefe doth bear good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* ſmote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; inſtruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and preſs'd ſo home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtr.*

3. [*Taeckle*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip: in a looſer ſenſe, all the inſtruments of ſailing.

After at ſea a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, of ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*

At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers; the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in 't; though thy *tackle* 's torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar; Dædalus, and his ſon Icarus, the maſts and ſails. *Heylyn.*

Ere yet the tempeſt roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.

My man ſhall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakeſp.*

TA'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the maſt.

They wondered at their ſhips and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red ſheets of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread;
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Gar.*

2. Inſtruments of action: as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω; *tac-*
TA'CTICK. } *tique*, French.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. s.* [τακτικη.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
Beaumont's Psyche.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. s.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. s.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Sax.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shak.*

The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakespeare.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. s.* [*tag*, Islandick, the point of a lace.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shakespeare.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estrange.*

3. A young sheep.

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, *to* tag *a lace*.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.
Dryden.

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is.
Dryden.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly *to tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the marsh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

TAIL. *n. s.* [tægl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose beind.

Oft have I seen a hot o'er-weening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld,
Who having suffer'd by the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd.
Shakespeare.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds.
Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rouz'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. s.* [*tailler*, French.]

Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. *n. s.*

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TA'ILOR. *n. s.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, Fr. to cut.] One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
To study fashions to adorn my body.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Here 's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose; come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakespeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoe-maker may cut out what religion they please. *Howel.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unstitcht, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel, struck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses.
Shakespeare.

Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a distemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect; to poison; to disease.

Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little, that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze.
Milton.

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My hellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free? *Prior.*

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
Swift's Miscellanies.

TA'INTURE. *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* [preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*; *taka*, Islandick; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

Tacticks [illegible Telugu]

Tadpole తలకప్ప।

Tael (a Chinese reckoning) [struck out] money equal to six shillings and four pence in 1845

Taffety సన్నమైన పట్టుగుడ్డ।

Tags [illegible Telugu] They turned tail & began to revile him (ZZ)

To Tag తగిలించుట। {tail of a gown [illegible Telugu] ~ of a coat

Tail తోక। పింఛం। పించం। పుచ్ఛం। pig tail [illegible Telugu] the plough tail [illegible Telugu] a peacock's ~ Clansmen, or Train of people [illegible Telugu]

Tailor దర్జీవాడు। to sit tailor wise [illegible Telugu]

Tailor bird [struck out] See descr. in Madr: Journ vol XI. p. 1 (Jan 1840) the true name is [illegible Telugu] Likku Jitta

To Taint [illegible Telugu]

Taint n. s. మచ్చ। వాసన। [illegible Telugu]

Tainted వాసనగల। Untainted విమల। నిష్కళంక। friendship tainted with suspicion [illegible Telugu] (Sumati) [illegible Telugu] I think it is tainted [illegible Telugu]

[illegible Telugu]

Sworn – he was ~ secretary [illegible Telugu]

Sybarite Z.

Sycamine } ns {రావిచెట్టు। అశ్వత్థ। పిప్పలి। [illegible Telugu] (G) [illegible Telugu] R. (P)
Sycamore } {but C uses the Greek word

Sycee [illegible Telugu]

Sycophant కొండెములు చెప్పేవాడు। [illegible Telugu]

Z Sybarite [illegible Telugu] అతి సుఖజీవి। [illegible Telugu]

ZZ Smollett I. 46 the robber untied the snuffbox out of the ~ of her smock [illegible Telugu]

To Take v.a. [illegible]
[illegible] To take or
seize [illegible]. to take or receive [illegible]. to take or receive kindly [illegible]
[illegible]. to take or catch [illegible]. to take or swallow [illegible]
[illegible]. to take as a prisoner [illegible]. to take or understand [illegible]
[illegible]. to take or perceive [illegible]. to take or delight.
[illegible]. to take or endure [illegible]. to take or entrap [illegible]
he took the alarm [illegible]
[illegible]. to take or convey [illegible]. to take arms [illegible]
[illegible]. to take ill [illegible]. to take his word [illegible]. to take at
his word [illegible] (This alludes to a story in the
Bhāgavatam) to take a jump or skip [illegible]. to take a resolution
[illegible]. to take a kiss [illegible]. to take by the hand [illegible]
[illegible]. to take fire [illegible]. to take revenge [illegible]
to take pains [illegible]. to take leave [illegible]
[illegible]. to take care [illegible]. to take care of
[illegible]. take care! [illegible]. to take place [illegible]
[illegible]. If elision takes place
[illegible]. This cannot take place [illegible]. what more took
place [illegible]. to take notice of [illegible]. to take
a seat [illegible]. to take ship [illegible]. to take
a liberty [illegible] ~~to take a course~~ [illegible]. to
take wind [illegible]. to take into consideration [illegible]
[illegible]. to take into his head [illegible]. to take
out [illegible]. to take hold of [illegible]
to take thought [illegible]. to take down [illegible]
[illegible]. to take aside [illegible]
[illegible]. to take away [illegible]. to take away a man's

bread

1. To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller*.

An honest man may *take* a knave's advice,
But ideots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden*.

Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counsel. *Philips*.

Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compassion *take* and give. *Dryd.*

2. To seize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden*.

3. To receive.

No man shall *take* the nether or the upper milstone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart! *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it. *Knolles's History*.

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. 2 *Macc.* vii. 39.

The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon*.

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon*.

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon*.

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graunt*.

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden*.

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift*.

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him? *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 26.

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon*.

Wise men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence*.

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope*.

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale*.

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakespeare*.

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakespeare*.

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts*, xxii. 27.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles*.

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakespeare*.

I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25.

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon*.

Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton*.

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety*.

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke*.

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake*.

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cant.* ii. 15.

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh*.

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War*.

I *take* it, andiron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon*.

Why, now you take me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson*.

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke*.

Charity *taken* in its largest extent is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake*.

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev.* xxv. 36.

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen.* xiv. 21.

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts*.

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness! *Shakespeare*.

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden*.

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras*.

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones, they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief; if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden*.

She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryd.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe's Ambit. Stepm.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions *taken* upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon*.

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezek.* viii. 3.

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryd.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden*.

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon*.

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill*.

A long sigh he drew,
And, his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden's Fables*.

The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryd. Æn.*

Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden*.

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*;
He should have burnt his tutors book. *Prior*.

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator*.

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler*.

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler*.

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift*.

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts*, iv.

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon*.

Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepsia. *Addison's Spectator*.

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts*.

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden*.

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale*.

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-liv'd news, soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden*.

Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden*.

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South*.

Upon this assurance he *took* physic. *Locke*.

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton*.

Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke*.

30. To copy.

Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden*.

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodging. *Judges*, xix. 15.

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark*, ix. 18.

No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. *1 Cor.* x. 13.

When the frost and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*

No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mort.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 31.

Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him? *Locke.*

34. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus*, vi. 7.

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke*, x. 35.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. *1 Tim.* v. 9.

Though so much of heaven appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd *took* his way. *Milt.*

To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryd.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice *take* the way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not *take* shame. *Mic.* ii. 6.

Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tobit.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah*, lviii. 2.

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.

Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *L'Estr.*

Won't you then *take* a jest? *Spectator.*

He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift's Miscell.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakespeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t' ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey save a staff. *Mark*, vi. 8.

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakesp.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known: sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarend.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some wigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isaiah*, lxvi. 21.

Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another? *Deut.* iv. 34.

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen.* xii. 19.

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dry.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbuthnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; or suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance;
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Ad.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

65. *To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God

bread జీవనంబోపాయాలంచేసె। the cold (or fright or tickling) took away my breath నిళ్లుచలిబొప్పునప్రాణాములు వుడుకుతుస్తివి। to take occasion ప్రస్తాపించె। to take off తప్పించె। తీసివేసె। విడిచె। విప్పె। తీసె। వధించె। దించె।
to take off or kill చంపె। take off your hands చేతులు తీ। to take off an impression అచ్చుకొట్టె। to take off or imitate అతని ముఖం కోతిగా తనముఖంచేసి అభినయించె। to take his way దోవపట్టె। to take shame సిగ్గుపడె। to take flight పారిపోయె। [illegible] to take heart ధైర్యంతెచ్చుకొనె। to take through దాటించె। to take over దాటించె। సంచరించెలాగుచేసె। to take to himself తన అనుభవంకు తెచ్చె। పిలచె।
to take to a study ఆ చదువులనుసరించె। to take the opportunity సమయంచూచె। to take it for granted పట్టె। I took it for granted అది ముఖ్యముగా నమ్మినాను। ఆపాదనచేసి। ఆస్పదంచేసి। ఆరోపించి। to take for, as, I took the tree for a man చెట్టుచూచి మనిషిఅనుకొన్నాను। I took it for wood కర్రగా విచారించినాను। I take it he is wrong తప్పినాడుసుమీ। తప్పినాడని సందేహించినా~~ను।
to take hold of పట్టుకొను। అందె। to take or entertain as a servant దగ్గిరికి తీసుకొ। Do you take or comprehend అవగాహనం అయిందా।
I* it that he married her పెండ్లిచేకొనని భావించినాను
to take aim గురిపెట్టె। to take a master అనుసరించె। to take his name in vain తప్పుప్రమాణంచేసె। వృథాగాపేరెత్తె। నామం వ్యర్థంగా తీసె। to take a wife చెట్టబట్టె। చేపట్టె। to take a shape or appearance రూపంకట్టె। దాల్చె। భవించె। he took the shape or appearance of a naked girl నగ్నవేషధారుడైనాడు (Mahab. Adi) to take another body మారుదేహము వహించె।
to take measure కొలిచె। to take measures or steps యేర్పరచె। to take a dislike to పగబట్టె। to take offence ఆక్షేపించె। రోషగించె। to take accounts తనయంటులెక్కలు విచారించె। to take effect నడిచె। will the spell take effect on him మంత్రం అతనిమీదపారునా। to take a hint భావించుకొనె। to take root వేళ్లుపారె। to take or hire దగ్గిరికితీసె। కూలియిచ్చి తెచ్చుకొనె। to take his part తోడుపడె। he took to the church [illegible] చేత భావించుకొన్నాడు। to take his chance యిదిదైవనిర్ణాయముల చొప్పున సంభవించపోతుందని యేమో అని వున్నాడు। to take by the hand చేదండయొసంగె। సహాయంచేసె। to take into his arms కౌగిలించె। to take heed పదిలంగా వుండె। to take to a snuff పొడిపీలుచుట

down

Thou shalt not * his name in vain [illegible]

down or unroof [illegible] to take in [illegible]

[illegible] (a guest) [illegible]

to take in hand [illegible] to take notice of

[illegible] to take an oath [illegible] To take off

[illegible]

his clothes [illegible] to take off or

+ the surgeon took off his leg [illegible]

ridicule [illegible] to take out [illegible] to

this took the pride out of them [illegible]

take place [illegible] to take patience [illegible] to take

to heart [illegible] to take up [illegible] to take a thief

[illegible] to take up his quarters [illegible] to take

his cause [illegible] or

quarrel [illegible] to take a matter up or try it

[illegible] to take too much upon himself [illegible]

[illegible] to take upon

himself [illegible]

[illegible] I will take upon myself to say [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to take a name or title [illegible] to take a run

[illegible] to take a view [illegible] to take counsel [illegible]

~~to take alms [illegible]~~ to take to pieces [illegible]

[illegible] to take a meat or drink [illegible]

to take a mouthful [illegible] to take patience [illegible]

to take medecine [illegible] to take

amiss [illegible] to take it kindly [illegible]

[illegible] he will take it kindly [illegible] He takes it

very unkindly [illegible]

[illegible] to take the road [illegible] Take this along with

you [illegible] To take the law of a man [illegible]

[illegible] to take the law into his own hands

[illegible] stopped to take breath [illegible]

God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev.* xx. 19.

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey;
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryd. Æn.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *take* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. *To* TAKE *away*. To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

67. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not m[illegible] the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth Go[illegible] *take care* for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

68. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. *To* TAKE *course*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting, of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. *To* TAKE *down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. *To* TAKE *down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakesp.*

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Sam.*

74. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclus.* xi. 33.

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' int'rest live:
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 27.

76 *To* TAKE *in*. To inclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

77. *To* TAKE *in*. To lessen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his sails*.

78. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

79. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

80. *To* TAKE *in*. To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

81. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*

82. *To* TAKE *in*. To win by conquest.

He sent Asan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckl.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Classicks.*

83. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts*, xx. 13.

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

84. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. *To* TAKE *notice*. To observe.

86. *To* TAKE *notice*. To shew by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof [illegible] took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

87. *To* TAKE *oath*. To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an *oath*. *Ezekiel.*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. *To* TAKE *off*. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room, and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavoured the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take* it *off*. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory. *Addison.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold! *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

89. *To* TAKE *off*. To withhold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. *To* TAKE *off*. To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. *To* TAKE *off*. To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

92. *To* TAKE *off*. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. *To* TAKE *off*. To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon's Essays.*

94. *To* TAKE *off*. To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exod.* xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off*, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. *To* TAKE *order with*. To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that.

96. *To* TAKE *out*. To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakespeare.*

97. *To* TAKE *part*. To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

98. *To* TAKE *place*. To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

99. *To* TAKE *up*. To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakesp.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehem.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryd. Juv.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

Men for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

100. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

101. *To* TAKE *up*. To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms, not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

102. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.* xxv. 17.

Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

103. *To* TAKE *up*. To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

104. *To* TAKE *up*. To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem:
If from my heart you ask or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

105. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had once been fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

106. *To* TAKE *up*. To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakesp.*

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute. *Shakespeare.*

107. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

108. *To* TAKE *up*. To answer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

109. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spect.*

110. *To* TAKE *up*. To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlstaff? *Shakespeare.*

The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger: when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

111. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guildhall, sat in Grocer's Hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

112. *To* TAKE *up*. To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakesp.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

113. *To* TAKE *up*. To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

114. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and reformed Churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace, *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse:
They *take up* our our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs, to dance and sing. *Dryden.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced and *taken up* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

115. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

116. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakespeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb.* ii. 16.

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Would

See Vain, take God's name in vain తిరస్కరించు

తానే స్వతంత్రించుకొనె। to take or understand చూసె। చూసుకొనె। గ్రహించు కొనె। to take the field యుద్ధమునకు బైలుదేరె। to * fright భయపడుట సన్నహించుకొనె। to take a turn in the garden తోటలో విహారంగా నడుచుకొనె। to take an airing గాలి వసారికి పోవుట। It will take ten days పది దినములు పట్టును I took him for his brother అతని అన్న అయినట్లు భావిస్తిని। I took him for you నీవు యుండినట్లు భావిస్తిని। It will take ten rupees పది రూపాయలు తగులును। They took to the road దారిపట్టారు। ~~[illegible]~~ They took him to task for it ఆక్షేపించుకొన్నారు He took it into his head to do so అట్లా చేసేటందుకు భ్రమపతినాడు। యాత్ర తీర్మానించినాడు He took them at their word వాండ్లు కోరిన ప్రకారం జరిగించి వాండ్లను కట్టుకలుగచేశినాడు. I shall take my chance of it నాప్రాప్తి యెట్లా అట్లా। She took the veil సన్యసించినది। లోకాపేక్ష విడిచి జోగి అయింది। I take in the gazette సమాచార పత్రిక దినం దినం నాకు వస్తుంది। They took me in యింట్లో నాకు ~~[illegible]~~ స్థలం యిచ్చినారు। నన్ను మోసం చేశినారు। He took to his heels పారిపోయినాడు He took to his bed మంచం పట్టినాడు। తిరిగి లేవకుండా He took the roof to pieces యింటికప్పును విప్పె। "To take" is also expressed in many instances, by the middle verb as ఆశ్రయం. Shelter ఆశ్రయించుకొనుట To take shelter — To take on or grieve దుఃఖపడుట। విసుక్కొనుట। (Here enter Johnson's final note on the verb active and translate that note)

Taken పట్టుకొన్న this might be taken for that యిది దానికి వెల్ల కలదు So that you would have taken it for a pearl shell

shell ముత్యపుచిప్పటన్నరతిగా। Taken or deluded మాయల
చిక్కిపోయిన To be taken up or absorbed as moisture
హరించిపోవుట. he was * ill అస్వస్థుడాయెను

Taking n.s. or hobble అవస్థ। ఆపద। అగచాట్లు।

(alluring, sweet)
Taking adj. మనోజ్ఞ। ముద్దుగావుండే। మనోహరమైన।

They take the fish in baskets చేపలను బుట్టలలో పట్టుతారు

System ... Catholic ... In the Calcutta Review No IV of 1844 page 544 "But then, while we believe that the decimal characters were derived from the Hindus, we believe that the decimal scale, properly so called is of a far more ancient date. In fact it seems altogether a catholic [illegible] system, common to the whole human race, and must, as we think, have been in use wherever there were men with two hands and five fingers on each." In the same work No VII page 544 the సిద్ధాంతాలు are called the Systems ... In W's Essay on Sects. 8° p 23 సంప్రదాయం q.v. – The Solar సూర్యసిద్ధాంతం

Would I could your suff'rings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take upon* myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*

117. *To* TAKE *upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous unsafe lunes i' th' king! beshrew them:
He must be told on 't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I 'll *take* 't *upon* me. *Shak.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakespeare.*

This every translator *taketh upon* himself to do. *Felton*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To TAKE. *v. n.*

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust, the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take.* *Add.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please! and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive, before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake;
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take.* *Dryd.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudib.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. *To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness to this distemper. *Shakespeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. *To* TAKE *on.* To claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

9. *To* TAKE *on.* To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shakesp.*

10. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Miss Betsy won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

11. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and, soon as e'er *to* wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. *To* TAKE *up.* To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but shews itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up* with probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*

15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*? *South.*

16. *To* TAKE *with.* To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful: and being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. the participle pass. of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy mischief. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. 2 *Thessa.* ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence; a thing so easily *taken* up, and so hardly laid down. *South's Serm.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryd.*

TA'KER. *n. s.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease:
He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the *taker* runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers*; and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. s.* [from *take.*] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket! *Shakespeare.*

She saw in what a *taking*
The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Butl.*

TA'LBOT. *n. s.* [It is borne by the house of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is so used in *Wase*'s translation of *Grotius.*

TALE. *n. s.* [tale, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakesp.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psalm* xc. 9.

3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale*, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Both

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryd.*
The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false:
The *tale* was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Cloaths.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakespeare.*

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet, of the whole family. *South.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker on Learning.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sisinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived: τελεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases? *Swift.*

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *talisman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Add.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 9.

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks.* *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

3. To give account.

The chrystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd.* *Milton.*

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job*, xiii. 7.

It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions, fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk.* *Shakespeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. s.* [*talc*, French.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Fossils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative.* *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where every body is so courteous and *talkative.* *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *talk.*]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words Nature or Fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
—Farewell; I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shak.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Educ.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* she is. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall.* *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows!
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*!
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy;

Tale అభ్రకం, వేగడ, వెగడ, This is TALC, an Arabic word, طلق

Tale n.s. కథ, (Hind కాతిమాటలు) కొండెములు, క్షుద్రాలు, or reck~~owing~~oning చిరా, చిట్టావెక్క, Tales (lawyers cant) సామాన్యులు

Talebearer కొండీడు, కొండెములు చెప్పేవాడు, [చాడిగొండ్లు H.]

Talent {see note under Tenth / అంశం, సాధనం, అధికారం, వరం, {శ్రీణం At in Rev. xvi.21 / శ్రీ సువర్ణం is the word in the Talent సామర్థ్యం, పాటవం
Laws of Menu VIII. 134-137. A man of talent సమర్థుడు, అధికారి, చమత్కారి, to improve his talents ధర్మం చెల్లించె, Shakespeare uses it in the sense of Property, i.e. ధర్మం q. v. ~~In Homer it means~~

Talesman సామాన్యుడు, సముదు - ములుల్లు Talipot తాళపత్రం

Talisman యంత్రం, (ప) త్యాగరమంత్రం, తాయెత్తు,

To Talk మాట్లాడె, వాడె, సల్లాపించె, he talks of this objection ఈ ట్లామందవించె, he talks Telugu తెనుగు ఆడ్తాడు, To talk to himself తనలో మాట్లాడె, జపం రీతిగా, to talk over సంచాంగం చెప్పె, మెప్పుచెప్పె, సాసాయించె, to talk in sleep కలవరించె, పలవరించె, to talk big గబ్బాట్లు కొట్టె, to talk with సంభాషించె, To talk idly పిచ్చిగా మాట్లాడేది a talking fool వదురుబోతు

Talk మాటలు, సంభాషణ, సుద్దులు, కూతలు, పదంతి, ముచ్చట, సమాచారం, ప్రలాపం, వార్త, idle talk బల్లి, table talk బుద్ధి బుద్ధి సుద్దులు,

Talk - (see Talc.) అభ్రకం, వెగడ

Talkative వాచాలకుడైయున్న, మాటకారిగా వుండే, ముఖరుడు, అధికప్రసంగి, a * fool వదరుబోతు

Talkativeness వాచాలత, ప్రారికెవనాట్నకే భావం, అధికప్రసంగం

Talked of వార్తకెక్కిన, పేరుపడ్డ, ప్రసిద్ధమయిన

Talker మాటకారి, మాట్లాడేవాడు,

Tall మెత్తుగా వుండే, ఉన్నతమైన, నిడివిగల, పొడుగయిన, సొగ, or resolute ధీరులయిన, గడుసు, to grow tall మెదుగుట In old English brave, fine, తగిన,

Terminology. The dialect of the Vicramarca is all Sanscrit with a Telugu కాలుపేలు తెలుగుగాని

Tallness నిడివి। పెమ్మవ్వి। వున్నతం।

Tallow కొవ్వ

Tallow chandler బత్తీలు అమ్మేవారు।

Tally వసలా (vasalā) వసనా

to Tally సరిపడుట। ఏకీభవించుట। ప్పైవృట।

Talmud ఇబ్రీయ పారసములకు సమానమైన పౌరాణిక గ్రంథనామం

Talon నఖం। తెకకాలు। గరుడపాదనఖము।

Tamarind చింతపండు। అమ్లం।

Tamarisk అుతెల్లుష్పభేదం (~~ ~~) ~~nihili fit~~ Spelt Tamarix in Ditto Rich[d]. Facciol. & Webster

{Tambourine మృదంగభేదం। మద్దెలవం ముసూర్యవాదకం

{Tambour

{Tamboured అల్లబడిన చేసిన జీడి బొర

Tame సంతరించిన। సాధు। మంచిని కొంగల। భేకమైన। చబ్బు [illegible] a tame cat వ్వారపిల్లి। tame fowls పెరటికోళ్లు by nursing it so long the jackal grew tame The birds in this desart are so tame that they alight almost at the feet of the horses

to Tame సంతరించుట parrots are easily tamed

Tamely ధైర్యంలేక। సబిగా। దిమ్మరంగ

Tameness సంతరించిన చబ్బుగుణం

Tamil అరవం।

Taming దమం

To Tamper ^vide Temper... ^ తాంగరిలిగా తిరుగుట। మెల్లబారికించుట। with పెలఋ చెయ్యుట। విరకతేయుట। వెలదప్పుచేయుట। పెరుప్రవృ ప్రిఖ్యంచేయుట। & with మశక్యకృతచేయుట। చేతులిడంచేయుట

To tamper with a disease రోగాలితంచేతపెరకనిష్ఠులు he tampered with his watch till he spoiled it గడియారమునంనలుడు అటుతిప్పినందున చెడిపినాడు

Tampered with చెడిన। దుష్టుబుద్ధి ప్రష్టిన

Tampering దుష్టన్నానిచిత్రాలకం Tan (the colour brown) కావి The sun tans the face An inveterate tan, కు కావి

to Tan ~~ ~~ [రంగవేయుట] చెర్మమును పక్వం చేయుట - See Tanned.

Tandem వకటానివెనక వకటుండెట్లున రెండుగుర్రములబండి

The తుమారుస్ (2 W) is the Tamarix: Of this (the Sab. says) is made గొరకెద గుస్మేవాలి q.v. in TED. — are says Tamarisk 92 is the myrica. Facciol.

3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk: but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TA'LLOW. *n. s.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakespeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylyn.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. s.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TA'LLY. *n. s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange Alley: one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryd.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison on Italy.*

TA'LMUD. } *n. s.* The book contain-
THA'LMUD. } ing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky. *Spenser.*

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *n. s.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And, tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *tree*, *n. s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*

TA'MARISK. *n. s.* [*tamarice*, Latin.]

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TA'MBARINE. *n. s.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be *tambourin*.

Calliope with muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestick.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakespeare.*

A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roscom.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; temean, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakesp.*

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *Ben Jonson.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakesp.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adv.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlesly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent? *Dryd.*

Once a champion of renown,
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryd.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass? *Addis.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *tame.*]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. s.* A woollen stuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon 's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Rosc.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but, repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hud.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Musæum.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They fell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*

A brown for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken, ta'en.* Ill spelt.

Two trophies *tane* from th' east and western shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.
May's Virgil.

TANG. *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons: so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South.*

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion; which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. *Shak. Tempest.*

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

TA'NGENT. *n. s.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.
Shakespeare.

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakespeare.

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shak.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shak.*

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets. *Milt.*

With subtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangled*.
Hudibras.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways,
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem strait,
To mischief swift. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

TA'NIST. *n. s.* [an Irish word; *an taanister*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother; and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TA'NISTRY. *n. s.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK. *n. s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or bason.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; falladding in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TA'NKARD. *n. s.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Ben Johnson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air.
Moxon.

TA'NPIT. *n. s.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NSY. *n. s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.
Addison's Spectator.

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryd.*

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. *n. s.* [Fr.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*: what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *Tantâ vi*, says *Skinner*.]

To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

TA'NTLING. *n. s.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be still hot summer's *tantlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakespeare.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.

2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed. *Shak.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.
Sharp's Surgery.

TAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.
Addison's Spectator.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay's Pastorals.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their ozier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPE. *n. s.* [tæppan, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cape,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakespeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. s.* [tapen, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted, come and call me. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter and little son we'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet,
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

Tangnak [illegible] See "Jour. of Asiat. Soc. V. 3. 514 [illegible]"

Tangent [illegible] at a tangent [illegible] he flew off at a [illegible]

In modern english it is cant for Good, pretty fair, possi[ble]

Tangible [illegible]

Tangle [illegible] a sort of sea weed [illegible]

To Tangle [illegible]

Tangled [illegible] &c

Tank [illegible] The fields enclosed within a tank [illegible] in grow... or reservoir in a ship or building [illegible]

digger cast [illegible] The Spur-Tank at Ma[dras]

Tankard [illegible]

Tanned [illegible] by the sun [illegible]

Tanner n. s. [illegible]

Tanpit [illegible]

Tansy a flower [illegible] a padding [illegible]

To Tantalize [illegible]

Tantalizing [illegible]

Tantamount [illegible] This is tantamount [illegible]

[illegible] tantamount

[illegible] this is tantamount to a confess[ion]

[illegible] this act is = to forgery [illegible]

Tantivy [illegible] Tanyard [illegible]

To Tap v. a. [illegible] to tap a palm tree [illegible] to tap a man for the

a cask [illegible]

A tap [illegible] of an alehouse [illegible]

Tape n. s. [illegible]

Taper n. s. [illegible]

Z is called (Egmore tank) [illegible]

[illegible] The Long Tank is called [illegible]

✗ He ought not to tantalize his servants by leaving money [illegible]

[illegible]

Note T under Tassels

D. 1392a

her * fingers
Taper adj. పిడి| సన్నమైన| ఆదోకరతిగావుండే| సోగ her taper waist సన్నినడుము

To Taper సన్నగిల్లుట| మొనగావుండుట| Tapering సోగ, శిఖరముగల, సన్నమైన .. Z.

Tapestry సరిగెతో చిత్రపుపనిచేసిన కనాతు| శృంగారమైనపరదా| గోడలుకనుబడకుండా కప్పినబట్ట| [illegible] on leather gilded. Spectator No 611 end. Tapestried చిత్రము

Tapis ప్రసంగం| to come on the tapis యెదురుకువచ్చుట| అనగావిచారణకు వచ్చుట| + matter that has been on the * a considerable time [illegible] The question at present on the ___ is this

Taproot మొదటివేరు| కూకటివేరు| తల్లివేరు|

Tapster కల్లుపోసేవాడు|

Tar కీలు| or sailor వాడమనిషి| ~~[illegible]~~ యీతీరుగా బ్రాహ్మణునివేద శపోటుఅనిఅంటారు| అనగా [illegible]నామం

To Tar కీలుతగిలించుట|

Tarantula [illegible]|

Tardily మందగమనము[illegible]|

Tardiness తామసం| విలంబం| కాలవిలంబం|

Tardy జడిమమైన| మందమైన| మందగించిన| ఆలస్యము మీద చేసిన

[illegible] Tares పెర్రిపైరు| అమళ్లు tare and tret తరుగు శెలువులు| తారం|

Target ఢాలు| ~~[illegible]~~| గురి| ~~or shield [illegible]~~

Targum బైబలును గురించిన వక వ్యాఖ్యానమునకువుండే నామము| భాష్యం

Tariff ధర| ధారణ| వుదాహరణ| ధరలు యెరుకచేసే లెక్క|

~~Tarn~~ జొంగ యిసుక| [illegible]|

To Tarnish తేజోభంగంచేయుట| మాపుట|

Tarnished మాసిపోయిన| చిలుముపట్టిన| హానిపొందిన| నిందాస్పదమైన| కళతప్పిన etc.

Tarpaulin కీలుచాప|

Z a bamboo tapers towards the top

Tapering ఆదోకపాటు, శిఖరంగా వుండే as a snake

her * waist సన్నమయిన, గోపురంగా వుండే

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breaſt,
He praiſes. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually ſmaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadeſt and largeſt; the ſuperior leſſer and leſſer, for the greater ſtability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. ſ.* [*tapeſterie, tapiſſerie, tapis,* French; *tapetum,* Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the deſk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh *tapeſtry,*
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The caſements are with golden tiſſue ſpread,
And horſes hoofs, for earth, on ſilken *tap'ſtry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapeſtry,* in which are wrought the figures of the great perſons of the family. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *n. ſ.* [*tapetia,* Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff.

To their work they ſit, and each doth chuſe
What ſtory ſhe will for her *tapet* take. *Spenſer.*

TA'PROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root.*] The principal ſtem of the root.

Some put under the trees raiſed of ſeed, about four inches below the place where they ſow their ſeeds, a ſmall piece of tile to ſtop the running down of the *taproot,* which occaſions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TA'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tap.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a *tapſter;* they are both the confirmers of falſe reckonings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapſter* ſtill. *Shak.*

The world is come now to that paſs, that the vintner and *tapſter* may broach what religion they pleaſe; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The houſe will never loſe its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapſter* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [ꞇape, Saxon; *tarre,* Dutch; *tiere,* Dan.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar,* their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenſer.*

A man will not loſe a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar.* *Camden's Remains.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman, in contempt.

In ſenates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar.* *Swift's Miſcell.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear over with tar.

2. To teaze to provoke. [ταράττω.]

There has been much to do on both ſides; and the nation holds it no ſin to *tarre* them on to controverſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Two curs ſhall tame each other; pride alone
Muſt *tar* the maſtiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakeſpeare.*

TARA'NTULA. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *tarentule,* French.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

This word, lover, did no leſs pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of muſick toucheth him that is ſick of the *tarantula.* *Sidney.*

He that uſes the word *tarantula,* without having any idea of what it ſtands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tardo,* Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus,* Lat.] Moving ſlowly.

It is but a ſlow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwiſe may be eſcaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For thoſe that could ſpeak ſlow and *tardily,*
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tardy.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

A *tardineſs* in nature,
Which often leaves the hiſtory unſpoke
That it intends to do. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TA'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [*tarditas,* from *tardus,* Latin; *tardiveté,* Fr.] Slowneſs; want of velocity.

Suppoſe ſome obſervable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then aſk how we ſhould arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity.* *Digby on the Soul.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus,* Lat. *tardif.* Fr.]

1. Slow; not ſwift.

Nor ſhould their age by years be told,
Whoſe ſouls more ſwift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys's Par.*

2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* Engliſh cloſe to fight,
Now draw their beaten veſſels cloſe to ſhore,
As larks lie dar'd to ſhun the hobbies flight. *Dry.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to ſave,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You ſhall have letters from me to my ſon
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwiſe delay. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, ſince denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's taſte:
There a ſmall grain in ſome few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a ſpacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unſeal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day ariſe. *Dryden.*

You may freely cenſure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, ſcoundrel baſe, quoth ſhe, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'ſt I took thee *tardy,*
And dar'ſt preſume to be ſo hardy
To try thy fortune o'er a-freſh,
I'll wave my title to thy fleſh. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy,* they endeavour to humble them by way of repriſal: thoſe ſlips and miſmanagements are uſually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder,* Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I choſe
Camillo for the miniſter, to poiſon
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My ſwift command. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [from *teeren,* Dutch, to conſume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares,* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with, ſerved to invite more labourers, where their ſeed-time was their harveſt; and by ſowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abſtracted from all its inferior ſpecies, before they come to think of the fly in their ſheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear.*

The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare.* *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. ſ.* [ꞇaɲʒa, Saxon; *targe,*
TA'RGET. } Ital *targe,* French; *tarian,* Welch, which ſeems the original of the reſt; *an taargett,* Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gaſh therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenſer.*

I took all their ſeven points in my *target.* *Shak.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

The arms ſhe uſeth moſt is the *target,* to ſhroud herſelf under, and fence away the blow. *Howel's England Tears.*

Thoſe leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe.* *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* caſt
Over their heads, ſome ſcaling-ladders plac'd
Againſt the walls. *Derham.*

TARGETI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *target.*] One armed with a *target.*

For horſemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *n. ſ.* [.תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif,* Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff,* or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *n. ſ.* [*tiorn,* Iſlandick. A bog; a fen; a marſh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir,* French.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for reſolution, that he may diſcover nothing that may diſcredit the cauſe, *tarniſh* the glory, and weaken the example of the ſuffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted foreſt, vex'd, and ſheds
What of its *tarniſh'd* honours yet remain. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

If a fine object ſhould *tarniſh* by having a great many ſee it, or the muſick ſhould run moſtly into one man's ears, theſe ſatisfactions would be made incloſure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tar.*]

1. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A ſailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a ſwabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. s.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakespeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. s.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or stays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dry.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Proverbs*, xxiii. 30.

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus*, xxiv. 14.

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakespeare.*

TA'RSEL. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again! *Shakespeare.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *n. s.* [ταρσός; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wiseman.*

TART. *adj.* [teart, Saxon; *taertig*, Dut.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. s.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Essays.*

TA'RTANE. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Ital. *tartane*, French.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

TA'RTAR. *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets. Now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*
He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar*, is what sticks to wine casks, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milt.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew's Cosmolog.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakesp.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. s.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Ital.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can due. *Pope.*

3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger *took* him to *task*. *Addison.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home;
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } *n. s.* [*task* and *master*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster*'s eye. *Milton.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye sullen power's below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL. *n. s.* [*tasse*, French; *tassellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold
And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL. } *n. s.* [*carduus fullonius*.] An
TA'ZEL. } herb. See TEAZLE. *Ains.*

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumb'ring leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast tasted the water made wine. *John*, ii.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it, under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To essay first.

Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops,
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakesp.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r
In veins, which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and four. *Davies.*

To Tarry నిదానించుట। నిలుచుట। తామసించుట। తామతించుట &c

Tart adj. పండ్లు పులిసిపోయిన। దురుసు అయిన। తీక్ష్ణ।

Tart n.s. బూరె। పోతుచుట్టు। బిళ్ళ యొక్క భేదం

Tartan పొప్పుకి పచ్చడం। మూడువన్నెల దారంతో నేసిన గుడ్డ।

Tartar పాచు। [illegible] rauchanicam. Tartar యొక్క దేశనామం। [illegible] A regular Tartar [illegible] See Z

దేశం Tartary — Tartar emetic – Cream of Tartar

Tartarus పాతాళం। ప్రేతపురి।

Tartly తీక్ష్ణంగా। చులకము పట్టి। [illegible] అలిగి

Tartness చురుకుతనం। తీక్ష్ణత। దురుసు

Task చదువులపాఠం। ఉద్యోగించినపని। నిర్ణయించినపని। పడవలసినశ్రమ। to task

take to task [illegible] గద్దించుట। ఆక్షేపించుట। a Herculean task

[illegible]। he took them to [illegible] గద్దించినాడు.

To Task శ్రమపెట్టుట। పనిపెట్టుట

Tasked [illegible] he was severely tasked [illegible] శ్రమపడ్డాడు।

Tasker, Taskmaster [illegible]

Tassels [illegible]

Z he has caught a Tartar [illegible] Smollett in Humphrey Letter of 8 June says If you pick up a diverting original ... he is generally a tartar at bottom – [illegible]

(T) Tantalizing – The client has paid his pleader: the pleader is absent: and without him the client cannot [lay his case before the court] speak – This is a tantalizing position = [illegible]

To Taste v.a. [illegible]

To Taste v.n. [illegible]

Taste [illegible] good taste [illegible] an earthy * [illegible]

[illegible] bad taste [illegible] to have a taste for [illegible]

[illegible] This is in good * [illegible] This is in bad * [illegible]

Tasteful [illegible] See Penny Cycl: Taste: page 96.

Tastefully [illegible]

Tasteless [illegible] q.v

Tastelessness [illegible]

Tasteliness [illegible]

Tastily [illegible]

Tastiness [illegible]

Tasty [illegible]

Tatter [illegible] Tat. See Tattoo (a horse) & Tatty

Tatters [illegible] Tatterdemallion

Tattered [illegible]

To Tattle [illegible]

Tattle n.s. [illegible]

Tattler [illegible] Tattling n.s. [illegible]

Tattoo [illegible] he was beating the devil's tattoo (Monk Lewis)

To Tattoo (the person) [illegible]

To Tattow [illegible]

Tattowed marks [illegible]

Tatty [illegible] The fragrant root of which these screens are made [illegible]

Tavern [illegible]

Taught [illegible]

To Taunt [illegible]

A Taunt [illegible]

Tauntingly [illegible]

Syntax means arrangement of words according to grammatical rule – [illegible] Hallhed but Droz better says [illegible] but I prefer the plain word [illegible]

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisdom.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste* Of pleasure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*, And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd, Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd; You season still with sports your serious hours, For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd, Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears: The time has been my senses would have cool'd To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Musick in the close, As the last *taste* of sweets, is sweetest last. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus*, xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling, Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste* Of popular applause. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best. *Pope.*

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with, beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear, Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise, Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies, Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

TA'STER. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat; There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town, Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown. *Young.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [totæran, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear: Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows, Culling of simples. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair, A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

Little tyrants rag'd, Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands, And knew his pupil was in able hands; And now, the treasure found, and matron's store, Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. s.* [*tatter* and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind, Ne will be carried with every common wind Of court's inconstant mutability, Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*. *Shakespeare.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment. *Addison.*

TA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how she lik'd the play? Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift's Miscel.*

Such *tattle* often entertains My lord and me as far as Stains. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt. *Watts on the Mind.*

TA'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. s.* [from *tapotez tous*, Fr.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low, Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. s.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there; For there they say he daily doth frequent, With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER.
TA'VERNKEEPER.
TA'VERNMAN.
} *n. s.* [from *tavernman* or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*.

All thy children shall be *taught* of the Lord. *Isaiah*, liv. 13.

How hast thou satisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr. *Skinner*; *tanden*, Dutch, to shew teeth, *Minshew*.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her, She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakesp.*

The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy, Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights, Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults With such full licence. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*, In open market-place produc'd they me, To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Government of the Tongue.*

He, by vile hands to common use debas'd,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. s.* [from *taunt.*] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting.*] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology.*] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *tautology.*] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ταυτολογία; ταὐτὸ and λόγος; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; *tapian*, Saxon.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. *n. s.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. s.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henshaw, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things, and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Addison's Spectator.*

3

TA'WDRY. *n. s.* A slight ornament.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. *n. s.* [from *taw.*] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané, tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilst they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Ad. Cato.*

TAX. *n. s.* [*tâsg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells every where of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and houshold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 35.

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakespeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed with* any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Dec. of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old. *Dryd.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax.*] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax.*]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

TA'XER. *n. s.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TEA. *n. s.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete.

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master, correlative to *learn.*

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isa.* ii. 3.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat.* xv. 9.

Teach us by what means to shun
Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

3. To shew; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakespeare.*

1f

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Taurus వృషభరాశి

Tautology పునరుక్తం, [illegible]

Taw [illegible] Taw [illegible] [illegible]

Tawdry [illegible]

Tawny [illegible] a tawny (salmon coloured) vest [illegible]

Tax [illegible] a tax gatherer [illegible] property [illegible]

To Tax [illegible] he was obliged to tax his ingenuity to devise a means [illegible] I taxed my recollection in vain [illegible]

Taxation { [illegible]
[illegible]

Tea see Z. ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ Tea time [illegible]
They went away after tea [illegible]
[illegible] Tea table [illegible]
[illegible] Tea table talk [illegible] the tea-things
[illegible] a tea spoon [illegible]
tea equipage [illegible] Tea-spoon-ful [illegible]
Green tea, Black tea, Hyson tea, Pekoe Tea [illegible]

Teach [illegible]
to teach reading [illegible]

Z. Tea ... a pound of tea [illegible] a cup of [illegible] as an article of grocery తేయాకు as a beverage [illegible] or as balm tea, tea made of herbs [illegible] Teathings [illegible] cups and saucers and so forth. Any decoction is called Tea. Thus Ginger tea [illegible] lemon grass [illegible] Liquorice [illegible] made of pennyroyal [illegible] Camomile [illegible] and even Beef [illegible] Tea or Tea time means The hour of the evening meal. Thus they arrived before Tea. Teaboard or Teatray

Taxidermy [illegible]

Teachable సాధు। శిక్షార్హమైన। నేర్చుకొనగలిగిన। గ్రాహి

Teachableness మంచి గుణం। వినయభావము। వినయము

Teacher నేర్పేవాడు। గురువు। బోధకుడు

Teaching ఉపదేశం। దిద్దుబాటు। నేర్పడము

Teak టేకు (కు)। తేకి।

Teal చిన్నబాతు the whistling teal చిలువబాతు

Team బండికి పెక్క సారికట్టించిన నాలుగు పేక ఎనిమిది గుర్రములు। వాహ్యాళి

Tea pot తేనీళ్లు పోసే చారి చెంబు Commonly called టీ పాట్

Tea poy చిన్నబల్ల। ముక్కాలు వంటు కర్రపలకపీట

Tear కన్నీరు। బాష్పం। అశ్రువు। to shed tears కన్నీళ్లుపెట్టుకొనుట। he was in tears కండ్లకు నీళ్లు వచ్చినవి। మొసలి। crocodile tears నీలిమేతప్పు।

Tear (or ~~a string~~ rent,) రక్కు। tear చింపి। చినుగు।

To Tear v. a. చీచుట। చింపుట। ఖండించుట or convulse విలవిలలాడించుట To tear out పెరికివేయుట। తీసివేయుట। To tear up పెర్కన చించుట। పెరుకుట। పెటాడుట। పెల్లగించుట। To tear down పెరికివేయుట।

To Tear v. n. అతితీక్ష్ణంగా పారుట। బుర్రున పరిగెత్తడం।

To Tease v. a. వేధించుట। పోరుపెట్టుట। or comb పడుగు పట్టించుట। ఏకుట। దువ్వైన పట్టుసరి చేయడం or rub between the fingers, నలుపుట or mince నజ్జునజ్జుచేయ

~~Teasing (a s.)~~ తొందర। తొంటి। ఇబ్బందిగా ఉండే

Teasing n. s. తొందర। పిడిమేలం। ఇబ్బంది।

Teat n. s. గోక్షీరయుక్తమైన చన్ను। ప్రాచీనకావ్యమందు స్తనము। Teatable చిన్నబల్ల Teathings

Teatotal Teatotaler — See p 26

A Teazle పడుగు। చుదుము

To Teazle పడుగుచేయుట।

Technical జాతియుక్త। ~~సాంకేతిక~~। వైదిక। శాస్త్రవిధిగావుండే। సాంప్రదాయమైన మామూలయిన the technical sense ~~సాంకేతార్థం~~। సంప్రదాయం। the technical name ధర్మమైన ~~నామం~~। తాంత్రికనామం। ప్రతిపదం। పరిభాష। శాస్త్రీయపదం। See p 26

Technicality శాస్త్రసూత్రం। తంత్రం। పరిభాష। మామూళ్లు। ~~చందు~~ ~~చెప్పువాక్యం~~। చందుకట్టుమాట

Technically ~~శాస్త్రీయముగా~~ మామూలుగా one kind of paper is technically called foolscap — foolscap అనేవారికి పేరుగల See next page Z

W. on Sects see next page "X"

If ſome men *teach* wicked things, it muſt be that others ſhould practiſe them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huſwives are *teached*, inſtead of a clocke,
How winter night paſſeth by crowing of cocke.
Tuſſer.

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little ſtudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ſtrong courſe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the prieſts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

'Tis ſufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in ſuch a way, as to render them highly credible, ſo as an honeſt and *teachable* man may willingly and ſafely aſſent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be juſtified in ſo doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaſſed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *teach.*]

1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor.

Nature is no ſufficient *teacher* what we ſhould do that may attain unto life everlaſting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propoſe
What might improve my knowledge or their own.
Milton.

Theſe were notions born with us; ſuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious, with a *teacher*'s air,
Boaſtful he claims a right to wiſdom's chair.
Blackmore.

2. One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry.

Diſſenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more ſufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aſſembled themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and ſome others, whom preciſe people ſtile powerful *teachers*, do ſeldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves ſhall ſucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his dioceſe who ceaſes to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inſtruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, or TEDE. *n. ſ.* [*tæda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe.

A buſhy *tead* a groom did light,
And ſacred lamp in ſecret chamber hide. *Spenſer.*

Hymen is awake,
And long ſince ready from his maſk to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenſer.

TEAGUE. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *n. ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some ſerve for food to us, and ſome but to feed themſelves; amongſt the firſt ſort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; tyme, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilſome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ſtate to bide.
Spenſer.

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are frolick.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

Making ſuch diff'rence betwixt wake and ſleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneſs'd *team*
Begins his golden progreſs in the eaſt.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

I am in love; but a *team* of horſe ſhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the declining ſun
Had chang'd the ſhadows, and their taſk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way.
Roſcommon.

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In ſtiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any number paſſing in a line.

Like a long *team* of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky.
Dryden.

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; tear, Saxon; *taare*, Dan. *tear* rhymes to *cheer.*]

1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear*-ſtain'd eyes to ſee her miſeries. *Shakeſp.*

The pretty vaulting ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldſt have me drown'd on ſhore
With *tears* as ſalt as ſea, through thy unkindneſs.
Shakeſpeare.

Cromwell, I did not think to ſhed a *tear*
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Tears are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilatation of the ſpirits.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

She ſilently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moiſture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her ſecond harveſts. *Dryden.*

To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. paſſ. *torn*. [tæran, Saxon; *tara*, Swediſh: *ea*, is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *ſquare.*]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling.

Come, ſeeling night!
And with thy bloody and inviſible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I ſaid, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I ſaw him not ſince.
Gen. xliv. 28.

John tore off lord Strutt's ſervants clothes: now and then they came home naked.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

Ambaſſadors ſent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along.

Old men with duſt deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they tare. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neither ſhall men *tear* themſelves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead.
Jer. xvi. 7.

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As ſtorms the ſkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and ſcatter'd death around.
Dryden.

4. To divide violently; to ſhatter.

Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, that God deſtroys fatherly authority, when he ſuffers one in poſſeſſion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and ſhared by his ſubjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, he *tore* his hair.
Dryden.

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaſt thou art from ſome fierce tygreſs come;
Or on rough ſeas from their foundation *torn*
Got by the winds, and in a tempeſt born. *Dryd.*

Bluſh rather, that you are a ſlave to paſſion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leiſure to conſider. *A. Philips.*

6. To take away by ſudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriſtians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muſt forget thee.
Addiſon.

7 To make a violent rent.

In the midſt a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men tranſported into outrages for ſmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouſe.
L'Eſtrange.

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

TE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who bluſters.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that ſin will pluck on ſin:
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakeſp.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the ſea? *Shak.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* ſluices of deſpair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [tæſan, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reaſon,
But indefatigable *teaſing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *teaſe* me about him, becauſe he has no eſtate. *Spectator.*

After having been preſent in public debates, he was *teaſed* by his mother to inform her of what had paſſed. *Addiſon.*

We ſyſtem-makers can ſuſtain
The theſis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *teaſe* ye,
In caſe the thing before was eaſy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. ſ.* [tæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The ſpecies are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the beſt advice. If you would have him come to himſelf, you muſt take off his little *teaſer*, which holds his reaſon at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh; tit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of

of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadſt thy tyranny. *Shak.*

Snows cauſe a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth ſucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they ſuckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It more pleas'd my ſenſe,
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milt.*

Infants ſleep, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* diſtent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe.

In *technical* words, or terms of arts, they refrain not from calling the ſame ſubſtance ſometimes the ſulphur, and ſometimes the mercury, of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Creſſid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As ſhe is ſtubborn-chaſte againſt all ſute. *Shakeſp.*

When it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to ſee it *techy*, and fall out with the dug! *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTO'NICK, *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v.a.* [teadan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

The ſmell of grain, or *tedded* graſs, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound. *Milt.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and caſting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cheriſh'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* graſs, and the ſun's mellowing beams,
Rival'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, *or* TE'THER. *n.ſ.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Iſlandick.]

1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field, that he may not paſture too wide. *Teigher*, Erſe.

2 Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We ſhall have them againſt the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*; they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DE'UM. *n.ſ.* An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *te Deum*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Te Deum was ſung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.]

1. Weariſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome.

The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on freſh objects ſtays,
But with the *tedious* ſight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Weariſome by prolixity. Uſed of authors or performances.

They unto whom we ſhall ſeem *tedious* are in nowiſe injured by us, becauſe it is in their own hands to ſpare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.

Chief maſtery to diſſect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milt.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was ſmooth and fair to ſee,
With ſuch inſenſible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* courſe to run,
Was finiſh'd in the hour it firſt begun. *Harte.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *tedious.*]

1. Weariſomeneſs by continuance.

She diſtaſtes them all within a while;
And in the ſweeteſt finds a *tediouſneſs*. *Davies.*

2. Weariſomeneſs by prolixity.

In vain we labour to perſuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediouſneſs* of prayer, except it be brought to the ſame meaſure and form which themſelves aſſign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the ſoul of wit,
And *tediouſneſs* the limbs and outward flouriſhes,
I will be brief. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying.

In thoſe very actions whereby we are eſpecially perfected in this life, we are not able to perſiſt; forced we are with very wearineſs, and that often to interrupt them; which *tediouſneſs* cannot fall into thoſe operations that are in the ſtate of bliſs when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker.*

More than kiſſes, letters mingle ſouls,
For thus friends abſent ſpeak: this eaſe controuls
The *tediouſneſs* of my life. *Donne.*

To TEEM. *v.n.* [team, Saxon, offspring.]

2. To bring young.

If ſhe muſt *teem*,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shak.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more ſons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair ſon from mine age? *Shakeſpeare.*

When the riſing ſpring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths, the baſis upon which a great many others reſt: theſe are *teeming* truths, rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the neweſt grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

The earth obey'd; and ſtrait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The deluge wrought ſuch a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increaſe, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen* Daniſh, *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it: as, *teem that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glaſs with ſmall beer. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

TE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [teamful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Brimful. *Ainſworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, ſuch waſte, ſuch fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal hath left, and ſuch a *teemleſs* earth. *Dryd.*

TEEN. *n.ſ.* [tinan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *tenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex*; teonan, Saxon, *injuries.*] Sorrow; grief. Not in uſe.

Arrived there,
That barehead knight for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durſt approachen near. *Spenſer.*

Fry not in heartleſs grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenſ.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from tinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEENS. *n. ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful ſcenes,
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens*,
Some childiſh fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muſe the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job*, xli. 14.

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the ſymptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by ſoftening ointment. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or phyſicks.

Clip and trim thoſe tender ſtrings in the faſhion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Proceed by ſection, dividing the ſkin, and ſeparating the *teguments*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [a cant word made from the ſound.] To laugh with a loud and more inſolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with deriſion,
To ſee them take your depoſition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL *tree. n. ſ.* [*tilia*, Lat.] The ſame with linden or lime tree: which ſee.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their ſubſtance in them when they caſt their leaves. *Iſaiah*, vi. 13.

TEINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the moſt brilliant colours, becauſe the different *teints* are ſimply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* ſpiders, and their poſition in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we ſhall commonly find it downward, and their heads reſpecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'LESCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*teleſcope*, Fr. τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

The

Techy [illegible]

Tedded [illegible]

Te Deum [illegible]

Tedious [illegible] or lengthy [illegible]

Tedium = todet = see Irk [illegible]

Tediousness [illegible]

This teems with blunders [illegible]

To Teem [illegible] This teems with wickedness [illegible]

The poem teems with beauties & the commentary with blunders [illegible]

Teeming [illegible] Spectator 450 +

a teeming flood [illegible]

Teens [illegible] thirteen [illegible] nineteen [illegible] teen [illegible] she is in her teens [illegible] she is out of her teens [illegible]

Teeth - [illegible]

Teetotal. Teetotalism. Teetotaller is the spelling in Webster

Te-he [illegible]

Teil [illegible]

Telegraph [illegible]

Telescope [illegible]

Telestic [illegible]

(Z) Telinga In the newspapers. A ~ brig [illegible] A native Doney [illegible]

Z. Technically - [illegible] the instrument * ~~techni~~ called a weavers whorl [illegible]

(Y) Burke (apud Penny Cycl. p 36) says I have made some temperaments and explanations in this new edition. The choleric temperament [illegible]

(X) ~~Telingana is the name given to the Coromandel coast by the Malays~~ - See Craufurds Embassy to Siam. p 332

X. "It is not easy to understand these technicalities" W on Sects, 8° p: 199

(Z) Telinga - This is a Tamil word. adopted by musulmans but unknown to the Telugus Here enter note on [illegible]

To Tell v. a. [illegible] to tell briefly [illegible] to tell fortunes [illegible] to tell tales [illegible] I cannot tell [illegible] I cannot tell when it is [illegible] I tell you he is gone [illegible] They tell me he is gone [illegible]

Don't I tell you [illegible] to tell off or destribute [illegible] when a child can * his letters

To Tell v. n. [illegible] This plan tells very well [illegible] This will never tell [illegible] He does not tell in his favour [illegible]

a telling blow, a telling argument

The hot weather tells severely on the constitution [illegible] Every little tells upon his constitution [illegible]

Teller [illegible]

Telling [illegible] A story never loses by * [illegible]

Telltale [illegible]

Temerity [illegible] he had the * to go there [illegible]

To Temper [illegible]

Temper n. s. [illegible] a man of temper [illegible] temper of metals [illegible] Good temper [illegible] bad temper [illegible] He lost his temper [illegible] he keeps his temper [illegible] his temper gave way [illegible] he lost his * [illegible] Keep your * [illegible]

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *telescope.*] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *told.* [tellan, Saxon; *taelen, tellen,* Dut. *talen,* Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job,* xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges,* vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd, where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell?
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell.* *Spen.*

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of? *Shakesp.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milt.*

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num.* xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair,
That none, except her years they *told,*
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous fails the fearful only *tell;*
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows. *Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakespeare.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Psalm* xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell,*
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milt.*

2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

TE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowel.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. s.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no flearing *telltale.* *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakespeare.*

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairf.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire,* Fr. *temerarius,* Lat.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *n. s.* [*temeritas,* Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity.* *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero,* Lat. *temperer,* Fr.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and Thee appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek.* xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shak.*

The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour. *Wisd.* xv. 7.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd.* xvi. 21.

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakesp.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear:
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

9. To govern. A latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.* *Spenser.*

TE'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper,* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itself is but a kind of *temper,* gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used, instead of paring them so quick. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below; and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke on Education.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and business are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Law.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper,* do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *tempers,* fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak. *B. Jons.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shak.*

Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falshood can endure
Touch of cœlestial *temper,* but returns

Of

Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpriz'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These needles should have a due *temper*; for, if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate, upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*.

Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temp'rance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley's Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spens.*

What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiseman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such *temp'rate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*

She's not forward, but modest as the dove;
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakesp.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence or passion.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown's Travels.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Diff'rent in divers places ev'ry day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter grey. *Davies.*

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shakesp.*

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, Fr. *tempestas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux*, Fr. from *tempest*.] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spens.*

Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epistles.*

TE'MPLE. *n. s.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace. *Shakespeare.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but horn-beasts. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o'th' building. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakesp.*

We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*

TE'MPLET. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer

Temperament [illegible] a luxurious temperament [illegible]
[illegible] a victim to his temperament, or passions (a French phrase) [illegible]
See under Telestic (Y) [illegible]
[illegible] is the word in FR. [illegible]

Temperance [illegible] C. the word is [illegible] — A temperance man [illegible]

Temperate [illegible]

Temperately [illegible]

Temperature { The * of the river was high [illegible] | Being in so elevated a situation this place enjoys a low temperature [illegible]

Tempered [illegible] good tempered [illegible] bad tempered [illegible]

Zeal tempered with discretion [illegible]

Tempest [illegible]

Tempestuous wind [illegible]

Abbé, or [illegible]

Templar [illegible] Smollett in Count Fathom, chap XXII says The same as an ^ [illegible] A+B+A+

Temple [illegible] a chinese (or ornamental) temple [illegible] small temple
[illegible] (pagoda, or) woman of the temple [illegible] the
temples of the head [illegible] his house is indeed a * of dissipation
(Sheridan: School for Scandal 3.2. end) మందిరము is the word in SNT 1844

Temporal: adj. [illegible] belonging to earth [illegible]
[illegible] happiness [illegible] * riches [illegible] the * artery
[illegible] the * augment in Sanscrit spelling. [illegible]

Temporalities } [illegible]
Temporals

Temporally [illegible]

Temporarily [illegible]

Temporary: adj. [illegible]
a * mortgage [illegible] the * difficulties [illegible]
[illegible]

Ann Reg 1772. characters, 58. 2d col line 2 Peter Wilkins 86

To Temporize: కాలానుసారముగా నడుచుకొనుట। కాలానుకూలంగా చేయుట। కాలానుగుణంగా మెలగుట। కాలము తెలిసి మెలగుట

Temporizer అటుయిటు ఆడేవాడు see Johnsons quotation Temporizing సాధు = gentle ఆసరా

see TED in ప్రలోభనం

to Tempt ఆశకొలుపుట, శోధించుట, పరీక్షించుట, బుద్ధిపుట్టించుట, మనసుతెలగచేయుట, పుట్టించెట్టుట, దుర్బుద్ధిచేయుట, or allure ఆశకొలుపుట, ఆశపెట్టుట, తీపిపుట్టుట। he tempted his destiny నాగతియేమి అవుతుందో చూతామని పిచ్చిసాహసం చేసినాడు। the fine weather tempted us to go out ఎండవానలు బయటికి వెళ్ళ బుద్ధిపుట్టించింది। why should he tempt the precipice - See p: 40

Temptation వ్యామోహం. పరీక్ష At పెట్టిన ఆశ, శోధన, వ్యామోహం, పరీక్ష, ప్రేరణ, ... దుర్బుద్ధి। what * could he have to do this ఇది చేసేటందుకు వానికి యేమి పట్టింది। ఆగత్యమేమి। In Hindu morality temptations are called foes శత్రువర్గం। అరిషడ్వర్గం, i.e. కామక్రోధలోభమోహమదమాత్సర్యం। he fell into * స్త్రీని మోహించి ... The roads were so bad that I had little temptation for daily exercise - Here the phrase is తెల్లాసంశేదు। పోదామని మనసుపుట్టదు। దారులు అంతా చెడుగా ఉండగా అయ్యిందున ఇది పోవ మనసుపుట్టలేదు। he listened to the * పైశాచివార్త వినిలోనై ఆపని చేసినాడు। What temptation could you have to do this. ఏం దుర్బుద్ధి నీకు పుట్టింది। ఇది నీవు చేసేటందుకు యేమి పట్టింది। * of the devil దుర్బుద్ధిపుట్టి by the See further under Sharper

Tempted: part: పరీక్షించిన। ఆశపడి। he was * to do this పైశాచివార్త వినిలోనై ఆపని చేసినాడు। I was * to tell him అతనితో చెప్పేటందుకు బుద్ధిపుట్టింది।

Tempter దుర్బుద్ధిచేసేవాడు, పరీక్షించేవాడు, ఆశపెట్టేవాడు, శైతాను। In 1 Thes. 3.5 పరీక్షించేవాడు At In Hindu morals tempters are called Foes ἐχθροί శత్రువర్గం

Tempting: part: సరసమైన। ఆశపెట్టే। వ్యామోహకరమైన। తిరుగవేసే। దుర్బుద్ధిచేసే। చెరిపే।

Temse bread నూకలుపిండి లేని చేసిన రొట్టె।

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. s.* [*temporalité*, Fr.
TE'MPORALS. } from *temporal.*] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal.*] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. s.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS. *n. s.* [from *temporary.*] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
——I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakespeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporise*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakespeare.*

TE'MPORIZER. *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporize.*] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

TEM

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakespeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryd.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t' attempt*, which was viciously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryd.*

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt.*] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt.*]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuse it. *Shak. Merc. of Ven.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *tempt.*]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart. *Dryd.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the

watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Foretold what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *n. s.* [*temsen*, Dutch;
TE'MSED BREAD. } *tamiser*, Fr. *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flour better sifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [ꞇyn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two *tens* to a score. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the Atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into Deism. *Addison's Spectator.*

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Griping, and still *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madness *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with

 water

water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less tenacious will keep it longer, and the water being less tenacious will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *n. s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shakespeare.*

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of fishing. *Heylyn.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant.* *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants.* *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thoms.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was! *Shakesp.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw.*] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. s.* [tince, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Those with whom I now converse
Without a tear will *tend* my herse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.* *Dryd.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend.* *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [From *attend.*] To wait; to expect; Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakespeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In the three last senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend.*

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakespeare.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend! *Spens.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear! *Shakesp.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *tend.*]
TE'NDENCY. }

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country, than any other compositions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milt.*

From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Milton.*

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet! *Shak.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments, like women; and, instead of their warlike musick, appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shakespeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

Ten [illegible] as a proverbial number [illegible]

~~Tenable~~ [illegible] This gum is tenacious [illegible]

Tenacious [illegible] * of life [illegible] he is * of this theory [illegible] a * memory [illegible] or niggardly [illegible] ~~this~~ the prince was * of ceremony. He was * of feeding the horses himself

Tenaciously [illegible] They are * of being seen i.e. they avoid spectators [a bad use of the word]

Tenaciousness }
Tenacity - - - } [illegible]

Tenancy. [illegible]

Tenant [illegible] a * of the holy place or shrine [illegible] the tenants of the deep [illegible] the tenants of the grove [illegible] the soul as a * of the body [illegible] an under * [illegible]

To Tenant or lodge at [illegible]

Tenantless [illegible]

Tench n: s. [illegible]

To Tend v: a. [illegible] cattle [illegible]

To Tend v: n. [illegible] this tends northwards [illegible] this tends to mischief [illegible] to what does this tend? [illegible] this tends to make them allies [illegible] this tends to divert the mind from wisdom [illegible] laws tending to keep them uninformed [illegible] (attend on, serve) [illegible]

Tendance n: s. [illegible]

~~Tendence~~ }
Tendency } n: s. [illegible] The true word is [illegible] — see Ency Brit 1797. "Tides" p 515

The Law is always tender of allowing a wife to sue her husband

Tender adj. సరసమైన, మృదువైన, లేత, మెత్తని, అంటరాని, దయాళువు, సుకుమారి [That is, loving, amorous] దయారసమైన, ముద్దుగా వుండే. See Spectator No. 357 and Brydges on Paradise Lost. IX: p. 92–93. Tender eyed మెత్తని కన్నులు గల. Tender or ticklish (as the eye) [illegible] వుండే. the * passion శృంగారరసం, మోహం. You are touching on a ground ఇది [illegible]

To Tender v. a. దాఖలు చేయుట. he tendered the money రూకలు ఇచ్చినాడు.

he tendered his services [illegible] చేసినాడు.

Tender n. s. offer [illegible]. or herdsman [illegible]. or boat [illegible]. Gold coin is not a legal [tender] in 1846 See Act XVII of 1835

Tenderhearted దయాళువు.

Tenderly సరసంగా, సుకుమారంగా, మెత్తగా, [illegible]

Tenderness { From it the eye is easily hurt. See Excitability
దయారసం, సరసం, కరుణ, జాలి, సుకుమారం, లేతతనం, బాల్యం, మెత్తన, పచ్చి, [illegible] * శృంగారరసము, శృంగారభావము (See Boswell VII. 368. foot.) the dues of * [illegible] Citizen of World (Goldsm.) LIX. ult [illegible]

Tending n. s. కాపు, సంరక్షణ, పెంపు, సంస్కారం, కాపు, రక్షణ

Tendon n. s. నరం, సిర

Tendril n. s. తీగ, పల్లి, [illegible]

Tenement n. s. ఇల్లు, నివాసం, క్షేత్రం, కొంప

Tenesmus n. s. [illegible]

Tenet n. s. మతం, సూత్రం, విధి, శాస్త్రం, మర్యాద, సిద్ధాంతము. he is labouring under [illegible]

Tenfold పదియింతలు. You are tenfold worse than him [illegible]. Threefold or tenfold [illegible]

Tennis [illegible]

[illegible]

The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker.*

This not miſtruſt but *tender* love enjoins. *Milt.*

Be *tender*-hearted and compaſſionate towards thoſe in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*

7. Amorous; laſcivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or, for a lady *tender*-hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudib.*

8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.

9. Careful not to hurt: with *of*.

The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular perſon's reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age.

When yet he was but *tender*-bodied, a mother ſhould not ſell him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Beneath the dens where unfletch'd tempeſts lie.
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance.

Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater ſtomach their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed, and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your higneſs offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to lord Timon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

He had never heard of Chriſt before; and ſo more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as ſoon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man.*

2. To hold; to eſteem.

Tender yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shak.*

3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Think yourſelf a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the goſpel to all. *South's Serm.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſon.*

2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not uſed.

Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shak.*

3. A ſmall ſhip attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender*.]

1. The firſt horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.

Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakeſpeare.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid.*

Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions; not hardneſs.

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or drineſs of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs.

A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſunſhine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*

There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance; what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound! *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.

Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe
To your kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves!
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows! *Addiſ.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution.

My conſcience firſt receiv'd a *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Some are unworthily cenſured for keeping their own, whom *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own, who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it; and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender. *South.*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons, conſiſting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A ſtruma in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackm.*

TE'NDRIL. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*

The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tene-*
TE'NEBROUS. } *broſus*, Latin.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides; for then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of frontiſpiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *n. ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *n. ſ.*

The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Poſition; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the ſea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

While, in church matters, profit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours of ſomething ranker than Socinianiſm, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſaintſhip. *South.*

They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

TE'NFOLD. *adj.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increaſed.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS. *n. ſ.* [This play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakespeare.*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddess. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. *More against Atheism.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, and consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouses. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TE'NON. *n. s.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenont saw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TE'NOUR. *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring the jolly year
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath
As now did smell of winter or of death. *Crashaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Spratt.*

Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden.*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryd.*

Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved, clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

By the stern brow and waspish action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakes.*

Reading it must be repeated again and again, with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A sound in musick.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Latin.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound in the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] In grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp's Surg.*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *n. s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackm.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*

TE'NSURE. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts* xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

3. [*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the worst. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiseman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation* when he said, Ye shall not die, was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying.

This is not scientifical, but *tentative*. *Berkley.*

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othel.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TE'NTER. *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again; and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To TENTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [teoða, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shakespeare.*

To

Tenon [illegible]

Tenor n.s. [illegible] in music [illegible]

Tense n.s. [illegible] the present * [illegible]

Tense adj. [illegible]

Tenseness n.s. [illegible]

Tension n.s. [illegible] of the belly [illegible]

Tent n.s. [illegible] the fly of a * [illegible] the walls [illegible]
to pitch a * [illegible] to strike a * [illegible] a roll of lint
[illegible] a wine [illegible]

Tentative [illegible]

{ anything into anything (Prideaux Connect. 3. 30) Here the word clearly means To Twist
To Tenter v.a. [illegible] Learned men can tenter B.

Tented [illegible]

Tenterhooks [illegible] he was on the tenterhooks with eagerness [illegible] ~~he is on the tenter hooks~~ [illegible]

Tenth [illegible] one tenth [illegible]

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* Talent – The plain meaning of a talent of silver is [illegible] a talent of gold [illegible]. He has talents for speaking but not for writing [illegible] Lit: this is the writing clerk – As a word expressing measure or weight, [illegible] – so in Revelations XVI. 21 hailstones the weight of a talent. where At says [illegible] – Or else [illegible] treasure – may serve for the metaphorical meaning – Thus in the [illegible] 2.129 [illegible] * Honour is a talent. In the Hind. Testament it is rendered تورا tora "a purse of 1000 Rs" See further observations under Treacle

Tenuity పలచదనం।

Tenure n.s. నిబంధనప్రకారం ఉండిన। గుత్త। feudal * కట్టుబడిమాన్యం। Lands held on Enam

~~Tepefaction~~ కాగవేయడం।

Tepid adj. గోరువెచ్చగా వుండే।

Tergiversation తిరుగబాటు। నెపం। సాకు। కల్పితంయుక్తి

Term ... Place the singular & the plural as separate articles

Terms } n.s. words పేరు। మాట। పదం। సంజ్ఞ। or phrase ప్రతినామం। పరిభాష। ప్రతిభ। Telugu terms తెలుగులు। తెలుగుమాటలు। conditions షరతులు। నిబంధన। time గడువు। కాలం। నేప్పు। కాలావధి। or limit వరు। for the term of four years సంవత్సరాలు నాలుగు యింటికి। in law కాలం। నెల। good terms సరసం। సఖ్యం। bad terms విరసం। he and she are on good terms వీరిద్దరు ఐకమత్యంగా వున్నారు। ప్రసన్నులుగా వున్నారు। పొసగివున్నారు। they are on bad terms వైరపడ్డారు। ద్వేషపడ్డారు। విరిగిపోయిరివిడిసిపోయినది। (or, they are not on speaking ... మాటలులేకన్నా। శత్రువులైనారు) as they are on bad terms with us మావిరోధపరులు కిట్టరు। కిట్టనివారు। they are on bad terms with one another వారివారిలో విరసపడు। those who are on bad terms with him అతనికి విరోధులయినవారు। in plain terms స్పష్టంగా। సాఫ్లుగా। విడదీసిచెప్పితే। (they proposed terms రాజీమాటలుపంపినారు) to come to terms సఖ్యపడుటకు। రాజీకి। to bring to terms సమాధానం చేయుట। this is an abuse of terms అప్రయోగం। అన్యాయమైన ప్రయోగం They were unable to reduce him to terms (రాజీకి తేలేకపోయిరి)

To Term v.a. పేరుపెట్టుట। అనుట। do you term this an explanation ఇది సమాధానం అంటావా। సమాధానం అనిపించునా। ~~సమాధానం అనిపించునా~~।

Termagant n.s. గయ్యాళి।

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] *Ainsworth.* A plant.

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for motion. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity* before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NURE. *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]

Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmness.

TE'POR. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τέρατος and λέγω.] Bombast, affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce*. *Jons.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*,
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Fr. *terebinthum*, Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramball.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot be fitly reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakesp.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms*, thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire:
Live, though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shak.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term* suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. s.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [tyr and mazan, Saxon, *eminently powerful.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppet-shows.

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*; it outherods Herod. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

For zeal 's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER. *n. s.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving-man. *B. Jonson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-election *terminated* in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes: the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryd. Aureng.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terminate.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ; neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. s.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wiseman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term.*] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, French; *ternarius*, Latin.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TE'RNARY. } *n. s.* [*ternarius*, Latin; *ternio*, Latin.] The number three.
TE'RNION. }

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terrasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Esher's groves. *Thomson.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakesp.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœlestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

TE'RRE-VERTE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Latin.]

1. Earthly; not cœlestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Fit love for gods,
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TE'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earthed, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.]

Termagant [illegible]

To Terminate v: a. [illegible]

To Terminate v: n. [illegible] It terminates here [illegible]

Terminated [illegible]

Termination [illegible] at the termination of the month [illegible]

Terminus [illegible] place for stopping a coach

Terms [illegible] They are on good terms – ([illegible]) condition, [illegible]

Terminology see Z. under Tall

Ternary [illegible]   Terra [illegible]   terra firma [illegible]

Terra Japonica or Catechu [illegible]

Terrace [illegible] a terrace roofed house [illegible]

Terraqueous [illegible]

Terrene [illegible]   The terrestrial Kailas [illegible] Loc. 4. 309

Terrestrial [illegible] terrestrial globe [illegible] as opposed to ethereal [illegible] Terrestriality [illegible] or natural. [illegible] see Warren. p: 382 savana bhumi

Terrible [illegible] a terrible idea [illegible]

Terribly [illegible]

Terrier [illegible]

Terrific [illegible]

Terrified [illegible] I was terrified [illegible]

Note on Theory – "The way of theory and hypothesis is much the cheapest and most expeditious method of making a Physician. – A heated imagination will always supply us with knowledge, such as it is; much faster than the ordinary course of nature. The road of experience is tedious, and requires great judgment, as well as patience." HEBERDEN, in Suttons "Tracts on Delirium Tremens. 1813". In theory this is right but practically it is unjust (Literally) [illegible] – this is the [illegible] they frame [illegible]

To Terrify భయపెట్టుట. బెదరించుట. వెరపించుట. Terrifying భయంకర

Territorial జిల్లా బంధిని గురించిన

Territory రాజ్యం. దేశం. ప్రదేశము

Terror n.s. భయము. త్రాసం. [illegible] భయం. పెద్దదిగులు. భయోపద్రవమైనది.
భయంకరమైనది.

Terse తేటైన. స్పష్టమైన. సులభమైన (Droz) సంక్షిప్త

Tessellated, like a chess board, or a fish's scales

Tertian n.s. చలిజ్వరం. దినం మార్చి దినం వచ్చే జ్వరం

Test n.s. పరీక్ష. ప్రమాణం. [illegible]. to put to the test శోధించుట.
పరీక్షించుట. this will stand the severest test [illegible]
[illegible] as a Protestant Test ప్రమాణం

To Test పరీక్షించుట. శోధించుట. [illegible]

Testaceous నత్తలు. [illegible] చిప్పలు [illegible]

Testament [illegible] (C) [illegible] (P.) శాస్త్రం Mill [illegible] F.R. శాసనం. [illegible]
B a last Will మరణశాసనం. [illegible] శాసన పత్రిక. [Reeve says [illegible] [illegible]] the Old testament పూర్వశాసనం. పురాతన [illegible]
The old * ప్రాచీన శాస్త్రం Mill
The new Testament నవ [illegible]. నవ [illegible] "among
Bramins the పూర్వ [illegible] and ఉత్తర [illegible] ~~from~~
form a striking analogy[*] to the works of the old and the
faith of the new Testament – The second being the వేదాంత
[illegible]. [*] Mill called the Old * ప్రాచీన శాస్త్రం Christa Chariti page 98 line 3

Testamentary మరణశాసన [illegible]

Testator మరణశాసనం వ్రాసేవాడు. [illegible] (Ram Mohun Roy says
[illegible])

Testatrise [illegible]. [illegible] స్త్రీ

Tested పరీక్షించిన. తేలిన.

Tester [illegible]

Testicles అండములు. వృషణములు. [illegible] Swelled Testicle [illegible]

~~Testification~~ సాక్షిత్వం

~~Testifier~~ సాక్షి

To Testify సాక్షి [illegible]. [illegible]. You can testify that
[illegible] this testifies great diligence [illegible]
[illegible]

Testily [illegible]. [illegible]

The pleasure of the land and terrours of the main.

6. Judgment: distinction.

...a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his testicles or stones, is a tenet very ancient.

288A

Testament – In the Bengali & Sansc Bibles
the O.T. is styled ఆదిపుస్తకము and the
N.T. is ఉత్తరపుస్తకము – Yates says
ధర్మపుస్తకస్య శేష [illegible]: The word శేష
by itself means The New శేష – Thus – He calls
Bibles and Testaments – of The Persian &
Hindi Versions style the New Testament Injīl
i.e. ευαγγελιον. This is the best word. For Old
Testament the Arabic word Taurāt תורת
will be best: See Xn Obs Aug 1820, p: 500

In Luke xxii. 20 నిర్ణీతం నవ్య నియమం A†

The title page ధర్మపుస్తకస్య శేషాంశః A† ధర్మపుస్తకేర అంత్యభాగ B† The
Canarese NT has no title whatever. [illegible] P† Injīl Mucaddas M
Kitābi Mucaddas ka ākhire hissa –
For NT Erasmus uses the phrase Novum Instrumentum. Critici
Sacri Apocal: (203. middle) in Appendice = [illegible] Here en-

288B

15 – 2 – 4

Brown's Telugu translation of Johnson's
English Dictionary. Vol. IV
Revised Edition.
Printed leaves of the English Dictionary are interleaved.
Pages 1137 Lines 30 & below on a page. S to Z

15-2-4

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,

TESTAMENT. n.s. [testament, Fr. testamentum, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal...

witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of man; for he knew what was in man. John, ii. 25.

288C

పేజీ – నెం – ౧౧౩౭ – |31| –
డిక్షనరి – నిఘంటువు – ఇంగ్లీషు పదములకు – తెలుగు
టీక – అ – ఇ – తె – ఇంగ్లీషు లిపి – అచ్చువేసినారము
[illegible] – కొంచెము – పుస్తకము – [illegible]
[illegible] – సంపుటము గట్టిగాను న్నది
పుటములు – ౧౧౧ – పజ్క్తులు – ౨౬ –

Ver Penny Cyc on Bible p 366; 2d col. §1.

form

Testatrise [illegible]

Tested [illegible]

Tester [illegible]

Testicles [illegible]

~~Testificati~~

~~Testifier~~

To Testify

Testily [illegible]

Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and terrifiest me through visions. *Job*, vii. 14.

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil.* i. 28.

Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer; to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, French.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Haynw.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still their files. *Denh.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Latin; *terreur*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aërial hall. *Milton.*

The pleasures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They shot through both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

O fight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cause of fear.

Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the griesly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryd.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

Various of numbers, new in ev'ry strain;
Diffus'd, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Latin.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Latin.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TEST. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stampt upon it. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test*? *Ben Jonson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristick.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testacée*, French.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine, all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneids should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Latin.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Latin; *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shak.*

TE'STER. *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift's Misc.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Latin.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER. *n. s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John*, ii. 25.

One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Numb.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Mac.* ii. 47.

Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John*, iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark; and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

TE'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*testie*, Fr. *testurdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakesp.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakespeare.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. *n. s.* French. Cheek by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift's Misc.*

TE'THER. *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakespeare.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate, are always link'd together. *Swift's Misc.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. s.* [τετραρχία.] A
TE'TRARCHY. } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *n. s.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *te-*
TE'TRICOUS. } *trique*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolls's History of the Turks.*

TE'TTER. *n. s.* [teter, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. s.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain.

To TEW. *v. a.* [tapian, Sax.] To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*.

TE'WEL. *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]

In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n. s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion
What errour, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shakespeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n. s.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from
TE'XTUARY. } *text*.] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TE'XTUARY, *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TE'XTURE. *n. s.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Milton.*
A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits——
Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better* than *anarchy*. *The hawk flies more swiftly* than *the pigeon*.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, than in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love

యోగ్యతా పత్రిక
Testimonial దృష్టాంతరం। సాక్ష్యం। ఉదాహరణం। సిఫారిషు [illegible]

Testimony సాక్ష్యం। ప్రమాణం। దాఖలు। దస్తావేజు

Testiness చిరచిరవుండే కోపం।

Testy చిరచిరలాండి। చిర్రు కోపగించె। చుర్రు [illegible]

Tetchy [illegible] కోపగించిన।

Tête à tête ఇద్దరు మాత్రము చేరిన [illegible] they had a tête-à-tête [illegible]

Tether పగ్గం। బంధం। he does not know the length of his tether వాని అధికారం ఏమిటో వానికి తెలియదు।

~~Tetrarch~~

to Tether గంట్లు వేయుట। పగ్గంతో కట్టుట।

Tetotaler. n.s. సారాయి [illegible] వాడని వారు — they are [illegible]

Tetrarch చాతురంశికః (Carey) నాలుగో అంశం యొక్క అధిపతి (P & G) అధిపతి

Tetrastick పద్యం। శ్లోకము (Sir W Jones)

Tetter చిడుగుడుతామర। [illegible]

Text n s మూలగ్రంథం। మూలశ్లోకం। సూత్రం। the genuine text అర్థం సహితార్థం [illegible] a corruption of the text [illegible] of a sermon మూలశ్రుతి [illegible] వేదపారాయణం చేసిన తర్వాత [illegible] ప్రసంగించి దాని అనుభవము ను గురించి a sermon అనే గ్రంథం ఆచార్యుడు చదువుతున్నారు।

Text book సంక్షేపము। శాస్త్రగ్రంథము। మూలప్రబంధము

Text hand పెద్ద అక్షరం। [illegible]

Textile నేతసంబంధమైన। [illegible] manufacture [illegible]

Texture n s నేత। open texture [illegible] (close [illegible]

Than కంటే। కన్నా। more than ten rupees పది రూపాయలకు పైగా [illegible] less than a mile అరకోసు [illegible] not less than three nor more than ten months మూడు నెలలు మించి పది నెలలు మించనిదే। unless it was more than 100 Rupees 100 రూపాయలకు మించనిదే।

Thane మన్నెపుదొర, జమీందారుడు, రాజు (Wilberforce 3.279)
వేళవస్తే ప్రకారమునకు దండములు పెట్టేరు

to Thank v.a. వందనము చేయుట, ⁺Thank, thanks, n.s. (Compare obliged & obliging) this is generally expressed by phrases. [z] thus thanks to him ఆయన పుణ్యముచేత. thank you చిరంజీవు, నీ పుణ్యాన. no thank you నాకు వలదు మాకు వద్దు. we may thank you for all this trouble నీ పుణ్యముచేత యింతదూరం వచ్చినది. this is no * to you యిది నీవు చేసిన పుణ్యంకాదు. యిది నీ కర్తృత్వం కాదు. * to your good wishes here I am safe మీ ఆశీర్వచన ప్రభావం వల్ల యిక్కడ సుఖంగా వున్నాను. to offer up thanks at meals మంత్రం చదువుట.

the Jangamas say శివపుణ్యంబు చేయుటు. we have come to thank you for our new dresses కొత్త బట్టలు కట్టుకోవడానికి దండం పెట్ట వచ్చాము. These words are always accompanied by the action of touching the feet of the donor

Thankful {ఉపకారం గుర్తెరిగిన, కృతజ్ఞ / See under Thievery}

Thankfully సరసంగా.

Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift నమామి! నమోనమః

Thankfulness ప్రత్యుపకారం తెలిసినది.

Thankless ప్రత్యుపకారం తెలియని. a * task నిష్ఫలమైన పని. పుణ్యానికి చేసిన పని.

~~Thanklessly~~ పుణ్యానికి. విరసంగా. ఊరకనే

Thanklessness విరసం.

Thankoffering వందనముగా తెచ్చిన దానం.

Thanksgiving శ్లాఘనం. దీవించటం. ధన్యవాదం. In 2 Cor IX. 11 & ευχαριστια is rendered Thanksgiving

Thankworthy ఉపకారం. వందనీయమైన

That (pronoun) అది. I don't know that ఆ సంగతి నేనెరగను. by that అందువల్ల. for that అందుకు. upon that అందుమీద. ఆమీదట. he that said so అట్లా చెప్పినవాడు. That is అనగా. యేమంటే

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I love you for nothing more *than* for the juſt eſteem you have for all the ſons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. ſ.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I 'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs.

The forlorn ſoldier, that ſo nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

For your ſtubborn anſwer
The king ſhall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

We *thank* God always for you. *2 Theſſ.* i. 3.

He was ſo true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Becauſe they were his ſubjects. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

2. It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

Ill fare our anceſtor impure!
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliſs,
And *thank* yourſelf, if aught ſhould fall amiſs. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may *thank* themſelves, becauſe they came ſo late into the treaty; and, that they came ſo late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n. ſ.* [ðancaƿ, Saxon; *dancke*,
THANKS. } Dut.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

The pooreſt ſervice is repaid with *thanks.* *Shak.*

Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what 's the news? *Shak.*

The fool ſaith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread ſpeak evil of me. *Ecclus.* xx. 16.

He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in preſence of them all. *Acts*, xxvii. 35.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Corinthians*, xv.

Some embrace ſuits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks.* *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðancƿul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death. *Common Prayer.*

Be *thankful* unto him, and bleſs his name. *Pſalm* c. 4.

In favour, to uſe men with much difference is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more *thankful*, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful.*] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the paſt;
Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt. *Dryden.*

Out of gold, how to draw as many diſtinct ſubſtances as I can ſeparate from vitriol, I ſhall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He ſcarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulneſs* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, ſon; as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulneſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulneſs* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt. *Taylor.*

Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy. *L'Eſtrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank.*]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Leſt ſo great good as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankleſs* thought. *Spenſer.*

That ſhe may feel
How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankleſs* child. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

One grateful woman to thy fame ſupply'd
What a whole *thankleſs* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others, if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a *thankleſs* office. *Wotton.*

Wage ſtill their wars,
And bring home on thy breaſt more *thankleſs* ſcars. *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs.*] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, ſeems little leſs
Than worſt of civil vices, *thankleſſneſs.* *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand *thankofferings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe abſurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns Chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and *thankſgiving*, wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker.*

Of old there were ſongs of praiſe and *thankſgiving* unto God. *Nehemiah*, xii. 46.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praiſes and *thankſgiving.* *Tillotſon.*

The common practice of all Chriſtian churches and ſtates, in appointing and keeping days of public *thankſgiving* and humiliation, is argument ſufficient to prove, that in the common ſenſe of Chriſtians it is not forbidden in ſcripture. *Nelſon.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. ſ.* [ðeaꞃm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; ðæt, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakeſp.*

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excuſable, *that* and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars againſt Pompey. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The ſinner makes an aberration from the ſcope or mark *that* is ſet before him. *Perkins.*

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,
Or bones *that* haſten to be ſo. *Cowley.*

When there is no ſuch evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in ſuch caſes, a judgment *that* is equal and impartial muſt incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heaven. *Tickel.*

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

They ſaid, What is *that* to us? ſee thou to that. *Matthew.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. *1 Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away. *Leviticus*, xxvi. 44.

We muſt direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in reſpect of the prayer itſelf, or the things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant
That way at leaſt proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick ſubject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry, proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Oppoſed to *this*, as *the other* to *one.*

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden's Perſius.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

In this ſcale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* ſo high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,
——Baſting. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Numbers*, vi. 21.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas ſlept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous ſport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan, in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wiſh. *Cowley.*

Hence love himſelf, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. Becauſe; in conſequence of.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are publiſhed. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe.

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a conſequence.

That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace!
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epiſtles, *that* one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We anſwered, *that* we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt and fears to come, *that* we

we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars. *Heylyn.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. s.* [ðace, Saxon, *straw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*; in Islandick, *thak*, Mr. *Lye.*] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

THA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *thatch.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milt.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude! romantick maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep,
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,
Or in yon roofless cloister play;
Thee, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the isicles. *Shakespeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakesp.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakespeare.*

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE, *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muses, Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill:
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in *t'* other fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wise and universal *theatre*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which, rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dry.*

No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies. *Harte.*

THEA'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
THEA'TRICK. } Scenick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

THEE, the oblique singular of *thou.*

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. s.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowell.*

His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like an unskilful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakespeare.*

Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*: extortion, an impudent *theft*. *Holyday.*

The *thefts* upon the public can be looked into and punished. *Davenant.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exodus, xxii. 4.*

THEIR. *pronoun.* [ðeopa, *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they.*

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakespeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares;
The fault is more *their* language's than *theirs*. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And, reading, wish like *theirs* our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, the oblique of *they.*

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

That - (article) అ that house అ యిల్లు। that place అక్కడ। that day నాడు। that man - వాడు। అతడు। Thats all; that will do - సరే। that is he wont come - అనగా రాడు। యేమంటే రాడు।

That - (conjunction) అని। He told me that it happened so - అట్లా జరిగిన సంగతి - నాతో చెప్పినాడు। knowing that she would return - తిరిగి వస్తుందని మాట తెలిసి। It is very true that I bought it కొన్నమాట రూఢి। so that it be effected అయ్యేలాగున। so that the blood flowed - రక్తం వచ్చేలాగున। aid me that I may gain it - అది నాకు అందేటట్టు చెయి। seeing that కాబట్టి। See also page 23

Thatch - n - s - పూరి। యింటు కప్పు। యింట్లు నే యించిన గడ్డి।

To Thatch - ~~To thatch a house~~ యింట్లు గడ్డి నే యించుట। a thatched house పూరపాక।

Thatcher - యింటుకి గడ్డి నే యించేవాడు।

To Thaw v.n కరిగిపోవుట। దిగజారుట।

To Thaw v.a కరిగించుట।

Thaw - n - s. మంచుకరిగే కాలం।

The - ఆ। యీ। he left the 99 ఆ ౯౯ విడిచిపెట్టు। — see under Travel

Theatre { స్థానం। భుక్తభూమి। రంగం। In Oxford this means Public Hall
+ నాటకశాల। నాగవాసం। ఆటపాక। గరిడీ। లౌకికప్రసంగములను గురించి విద్యను గురించి ప్రజలు కూడుకొనే సావిడి। శాల। this word when used in the title of books as The Theatre of Modern History answers to రత్నాకరం। అర్ణవం। the ocean - as ఆంధ్రభాషార్ణవం। or to the expressions దీపిక। తరంగిణి। thus శృంగారరత్నాకరం। the theatre of Wit - the theatre of love అనంగరంగం। theatre of Cupid అనంగరంగం। మరిన్ని ప్రదేశం అనే అర్థం యిస్తుంది। the theatre of war రణమండలం। యుద్ధం జరిగే దేశం। as meaning a Place, it is చక్రం। మండలం। Yesterday this village was the theatre of disturbance

Theatric }
Theatrical } డంబమయిన। వరసమైన। శృంగారమైన

Theatrically - నాటకమర్యాదగా।

Thee - నిన్ను

Theft - దొంగతనం by * దొంగరీతిగా।

Their వారియొక్క।

Theist n.s వకమతస్థుని నామం। In the transactions of the Roy.

(See further next Page)

(Penny Cyclop: Hindus. p. 234

As. Soc. 1.25. Colebrooke says "The school of Patanjali is denominated సేశ్వర సాంఖ్య (Sa-iswara-Sankhya) Seshwara Sankhya or Theistical (being Sa-Iswara) That of Capila is Nir-iswara-sankhya నిరీశ్వర సాంఖ్య or Atheistical."

Them వారిని। వాటిని। వీరిని। వీటిని। వాండ్లను। వేండ్లను।

Theme n.s. సంగతి। ప్రమేయం। ప్రసంగం। బైఠికి ప్రణాళిక। విషయం। for composition ప్రస్తావన। ప్రశంస। అధికరణం। ప్రశ్న। for schoolboys ప్రసంగం। in music స్వరజోలి। or problem పూర్వపక్షం। పూర్వపక్షం। he became the * of their discourse వార్తనుయెన్నింది This is their constant ... యెవేళ యిదేరంపా The poet has not chosen a proper * వాని విషయం బాగా ~~లేదు~~ సరి।

Themselves తమ్ములను। a difference between * పరస్పరవిరోధం।

Then adv. అప్పుడు। తరువాత। గనుక। ముందు। యిదిగాక। every now & then అప్పుడప్పుడు। the then rulers నాటి దొరలు। true it is incomplete, but then కొరదలగావున్నదిసరిగాని। he then stopped ఆపాయనవూరికే వుండినాడు। go along then వెళ్లుమరి। how then will you do it మరియెట్లాచేస్తావు। then why did you go అట్లావుండగాదే లేచ్ తివి। Then there is the horse to be paid for .. పైగా ... మరిన్ని Then he has three children

Thence అక్కడనుంచి। అవతల। యిందువల్ల।

Thenceforth } Thenceforward } అంతనుంచి। తదనంతరం

Theocracy ఈశ్వరుడుచేసే పరిపాలనం। అనగా రాజులేని ప్రభుత్వం। దేవుడుచేసే ప్రభుత్వం।

Theodolite n.s. దృష్టిసహాయుడు। దూరమునుంచి చూచేటందుకు వుండే ఉపాయం।

Theogony దేవుళ్లను సృష్టిచేయడము। దేవజన్మము। పౌరాణికం।

Theologian వేదాంతి।

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold;
From heav'n itself, though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made *themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milt.*

Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *adv.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *there hence*.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryd.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isaiah*, lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same; yet it wants not good authorities.

From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milt.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettlewell.*

THEO'CRACY. *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEO'DOLITE. *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEO'GONY. *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER. } *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity.
THEOLO'GIAN. }

Some *theologians* desile places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity.
THE'OLOGUE. }

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and school-men, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under sheriffries. *Bacon's Essays.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

THEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEO'MACHIST. *n. s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY. *n. s.* [θεὸς and μάχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM. *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem*.] Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems.
THEOREMA'TICK. }
THEORE'MICK. }

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. THEORE'TICK. THEO'RICAL. THEO'RICK. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, Fr. from θεωρητικος.] [*theorique*, Fr. from θεωρία.]
Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shakespeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences, there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEORE'TICALLY. THEO'RICALLY. } *adv.* { [from *theoretick*.] [from *theorick*.]
Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation, not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toga'd consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle without practice
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

THE'ORIST. *n. s.* [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'ORY. *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South's Sermons.*

True christianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THERAPEU'TICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικός.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; ðær, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barb'rous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven would suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In composition it means *that*: as *thereby, by that*.

THE'REABOUT. THE'REABOUTS. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*: *thereabouts* is therefore less proper.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years, or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months since, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by. *Luke*, xxiv. 4.

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee set,
Would'st thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T. *adv.* [*there* and *at*.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matt.* vii. 13.

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Spenser.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie:
A fault which needs it most grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *for*.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shak.*

Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern *therefore*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *West's Pindar.*

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore*? *Matt.* xix. 27.

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Jos.* xxiii. 6.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakesp.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give; as lords
Possess it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke.*

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto*. *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof*. *Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denh.*

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark*, xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

Theological వేదాంతిక। జ్ఞానవిషయమైన। * discussion మీమాంస। Odium theologicum మతవైరము

Theologically వేదాంతరీతిగా।

Theology వేదాంతం। వేద వేదాంగం। These words express the Bram[n] notion: quite separate from the X[n]

Theophilanthropist (or pretended philosopher) తాంత్రికుడు

Theorbo పెద్దవీణ।

Theorem n. s. పూర్వపక్షం। పూర్వపక్షం।

Theoretical ప్రామిక। వినిపోని। a * view పూర్వపక్షం॥ [illegible] +

Theorist తాంత్రికుడు। వినిపోని భ్రమపడేవాడు। [illegible] See X[n] Obs Sep 19. 578 p. 578

Theory [illegible] విద్యాపక్షం [illegible] సిద్ధాంతం। పూర్వపక్షం। [illegible]

Here enter note written under Terrified

There అక్కడ। behold అదుగో। here and * [illegible] there's a good creature! సుమీ

Thereabout / Thereabouts } ఆసమీపమునందు। [illegible] in January or thereabouts జనవరి [illegible] Two miles or [illegible]

Thereafter అటుతరువాత। అప్పుడు। [illegible]

Thereat అక్కడ। అందులో। అందున గురించి

Thereby అందువల్ల। దానిమూలముగా।

Therefore గనుక। అందునిమిత్తము। కాంగా। కాబట్టి (Z)

Therefrom అక్కడనుంచి

Therein అందులో

~~Thereunto అందులోకి~~

Thereof దానియొక్క। (a copy thereof అందులప్రతి।

Thereon అందుమీద। అందున గురించి। ఇంతలో

(Z) apa Rom. viii. 1 the word in such places (see on For) may be omitted in transl. ... Sed v. Schleus.

Thereto } అందుకై। near thereto తత్సమీపమునందు
Thereunto }

Thereupon ఆమీదట। యింతలో। గనుక। అట్లావున్నందున। ఆపాయున। ఆమట్లున।

Therewith వెంబడిగా।

Therewithal పైగా। యింతేకాకుండా। Thermantidote The English word alone is used.

Thermometer వేడిమిగడ్డానిరం। తర్మామిటరు అనే ఆయుధం। the press that * of liberty ప్రమాణం।

These యివి

Thesis — see Theme — ప్రశ్న। పూర్వపక్షం పూర్వపక్షం। వాదం।

Thew జిగి। దార్ఢ్యం। నరము। తానా।

They వాండ్లు। అవి।

Thick adj. గట్టి। చిక్కని। దళసరి। లావాటి। జొంపమైన। నిరంధ్రమైన। బిడమైన। తరుచయిన। grown thick బలిసిన। * of texture ముతకే। మెత్తయిన। as a plank మందమైన। four inches * నాలుగు అంగుళములు మందముగల పలక। firewood of the thickest size పెద్దపెద్ద పేడుముక్కలు * darkness గాఢాంధకారం। కారుచీకట్లు। దిమ్మచీకటి। చీకటిగుహవాసరం। or turbid మందమైన। మందగించిన। కలకగావుండే। కలిగిన। * as flames సాంద్రమైన। జ్వాలసాంద్రపిసాళి। as a mob మిక్కటమైన। * as trees గుబురయిన। గుంపుపువ్వు తోపు। as a wood కారడివి। * hair జుంజురులు। as dust వెరుకు। a * lip ముట్టపెదవి। * as cream నజ్జుగావుండే। a * chain చాలిగొలుసు। short and * బుడిదిగావుండే thick [illegible] hops తవుడుచల్లినట్లు। they are very * or intimate మహాసఖ్యయోగాధన్ గావున్నారు। సమీపంగావున్నారు। they came very * మహా వచ్చినారు। a chariot thick set with gems సాంద్రరత్న విమాన D.R. Aranya 154. though * and thin అప్పైపోయి నప్పుగా। అడ్డములు విచారించకుండా। to speak * కొతుకుతు a * head మందమతి। in the very thick of the battle కలహంమధ్యన నిద్ర

చలిచిలవపలర దిబ్బలవులలు

* weather మబ్బుగా నల్లగా ఉండేకాలం

Thereto'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *un-*
Thereunto'. } *to.*] To that.

Is it in regard then of ſermons only, that, apprehending the goſpel of Chriſt, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree,
That whereby we reaſon, live and be. *Spenſer.*

Within ourſelves, we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Dav.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually prefixeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, mi ht be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon.*

Thereu'nder. *adv.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that.

Thoſe which come nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

Thereupo'n. *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*]

1. Upon that; in conſequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him? *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shak.*
Let that one article rank with the reſt;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a k:ng to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſettling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

Therewi'th. *adv.* [*there* and *with.*]

1. With that.

Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but ſeemed in diſcipline ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Dav.*
Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby.
Spenſer.

2. Immediately.

Therewitha'l. *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate.
Daniel.

2. At the ſame time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy ſteed. *Spenſer.*

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for ſome time paſſing out of uſe, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

Theri'acal. *adj.* [θηριακά; from *theriaca*, Latin.] Medicinal; phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather-glaſs. *Brown.*

Thermome'trical. *adj.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

The'rmoscope. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than the element which they ſwim in.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

These, *pronoun*, the plural of *this*.

1. Oppoſed to *thoſe*, or to ſome others.

Did we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow?
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryd.*

2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

The'sis. *n. ſ.* [*theſe*, Fr. θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt but a ſimple pair
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

The'smothete. *n. ſ.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. θεσμοθέτης; θεσμος and τίθημι.] A lawgiver.

The'urgy. *n. ſ.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *n. ſ.* [ðeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obſolete.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenſer.*
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtreight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenſer.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon ðeop, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Will you tell me how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

The'wed. *adj.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed. Obſolete.

But he was wiſe, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Spenſer.*

They, *pronoun*, in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [ðı, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the perſons.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

The Spaniards
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſpeare.*
They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Ben Jonſon' Catiline.*
They know
To joy the friend, and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others.

Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare 'sHenry VIII.*
'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryd.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The flow'rs ſhe wore along the day,
And ev'ry nymph and ſhepherd ſaid,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

Thi'ble. *n. ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſworth.*

THICK. *adj.* [ðicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre, the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee
To *thick*-ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Sh.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide,
With heavy ſtrokes, the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Add.*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.

My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins.
1 *Kings*, xii.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

5. Deep; noting the third dimenſion: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk; as, the door was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.

They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranados flew,
And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Roſcom.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.

It

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke*, xi. 29.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough together in life, to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryd.*

The speedy horse
Watch each entrance of the winding wood:
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasted a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortimer's Husb.*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To seem like him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

THICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick* and *thin* she followed him. *Hud.*

When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin.* *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
Or else he would not send so *thick.* *Denh. Sophy.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Closely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiseman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison.*

4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

THICK. *n. s.* A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unstedfast bogs. *Drayton.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodw. Natural History.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryd.*

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies
From westward when the show'ry scuds arise,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Addison.*

THI'CKET. *n. s.* [ðiccetu, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shakespeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Cœlestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*

My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Lèda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Add. Cato.*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *thick.*]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THI'CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryd.*

THI'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. s.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shak.*

THIEF. *n. s.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðeiꝼ, Sax. *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thieof*, and so appeareth to have been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*; so that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives.*]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakespeare.*

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I obliged by that t' assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. s.* { [*thief* and *catch.*]
THIEF-LEADER. } { [*thief* and *lead.*]
THIEF-TAKER. } { [*thief* and *take.*]

One whose business is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. s.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

To Thicken v.a. చిక్కగాచేయుట| గప్పుపరచుట| బలముచేయుట| కారుకానట|

To Thicken v.n. గప్పుపడుట| పట్టుట| ఘనీభవించుట| పెరుట| the plot is thickening యీకథ చదవంగా మంచి పట్టువచ్చింది| రసం ముదిరింది| In Turkey the plot is thickening కాలుపండింది| దురవస్థకాలం వచ్చింది| తీర్పేమవా ... ఉద్యుక్తమైనది.

Thicket పొద| డొంక| అడివి| జొంపం|

Thickly దట్టంగా| సాంద్రంగా| పింజపింజగా| the blows fell * దెబ్బలుమోపుగా పడ్డవి| as arrows ఝేరున| అసుబ్బగా| ... of leaves గుబురు|

Thickness దళం| చిక్కన| మెత్తు| దట్టం| ...

Thicksculled వెర్రి| పిచ్చి| అవివేకి

Thickset దిట్టమయిన| దగ్గిరదగ్గిరగా పెట్టిన| పింజపింజగా| the houses were * కిక్కిరిసినట్టు ... as trees గుబురు అయిన|

Thickskinned మొండి| మూర్ఖ ... కొద్ది| సుటల్|

Thief n.s. దొంగ| ముచ్చు| in a candle + పైనపుబత్తియెంటిన్న అగ్గి... పత్తివస్లిన ~~...~~ ... Set a thief to catch a thief.. Z.

Thief catcher } తలారివాడు| ~~...~~ జాడ చెప్పేవాడు| ఆచూకి చెప్పేవాడు
Thief taker }

To Thieve దొంగపనిచేయుట| దొంగిలించుట|

Thievery దొంగవృత్తి

(Z) ... Procrastination is the [thief] of time

(Y) Thankful - Valpy on Coloss 3.15 says ευχαριστοι is interpreted variously "blandi, et comes" — "benefici et liberales" "grati et accepti Deo" — "gratias agite Deo" ... కృతజ్ఞభవత A†

Thieving [illegible] the Thieving bazar (a division of Madras-town) [illegible]
Thievish [illegible] the cat is a * creature [illegible]
Thievishly [illegible]
Thievishness [illegible]
Thigh [illegible] upper thigh [illegible] the thigh joint [illegible]
Thill [illegible] the thill cattle [illegible]
Thimble { The English * is a little cup: hence, A thimble full [illegible]
Thimble-rigging
Thin [illegible] through thick and thin [illegible]
It was a thin meeting
* Thin-skinned = touchy, irritable [illegible]
A thin regiment [illegible] Lovats Trial, folio. 141 foot
To thin [illegible] The cholera has thinned the town [illegible]
[illegible] he thinned the branches [illegible]
Thine [illegible]
Thing n: [illegible] see page 37
Things [illegible] Is this a small thing [illegible]
[illegible] The thing I want [illegible] I will tell you one thing [illegible]
[illegible] This is quite another thing [illegible] The thing in question
[illegible] It comes to the same thing [illegible]
The good things (eatables) [illegible] Good things (jests) [illegible] No such thing [illegible]
Tea things [illegible] It was one thing for you to call me and another for him to do so [illegible]
It was one thing for him to buy the house and another to claim the land [illegible] Poor thing! do not beat him [illegible] Poor little thing [illegible] a poor old thing [illegible] a silly thing or creature [illegible] She is a young thing [illegible] a little thing [illegible] what a shameless thing [illegible] He was the next thing to dead [illegible]

Ne how to 'scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*

Do villany, do, since you profess to do 't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare.*

THI'EVISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakesp.*

O *thievish* night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thievish* God suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke:
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shak.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. s.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *thieo*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen.* xxxii. 25.

The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh*-bone bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK. pronoun. [ðilc, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love?
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

THILL. *n. s.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. s.* [*thill* and *horse.*]
THI'LLER. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harneis for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail. *Shakespeare.*

THI'MBLE. *n. s.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakesp. King John.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme.*

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spens.*

THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisdom*, v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Borysthenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Roscommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryd.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryd.*

Thin on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæsar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Add.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin*! *Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Genesis.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dry.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin sown with aught of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and love laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbute hazel grafts receives,
And planes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed, till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat. *Blackm.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thine*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house*; thine *is this house*; *this house is thine.*

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no such daughter. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

THING. *n. s.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dut.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me!
It is a common *thing*——
——Ha!
——To have a foolish wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the master, You devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryd.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakespeare.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addis. Freeh.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb.* xxxvi. 6.

I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them, or keep them? *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakespeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakespeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Nehemiah*, v. 19.

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Bentley's Sermons.*

9. *To* Think *on*. To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscell.*

10. *To* Think *of*. To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

To Think. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to imagine in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.
Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton.*
Think nought a trifle though it small appear. *Young.*

2. *To* Think *much*. To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milt.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much* to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. *To* Think *scorn*. To disdain.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esther*, iii.

4. { *Me* Thinketh. It seems to me. / *Me* Thought. It appeared to me. }

These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying *to cause to think*; or as the sense of *seems*, *methinks it seems to me.*

Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 27.

Thi'nker. *n. s.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man has an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

Thi'nking. *n. s.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakespeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison.*

Thi'nly. *adv.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

Thi'nness. *n. s.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

Third. *adj.* [ðridda, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

Third. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Sha.*
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shak.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

Thi'rdborough. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-constable.

Thi'rdly. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany. *Bacon.*

To Thirl. *v. a.* [ðirlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill*. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *n. s.* [ðyrst, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

Nor hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*
Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*
Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst after* happiness, or after a full beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To

{ he did a strange [illegible] Loc IX. 64 line 3
[illegible] what with one thing and another [illegible] It is good thing to sing praises unto the Lord [illegible] A.T. in Ps. 92.1 [illegible] all things [illegible] A. 1 Cor. XIII. 7 [illegible] The vicissitudes of things [illegible]
Things (luggage, baggage) [illegible] or clothes [illegible]
The word is generally omitted. Thus this thing [illegible] these things [illegible] all these things [illegible] All these things [illegible] my things [illegible] your things [illegible]
Things [illegible] Things [illegible] All things [illegible] A. 1 Cor 13.7
To think v. n. [illegible]
I think so [illegible] I came thinking you were there [illegible] I do not think so [illegible] not thinking of doing so [illegible] to think of [illegible] He thinks of doing so [illegible]
I thought of going there [illegible] whoever he thinks fit [illegible] as you think proper [illegible] he came because he thought fit to come [illegible] he thinks of doing so [illegible] to think on [illegible] to [illegible] proper [illegible] If you think proper [illegible] He thought proper to abuse me [illegible] thinking of something else [illegible] you would have thought it was pearl [illegible] he thought it much (i.e. he grudged — Johnson) [illegible] he gave them all the abuse he could think of [illegible] he thinks for himself [illegible] nothing took place that could be thought injustice [illegible] He thought better of the matter next day [illegible] Thinks I to my self [illegible]
Thinly [illegible] thinly clad [illegible] the country is but thinly peopled [illegible] The church was thinly attended
Thinned [illegible]
Thinness [illegible] from the [illegible] of his hair

Thinker, a sage [illegible] thinking man

Third మూడవది। the 3rd person in grammar ప్రథమపురుషుడు। అనగా అతడు। వాండ్లు। అది। a third person or bystander తటస్థుడు। మధ్యవర్తుడు। నడిమి మనిషి। Do either that or this there is no third way అట్లానైనా చేయి ఇట్లానైనా చేయి మధ్యదారి లేదు। in the third place మూడవ। the third finger అనామికవేలు।

Third n. s. మూడు భాగములలో [illegible] ఒక భాగం।

Thirdly మూడవ। [illegible]

Thirst దాహం। దప్పి। నీరుపట్టు। or eagerness ఆతురం। విరహం। గాఢము। ఆశ

To Thirst దాహమవుట। I thirst దాహమయినది। దప్పి అయినది। or be ~~eagerness~~ ~~[illegible]~~ eager ఆశపడుట। they * for his blood [illegible]

Thirstiness దాహం। దప్పి।

Thirsty దప్పిగొన్న। దాహమయిన। ఎండిన।

Thirteen పదమూడు।

Thirteenth త్రయోదశి। పదమూడవది

Thirtieth ముప్పయోది।

Thirty ముప్పయి।

This (pronoun) ఇది। ఇంది। this fellow వీడు। this woman ఈపె। do you know this ఈ సంగతి తెలిసినావా। I shall leave this to-morrow రేపు ఇక్కడనుంచి వెళ్లిపోతున్నాను।

Thistle [illegible] nagatali NB in Genesis both G & F omit it. See Ainslie 2.43

Thither అక్కడికి। hither and thither ఇటు అటు। [illegible] thitherward అక్కడికి

Tho- అనగా Though ... Thong. [illegible] thongs [illegible] Thorax

Thorn ముల్లు। కంటకం। he is on thorns with anxiety [illegible] lying upon thorns, i.e. being in trouble [illegible] he is a thorn in their side [illegible]

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðẏrꞅtan, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa.* xlix. 10.

The people *thirsted* there *for* water. *Ex.* xvii. 3.

They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.

My soul *thirsteth for* the living God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus *for* gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðurꞅtiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judges*, iv.

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty*.

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðreotine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Natural History.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðreoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me beseem. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðrittegoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakespeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðrittiᵹ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shak.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

THIS. *pronoun*, [ðiꞅ, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hanged; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakespeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakespeare.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I say, a moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Must I endure all *this*? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen.* v. 29.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Gen.* xviii. 32.

3. *This* is used for *this time*.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryd.*

4. The last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that*.

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talked of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryd.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues
What, if he gain'd, he could not use:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. s.* [ðiꞅtel, Saxon; *diestel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the most part, squamose and prickly. *Miller.*

The roots of *thistles* have my hunger fed,
Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread,
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, keckses, burs. *Shakespeare.*

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.
—There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shak.*

Thorns also and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tough *thistles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rie grass will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

THI'STLE, *golden*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson's Summer.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [ðiðer, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*.

We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare.*

The gods, when they descended, hither
From heav'n did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 'tis the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryd.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*

Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakespeare.*

By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awile. *Ainsw.*

THONG. *n. s.* [ðwang, ðwong, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryd. Æn.*

The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. s.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ðorn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Gen.* iii. 18.

The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Micah*, vii. 4.

2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. s.* [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A sea fish.

The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. s.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish, *Ainsw.* which he distinguishes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

The wiser madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shak.*

Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate. *Young.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.
By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]
1. By way of making passage or penetration.
2. By means of.
Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]
1. Complete; full; perfect.
The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*
He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*
A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*
A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*
How can I call a general disregard and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*
2. Passing through.
Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare.*]
1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.
Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*
His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakespeare.*
The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *South.*
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*
2. Power of passing.
Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully.
Look into this business *thoroughly*. *Shakespeare.*
We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*
They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.
When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* Whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill.
Our *thoroughsped* republick of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.
Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *n. s.* *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon ðoꞃp, which signifies a village. *Gibson's Camden.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*
1. The plural of *that*.
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*
Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those*. *Denham.*
The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*
2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.
Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

THOU. *pronoun.* [ðu, Saxon; *du*, Dut. in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eoƿ, Sax.] *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.
1. The second pronoun personal.
Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch *thee*.
I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.
Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too:
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd.*
2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiours, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou*.
[Familiar.]
Here's to *thee*, Dick. *Cowley.*
[Solemn.]
For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.
Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Sax. *thauh*, Gothick.]
1. Notwithstanding that; although.
Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*
The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*
I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*
Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts's Logick.*
2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.
In the vine were three branches; and it was as *though* it budded. *Genesis*, xl. 10.
3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dang'rous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*
A good cause would do well *though*:
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

THOUGHT. the *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *think.*
I told him what I *thought*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addis.*
No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *n. s.* [from the preterite of *To think.*]
1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*
2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton.*
3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.
Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*
One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison on Medals.*
Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*
The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*
One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*. *Pope.*
4. Reflection; particular consideration.
Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
5. Conception; preconceived notion.
Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*
6. Opinion; judgment.
He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job*, xii. 5.
They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*
Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*
7. Meditation; serious consideration.
Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense, or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*
8. Design; purpose.
The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jeremiah*, xxix. 11.
Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*
9. Silent contemplation.
Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*. *Shakespeare.*
10. Solicitude; care; concern.
Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. *1 Samuel*, ix. 5.
Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*
11. Expectation.
The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

బల్లెముగా వున్నాడు। కడుపులో గాలం వేశినట్లు వున్నది। a thorn in his side నలతగాండ్లు। తాకి కపికుడుగా దు:ఖా పరవా...। he is nourishing a * in his side పక్కలో కుంపటి పెంచుతాడు

Thorn apple వుమ్మెత్త తాలచు। ఉమ్మెత్తమొక్క। (Datura Stramonium) కృష్ణ ధత్తూరము

Thornback ఒక చేప పేరు।

Thorny ముండ్లుగల। కష్టమైన। ముళ్ళ। a t. plant ముళ్ళచెట్టు। ముండ్లచెట్టు।

Thorough పూర్తి। నిండు। తీరిన। సమస్త। పూర్ణం। he is a thorough rascal వాడు పెద్ద గుబాండ్లు।

Thoroughfare సందు। దారి ... this a great t. ... A place that is no ... సందు। దారిలేనిది।

Thoroughgoing కొంతవని। సంకోచించని। దిట్టమైన। Thoroughpaced ప్రాబల్యమైన। ప్రత్యక్షమైన। జోక్తి। పూర్తి। తీరిన

Thoroughly పూర్తిగా। బాగా। సరిగా। చక్కగా। కడతేర్చగా। to investigate t. తరిచి విమర్శించుట।

~~Thoroughpaced~~ పక్కా। పూర్తి। ముదురు। నాముడు। పక్కమైన। పక్కా। Rapin XII. 43 note

Thoroughsped తీరిన।

Thoroughstitch పూర్తిగా। నిట్టింగా।

Those ఆవి। వాండ్లు।

Thou నీవు। Who art ... ఎవ్వరవు ... art thou his father ...

to Thou మర్యాదలేకుండా ... అనకుండా నీవు నీవు అని ... వదరం।

Though అయినప్పటికిన్ని। అయినాసరే। (see printed Vema II. 74. III. 253) ...గాని। as though, ... as though they were dead వాండ్లు చచ్చినవారన్నట్లుగా। ... as though she had waking beheld a vision ... the child though is already sent పిల్లవాడు ... వెళ్ళివున్నది

Thought and Think అనే క్రియకు past tense.

Thought n. s. తలంపు। అభిప్రాయము। ఆలోచన। as quick as thought

with a thought, మనోవేగంగా। త్వరగా। in thought word In *, mentally మనసా। మానసం

and deed త్రికరణములచేత। త్రికరణముగా। the * that arose in his mind అతనికి తలచినమాట the * of the heart మనో భావం। మనసుమాట। On second thoughts పునర్విచారణచేసి చూడగా। తిరిగి ఆలోచించితే। to take * చింతపడుట The least thought or a very little కలదులేదనిపించగా Jaim Bharat VI. 94 a killing * సంహారసంకల్పం in ~, word and deed త్రికరణశుద్ధిగా

Thoughtful విచారముగావుండే। తలపోసు। చింతాగ్రస్తు। or heedful పదిలమైన

Thoughtfully చింతాక్రాంతులై। heedfully పదిలంగా

Thoughtfulness విచారము। చింతాధ్యానం। heedfulness పదిలం

Thoughtless పిచ్చి। వెర్రి। అజాగ్రత। వడలుపోలేవి। నిశ్చింత Thoughtlessness.

అజాగ్రత। పిచ్చితనం। సాహసము। [illegible] (Wellr Disp. 5.173 line 8)

Thousand వెయ్యి ten thousand పదివేలు 100,000 లక్ష

Thraldom కైదు। అడ్డు। దాస్యం

Thrall (a captive; captivity) n. s. వెట్టివాడు। దాసు ... కైదీ। దాసుడు। or servitude దాస్యత

to Thrash నూర్చుట। కుప్పనూర్చుట। నలగకొట్టుట। దెబ్బలుకొట్టుట। దెబ్బలతో

కొట్టుట। మొత్తుట। Thrashed నూర్చిన। grain unthrashed నూర్చని ధాన్యం

నూర్చనివి &c

Thrasher నూర్చువాడు।

Thrashing నూర్పిడి। నూర్చు। దెబ్బలు।

Thrashing floor కంటుకళ్లం। కళ్లం। [illegible] Threshing instrument Isa XXVIII. 27

Thread n. s. దారం। నూలు। తంతువు। దారము। or connection of a tale Grotius says gith

సంబంధం। the sacred thread worn by some castes జంధ్యం।

red * ~~[illegible]~~ దారము gold or silver *

జరి। a skank of * నూలుచుట్టు। దారపుండ। a ball of *

ఉండ

12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity. It ſeems a looſe term, but is uſed by good writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact ſymmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a *thought* the better, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to ſink under the ſurface, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddineſs ſeized me; and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On theſe he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryd.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of gain, I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And ſteel now glitters in the muſes' ſhades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; ſolicitous.

In aweful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-ſeat;
Around her crowd diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.

While the nervous fibres preſerve their due tenſion and firmneſs, and the ſpirits are tranſmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due ſtrength, ſwiftneſs, and vivacity, and ſuffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulneſs* and intenſe contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought.*]

1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.

2. Negligent; careleſs.

It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs without remorſe for the paſt, and *thoughtleſs* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And ſeems deſign'd for *thoughtleſs* majeſty:
Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryd.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; careleſly; ſtupidly.

In reſtleſs hurries *thoughtleſly* they live,
At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With triſtful viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
Is *thoughtſick* at the act. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [ðuſend, Sax. *duyſend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thouſand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thouſand, thouſand* times more fair
She ſeem'd, when ſhe preſented was to ſight. *Spenſer.*

For harbour at a *thouſand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thouſand* but was lock'd. *Dryd.*

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of ſome old Tuſcan tree,
And thou, a *thouſand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himſelf by juſtice, he finds a *thouſand* occaſions for generoſity and compaſſion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

How many *thouſands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for ſuch judgment! *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand: proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thouſand parts, and break but a part of a *thouſandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be ſaid of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave hiſtorians wait?
More time they ſpend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes ſwell beyond the *thouſandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thouſand witneſſes to the contrary; and I wiſh they deſerved the *thouſandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

THOWL. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainſworth.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the ſtate of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to ſuch *thraldom.* *Sidney.*

He ſwore with ſobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why ſo he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

This country, in a great part deſolate, groaneth under the Turkiſh *thraldom.* *Sandys.*

He ſhall rule, and ſhe in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born ſlaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRALL. *n. ſ.* [ðɲæl, Saxon.]

1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in uſe.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But ſith ſhe will the conqueſt challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenſer.*

Look gracious on thy proſtrate *thrall.* *Shakeſ.*

The two delinquents
That were the ſlaves of drink, and *thralls* of ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

I know I'm one of Nature's little kings;
Yet to the leaſt and vileſt things am *thrall.* *Dav.*

That we may ſo ſuffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier ſervice, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his buſineſs be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And firſt brought forth Ulyſſes, bed, and all
That richly furniſht it; he ſtill in *thrall*
Of all-ſubduing ſleepe. *Chapman.*

And laid about him, till his noſe
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke looſe. *Hudib.*

To THRALL. *v. a. Spenſer.* [from the noun.] To enſlave; to bring into the power of another. Out of uſe.

Let me be a ſlave t' atchieve the maid,
Whoſe ſudden ſight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad.
For ſo ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* The windpipe of any animal. They ſtill retain it in the Scottiſh dialect; we ſay rather *throttle.*

To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðaɲſcan, Saxon; *derſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variouſly *thraſh* or *threſh*, but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology.

Firſt *thraſh* the corn, then after burn the ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gideon *threſhed* wheat to hide it. *Jud.* viii. 11.

Here be oxen for burnt ſacrifice, and *threſhing* inſtruments for wood. 2 *Samuel*, xxiv. 22.

In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And *thraſh* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preſerve the ends of the bones from an incaleſcency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a ſwift motion; ſuch as that of running or *threſhing.* *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the ſun, after the firſt *threſhing*, get what ſeed you can. *Mortim.*

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou ſcurvy valiant aſs! thou art here but to *thraſh* Trojans, and thou art bought and ſold among thoſe of any wit like a Barbarian ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather would be Mevius, *threſh* for rhimes
Like his, the ſcorn and ſcandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inſcrib'd the ſecond, ſhould be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn.

Our ſoldiers, like a lazy *thraſher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *threſher*'s toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of thoſe employed about the utenſils muſt all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *n. ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *threſhing-floor* prepare,
And exerciſe their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *threſhing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thraſonical.* *Shakeſpeare.*

THRAVE. *n. ſ.* [ðɲap, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of uſe.

2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.

THREAD. *n. ſ.* [ðɲæð, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt; the rudiment of cloth.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shak.*

Though the ſlender *thread* of dyed ſilk looked on ſingle ſeem devoid of redneſs, yet when numbers of theſe *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

Though need urg'd me never ſo,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman.*

He who ſat at a table with a ſword hanging over his head but by one ſingle *thread* or hair, ſurely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleaſing is the ſkill of cutting to a *thread* betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Eſtran.*

2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenor.

The eagerneſs and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the ſame even *thread* of diſcourſe, but ſtrikes upon ſome other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a diſeaſe of the nervous parts, makes it ſo hard to cure; diſeaſes are ſo as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paſs through with a thread.

The largeſt crooked needle, with a ligature of the ſize of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To paſs through; to pierce through.

Thus out of ſeaſon *threading* dark-eyed night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being preſt to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak. Coriolan.*

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled ſhoes he ware. *Spenſer.*

The clothier means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new nap upon it: ſo he had need; for 'tis *threadbare.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whoſe cloaths are *threadbare,* and whoſe cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He walk'd the ſtreets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

A Thracian ſlave the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* ſuppliants, and with pride
His maſter's preſence, nay, his name, deny'd. *Harte.*

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shak.*

Many writers of moral diſcourſes run into ſtale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their ſubject fully and cloſely. *Swift.*

If he underſtood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* ſails,
Borne with th' inviſible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſw.*

THREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Caſſius, in your *threats.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe
Thoſe rigid *threats* of death: ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðꝛeatian, Sax.
To THRE'ATEN. } *threat* is ſeldom uſed but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wiſh'd
Though *threaten'd,* which no worſe than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify, by ſhewing or denouncing evil.

It has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to,* if a verb.

What *threat* you me *with* telling of the king?
Tell him, and ſpare not. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

That it ſpread no further, ſtraitly *threaten* them that they ſpeak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts,* iv. 18.

The void profound
Wide gaping, and *with* utter loſs of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*

This day black omens *threat* the brighteſt fair
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended ſpear. *Dryd.*

The noiſe increaſes as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the ſhore. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be ſtirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener,* and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

THRE'ATENING. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Æneas their aſſault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lauſus loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How impoſſible would it be for a maſter, that thus interceded with God for his ſervants, to uſe any unkind *threat'nings* towards them, to damn and curſe them as dogs and ſcoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation! *Law.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I ſpeak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shakeſp.*

THRE'ATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

THREE. *adj.* [ðꝛie, Saxon; *dry,* Dutch; *tri,* Welſh and Erſe; *tres,* Lat.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a proſp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you ſpeak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Great Atreus' ſons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Neſtor. *Creech's Manilius.*

Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *three* and *three* with oſier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*

Down to theſe worlds I trod the diſmal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A ſtrait needle, ſuch as glovers uſe, with a *three*-edged point, uſeful in ſewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a ſmall number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, *three*-ſuited, filthy, worſted-ſtocking knave. *Shak. King Lear.*

THRE'EFOLD. *adj.* [ðꝛeofealð, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not eaſily broken. *Ecclus.* iv. 12.

By a *threefold* juſtice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a juſtice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a juſtice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conſcience; and laſtly, by a juſtice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

THRE'EPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Laying a cauſtick, I made an eſcar the compaſs of a *threepence,* and gave vent to the matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

THRE'EPENNY. *adj.* [*triobolaris,* Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile,* but am out of ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou 'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be Engliſh kerſey, as be piled as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; ſpruce affectation. *Shak.*

THRE'ESCORE. *adj.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well. *Shak.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threeſcores.* *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their ſons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threeſcore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *n. ſ.* [θρηνωδία.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. ſ.* [properly *thraſher.*]

Here too the *threſher* brandiſhing his flail,
Beſpeaks a maſter. *Dodſley.*

THRE'SHING. See *To* THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting ſtands,
Leſt on the *threſhing* floor his ſheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *threſhing,* as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. ſ.* [ðꝛeſcpalð, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the *threſhold* met ſhe well did enterprize. *Spenſer.*

Many men, that ſtumble at the *threſhold,*
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shak.*

Not better
Than ſtill at hell's dark *threſhold* t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyſelf half-ſtarv'd? *Milton.*

Before the ſtarry *threſhold* of Jove's court
My manſion is, where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aerial ſpirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

There ſought the queen's apartment, ſtood before
The peaceful *threſhold,* and beſieg'd the door. *Dryd.*

THREW, preterite of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw:*
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the ſtrong nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he aſſay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did aſſay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenſer.*

Thrice within this hour
I ſaw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowl.*

2. A word

[illegible] the joining of a broken * [illegible] woven with a double * [illegible] A thread paper [illegible] he has become a mere thread paper [illegible] or maypole of a woman [illegible] his fortune hangs by a [illegible]

to Thread v. a. [illegible]

Thread bare [illegible]

Threaden [illegible]

Threap v. a. – see Wesley's Works – 4.150 Ainsw. says To affirm or urge

Threat n. s. [illegible] by persuasion and threats [illegible]

to Threaten [illegible] a threatening letter [illegible] it looks threatening [illegible] the weather is threatening [illegible] the cholera was then threatening the town [illegible]

Three n. s. మూడు, ముగ్గురు three quarters [illegible] three cornered త్రికోణమైన [illegible] in three words [illegible] three fold [illegible] The scanda puranam is three fourths as long as the Bharata [illegible] the length of the Scanda to the Bharata is as three to four [illegible]

Three decker [illegible]

Threepence [illegible]

Threescore అరవయి

to Thresh – see Thrash.

Threshing see Thrashing.

Thresher see Thrasher.

Threshold [illegible]

Thrice [illegible] thrice as much [illegible]

Thrift [illegible] parsimony [illegible]

Thriftily [illegible]

Thriftiness [illegible]

Thriftless [illegible]

Thrifty [illegible]

To Thrill [illegible] with joy [illegible] Spenser 4.8.36 uses it for stab

Thrill [illegible] a thrill of horror went through the room [illegible]

Thrilling moving, shaking, charming [illegible]

To Thrive [illegible] the past tense is Thrived or throve. Sir Joshua Reynolds says thriv'd

Thriving n. s. [illegible]

Thriving adj. [illegible] Thriving state [illegible] I saw that she was in a way [illegible]

Thro' [illegible] Through [illegible]

Throat [illegible] they cut his throat [illegible] he set up his throat [illegible] a fine voice [illegible] he has got a sore throat [illegible]

To Throb [illegible] or smart [illegible] as the pulse [illegible]

Throb n. s. [illegible]

Throbbing [illegible]

Throbbing [illegible]

Throbbingly [illegible]

Throe [illegible]

Throne [illegible] the prince now on the throne [illegible]

Throng n. s. [illegible]

To Throng [illegible]

Thronged [illegible]

3. A word of amplification.

Thrice, noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Thrice and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were *thrift*, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shak.*
Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains, but *thriftiness* to save. *Spenser.*

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowres. *Spenser.*

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold. *Shak.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*
Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*
Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyrlian, Sax. *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spens.*
He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*
A servant, that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*
With that one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shak.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy
blood *thrill* at it? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakesp.*
A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly, *thrived*. part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdden*, *to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Islandick, *to encrease*.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakesp.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their spring and their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A little hope — but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*:
Deny'd ev'n that, my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logick.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRO', contracted by barbarians from *through.*

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who, scatter'd *thro'* the world, in exile mourn? *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. s.* [ðrore, ðrota, Sax.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Larissa's gutturals convuls'd his *throat*;
He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenser.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner when the soldiers were about *to cut his throat*, says, Why should you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Estr.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. s.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weason; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. s.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.* [from ϑορυβέω, Minsheu and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up.*]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing;
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
'Twas the clash of swords; my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addis.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms! *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in by the confused flesh. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

THROB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue opprest. *Spenser.*

Thou talk'ſt like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul
That pants and reaches after diſtant good.
Addiſon's Cato.

THROE. *n. ſ.* [from ðꞃopıan, *to ſuffer*, Sax.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children: it is likewiſe written *throw.*

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

His perſuaſive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his deſires, coſt him moſt *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell.*

My womb pregnant and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes.* *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain,
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd.
Dryden.

Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.

O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall ſo lies it ever low. *Spenſer.*

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their aches, loſſes,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim
A matter from thee, and a birth, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.]

1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.

Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Th' eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge, one thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuſes of the age. *Davenant.*

2. The ſeat of a biſhop.

Biſhops preached on the ſteps of the altar ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne.*
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakeſpeare.*

True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enſhrin'd
In fleſhly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

He *thron'd* in glaſs, and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃanᵹ, Saxon; from ðꞃınᵹan, *to preſs.*] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

Let us on heaps go offer upon our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs.* *Shakeſp.*

A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring vollies float,
And roul themſelves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wiſh the *throng* of great and good
Made it leſs eas'ly underſtood. *Waller.*

With ſtudious thought obſerv'd th' illuſtrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they paſs'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Æneid.*

THR

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have ſeen
The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My ſon! *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll ſay, thou haſt gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee.
Luke, viii. 45.

All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃoſtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The black-bird and *throſtle* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring.
Walton's Angler.

THRO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shak.*

As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Receiving from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milt.*

His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam.
Dryden.

The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
For thou haſt not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE. the preterite of *thrive.*

England never *throve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuꞃh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole maſs or compaſs.

He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love.
Dryden.

2. Noting paſſage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offſpring. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By tranſmiſſion.

Through theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple.*

Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes, they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

4. By means of; by agency of; in conſequence of.

The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt falls, the weak *through* ſmart. *Spenſer.*

THR

Something you may deſerve of him *through* me.
Shakeſpeare.

By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth, and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe droppeth *through.* *Ecclus.* x.

You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the goſpel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold.
Dryden.

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace, and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow.
Prior.

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or ſide to the other.

You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours?
Bacon.

Pointed ſatire runs him *through* and *through.*
Oldham.

To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpoſe; to the final concluſion.

Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he follows it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through.* *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *thorough-bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Grew's Coſmol.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both ſides.

That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide, are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through.*] It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough.*]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The ſight ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw.
Spenſer.

For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* ſatisfied with compleat cheare. *Chap.*

Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs. *Bacon.*

No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon.*

2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.

Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy, about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it!
Ben Jonſon.

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war. *Att.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His

Throstle. [illegible Telugu]

Throttle n. s. [illegible Telugu]

to Throttle v. a. [illegible Telugu]

Throne – Thrive [illegible Telugu]

Through – [illegible Telugu] This seems derived from द्वार [illegible Telugu] See W2 in अवतार
[illegible Telugu] (from which word, dvara, European etymologists derive through) [illegible Telugu] the word [illegible Telugu] [illegible Telugu] Through error [illegible Telugu] Through design [illegible Telugu] (he did this through want [illegible Telugu] through hearing this [illegible Telugu] We came through we settled the dispute thro' him [illegible Telugu] we came through the field [illegible Telugu] he went through the garden [illegible Telugu] to look through [illegible Telugu] to bite through [illegible Telugu] to carry thro' [illegible Telugu] to get through [illegible Telugu] he did this through ill will [illegible Telugu] thro' that reason [illegible Telugu] Through covetousness [illegible Telugu] her shapes were visible through her clothes [illegible Telugu] Through favor [illegible Telugu] they came through the wall [illegible Telugu] he put a cord through [illegible Telugu] Through all generations [illegible Telugu] All through the Country [illegible Telugu] Through & through [illegible Telugu] to pierce through and through [illegible Telugu] to look through and through [illegible Telugu] –

Through spite [illegible Telugu] ☐ the day. ☐ the night. ☐ the month. A river runs ☐ through the village [illegible Telugu] as they came ☐ the pass [illegible Telugu] Local. XV. 197 line 12

Throughout – throughout the year [illegible Telugu] throughout the world [illegible Telugu]

to Throw v. a. [illegible] to throw away angrily [illegible] to throw away [illegible] time [illegible] to throw down [illegible] to throw up, or vomit [illegible] to throw up a bank [illegible] to take up an employment [illegible] to throw aside [illegible] to throw off [illegible] to throw light on a subject [illegible] to throw a veil over the head [illegible] to throw open [illegible] he threw himself into [illegible] I throw myself on your kindness [illegible] he threw himself into the river [illegible] he threw off the mask [illegible] he threw himself on the enemy [illegible] the troops threw themselves into the fort [illegible] he threw out hints [illegible] out the dogs

Throw n. s. [illegible] or throes [illegible]

Thrown [illegible] labour thrown away [illegible] the time was[t] away [illegible] he was thrown off his guard [illegible] The dogs were [illegible] out in their pursuit

Throwster [illegible]

~~Thug (an indian word for a strangler) [illegible] These two names are specified in Sleemans book on Thugs.~~

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

To THROW. preter. *threw.* part. pass. *thrown. v. a.* [ðrapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Shimei *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam.* xvi. 13.

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark,* xii. 42.

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Dec. of Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison's State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Addison's Spectator.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Add. Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest.* *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakesp.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issued like a god to mortal view. *Pope's Odyss.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distrest, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan desarts wander thus alone. *Dryd. Æn.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare,* Lat.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

14. *To* THROW *away.* To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otw.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and wou'd have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryd.*

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design: if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

15. *To* THROW *away.* To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by.* To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *Ben Jonson.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down.* To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
This the reward of a whole life of service? *Addis.*

18. *To* THROW *off.* To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

19. *To* THROW *off.* To reject; to discard: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance.*

'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off.* *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? *Spratt.*

20. *To* THROW *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day. *Addison.*

21. *To* THROW *out.* To distance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour? *Addison.*

22. *To* THROW *out.* To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* THROW *out.* To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out.* *Swift.*

24. *To* THROW *up.* To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Life we must not part with foolishly; it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* THROW *up.* To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up.* *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used with great latitude; but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence.

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.
2. To cast dice.
3. *To* THROW *about.* To cast about; to try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about* to *throw.* *Spenser.*

THROW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:

A tow'r

A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakespeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line: it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all. *Young.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island. *Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spens.*

5. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth; in this sense it is written *throe*. See Throe.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth,
Which to the wond'ring world I shall disclose,
Or, if he fail me, perish in my *throws*. *Dryden.*

Thro'wer. *n. s.* [from *throw*.] One that throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thrum. *n. s.* [*thraum*, Islandick, the end of any thing.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarse yarn.

There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakespeare.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Shakespeare.*

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To Thrum. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guittar. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Thrush. *n. s.* [þꞃiꞅc, Saxon; *turdus*, Lat.]

1. A small singing-bird.

Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thrushes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [From *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a breaking out.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To Thrust. *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle, and reap. *Rev.* xiv. 15.

2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenser.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force. *Shakesp.*

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets. *Shak.*

When the ass saw the angel, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusht Balaam's foot. *Numbers*, xxii. 25.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes. *1 Samuel*, xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away. *2 Kings*, iv. 27.

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell. *Luke*, x. 15.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake. *Hayward.*

They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

3. To stab.

Phineas *thrust* both of them through. *Numbers*, xxv. 8.

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judges*, vi. 38.

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in by a divine *thrusting* on. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves
Into my private meditations? *Shak. Henry VIII.*

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment? *Locke.*

To Thrust. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But, when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryd.*

3. To intrude.

Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Thrust. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety. *Sidney.*

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'st. *Shakespeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryd.*

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Thru'ster. *n. s.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.

Thru'stle. *n. s.* [from *thrush*.] Thrush; throstle.

No *thrustles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay.*

To Thryfa'llow. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed,
Lest thistle and docke fall a blooming and seed. *Tusser.*

Thumb. *n. s.* [þuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shak. Macb.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows. *Broome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Thumb. *v. n.* To handle aukwardly.

Thumb-band. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

Thu'mbstal. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.

Thump. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To Thump. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Thrum n. s: ప్రంచు। కుంచె। తప్పు। పద్దె (పాంజెల్లు) నులుతుతునూలు।

to Thrum వీణాతంతులు పిచ్చిరీతిగా బెల్లుగా మీటుట।

Thrush n. s: (పిగిలిపిట్ట) గొల్లకోరితి। వంజులం। the disease నోంటపొక్కు। నోంటిలోతీపుపుళ్లు / చిన్నపిల్లలవచ్చేరోగం। William Pitt son of Chatham died of this disease—

to Thrust v. a. తోయుట। పొడుచుట। (See Push) గెంటుట। చిమ్మివేయుట। దూరు చెప్పుట। to * aside తొలగవేయుట। తోసివేయుట। to * away తోలివేయుట। మొ * తోయుట। తోసివేయుట। తోసివెళ్లగొట్టుట। బాలగవేయుట to * down పడవేయుట to * in దూరపెట్టుట। to * it in చొప్పుట। to * out the tongue తెరుచుకొని।

~~to Thrust~~ v. n. పొడుచుట।

a Thrust n. s. పోటు। పొడుపు। చొప్పుదు। పొడుపు। లావు। at a single * ఒక్క పోటుపోటు।

Thug (n. s.) Indian word for an assassin (ఫాంసిగరు) తెక్కెమునిషి। పస్లె ఫరా‌ఉ।
These Telugu words are probable enough and are specified in Sleemans book on Thugs.
but I never met with any Telugu man who had ever heard of Thugs. / See Z

Thumb n. s. చేతిపెద్దవేలు। బొటనవేలు। అంగుష్ఠం। he has them under his * అతనిచేతికిందపడ్డారు। పూరంతపొంచివడపోశినాడు। అతని అరచేతిలో పడిపున్నారు। he has it under his thumb యిది అతనిచేతిసొమ్ముగా అయ్యెది। యిది వానికిసొప్పధీనం అయిపోయినది।

Thumbed, a well ~ book నిండవాడిన పుస్తకం (Qly Rev. CLXI: 169)

Thumbscrew కిట్టుకోల। చేతికి తగిలించే చేపలు। అదకొట్టుదండుది।

To Thumb చేతిరాపిడిపట్టుచెరుపుట। a book spoilt by thumbing చేతిరగడతో చెడిపోయినగ్రంథం।

Thumbstall అంగుళిత్రాణం।

Thump n. s. పిడిచేతిగుద్దు। పెట్టు। మొట్టికాయ।

Z Thuggist Qly Rev Dec 1840. p 153 meaning Assassin

To Thump గుద్దుట, అడుచుట.

~~Thunder n. s. వురుము.~~ it come upon him like a clap of thunder వుట్టాడుపడివచ్చింది. See Thunderstruck and Thunderbolt

To Thunder v. n. వురుముట, గర్జించుట.

~~To Thunder v. a.~~ అరిచిచెప్పుట.

Thunderbolt పిడుగు, like a * పిడుగల్లాగా.

Thunderclap పిడుగుసప్పినం, వురుము.

Thunderer దేవేంద్రనామం. The alarum set off with a * noise ఫెళఫెళ Wesley 4:292

Thundering ఘప్పాంకమయిన

Thunderingly ఫెళఫెళగా. "In two * large folios" — Dibdins Libr: Companion
They made a * attack మహనియుల్లి

Thunderplump / Thundershower (a burst of rain) ~~వేసురుగాన్మ~~ ~~వవాన~~, జడివాన

Thunderstone ఆకాశంనుంచిపడివచ్చిననల్లనిరాయి.

Thunderstruck ఆశ్చర్యపడిన, వితాకుపడ్డ, విస్మయంపొందిన, భయభ్రాంతిపడ్డ, మాన్పడ్డ, he was * పిడుగుపడ్డట్టుఅయినాడు.

Thursday గురువారం, బృహస్పతివారం, లక్ష్మీవారం.

Thus adv. యిట్లా, అట్లా, ఆలాగు, యీలాగు, thus far యింత దూరం, అంతదూరం, ఆమట్టుకు, యీమట్టుకు, ఆకాడికి, I know thus much యింతకుమించినదినేనెరగను.

To Thwack గుద్దులాడుట.

Thwack n. s. దెబ్బ, యిదినీబమాట.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.*
Shakespeare.

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone
Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force,
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER. *n. s.* [from *thump.*] The person or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *n. s.* [ðunder, ðunor, Sax. *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shak.*

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakesp.*

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenser.*

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for 's power to *thunder.* *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

TH'UNDERBOLT. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down. *Shakespeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation; properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill on Providence.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spens.*

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shakesp.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosp'rous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer*'s fate. *Dryden.*

THU'NDEROUS *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *stone.*] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone.* *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *strike.*]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstriken*, not daring, nay, not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck.* *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be so *thunderstrooke*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Latin.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*thuris*, and *facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which were required to be performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deosculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. s.* [*thorsgday*, Danish; from *thor.* *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the Supreme Deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [ðus, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was?
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus.* *Spenser.*

I returned with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus.* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joshua*, vii. 23.

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making concord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs, is nothing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own ministers. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production and form. *Burnet's Theory.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he must pretend to know all things. *Tillotson.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We 'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shakesp.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwacked.* *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the

the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

THWART. *adj.* [ðpyn, Sax. *dwars.* Dut.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come across any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakesp.*

Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryd.*

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addison.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares opprest,
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTING. *n. s.* [from *thwart.*] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the possessive of *thou.* See THOU.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

These are *thy* works, parent of good! *Milton.*

THYINE *wood. n. s.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Revelations,* xviii. 12.

THYME. *n. s.* [*thym,* Fr. *thymus,* Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme.* *Dryd.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self.*]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

It must and shall be so; content *thyself.* *Shak.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryd.*

TI'AR. } *n. s.* [*tiare,* Fr. *tiara,* Latin.] A
TI'ARA. } dress for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclos'd, as better drest:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert.*

TICK. *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket,* a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick.* *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick,* or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. [*Tique,* Fr. *teke,* Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. s.* The same with *tick.* A
TI'CKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. s.* [*etiquet,* French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket,* and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of tickets or codille. *Pope.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo,* Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle,* on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope his purpose to obtain. *Spens.*

TI'CKLE, *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown.

When the last O Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungannon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakespeare.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shak.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish,* because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *ticklish.*] The state of being *ticklish.*

TI'CKTACK. *n. s.* [*trictrac,* Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [tyððer, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *n. s.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

To TI'DDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To use
To TI'DDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *n. s.* [tyð, Saxon; *tijd,* Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*

They two forth passing
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide,*
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar? *Shakespeare's King John.*

At new-year's *tide* following, the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called *tides,* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction

Thwart n.s. వాడలో అడ్డమైన దు — లం. భంగం.

~~Thwart adj.~~ అడ్డమైన.

To Thwart ~~...~~ అడ్డము ~~...~~ విరోధించుట. విఘ్నాతంచేసుట. + నిష్ఫలం చేయు. భంగపరచుట
+ ~~...~~ అడ్డమాడుట ~~...~~

Thwarting n. s. అడ్డగింపులు. విఘాతం.

Thwartingly ఎదిరించి. విరోధించి. విఘాతంచేసి

Thy adj. నీ. నీ యొక్క. నీది. తన.

Thyine wood సుగంధపుకర్ర.

Thyme n. s. మరువంపువెట్టువంటిది. ఒక అడవి మొక్కపేరు. (not in Reeve, Morris or Haughton)

Thyself నిన్నే.

Tiar } కిరీటం. పాగ. బాసికం. Tical
Tiara } Ticca (Indian word for Serving for hire) కూలి a * tailor కూలిదర్జి

Tick n. s. పెక్కు or louse బుడ్డపురుగు. అంబారుపురుగు. కొరుకు. of a bed పరుపు. ఒళ్ళాసం.

To Tick అరువుగాపలుకుట. అరువుపోయిరిసుగాపలుకుట.

Ticken } వస్త్రాసంత్రపుగుడ్డ
Ticking }

Ticket n. s. చీటి. పైవిలాసం. బిళ్ళ. పుల్లాకు

To Tickle v. a. చక్కిలిగింతలుపెట్టుట. చక్కిలిగిలిపెట్టుట. గిలిగింతచేయుట. or please సంతోషపెట్టుట. మురుసుకొలుపుట.

~~To Tickle v. n.~~ దురద ఎత్తుట. చక్కిలిగింతగావుండుట. a ... disease ... పెట్టితేపుండుఅగును

Tickling n. s. చక్కిలిగింత. నసిమరి.

Ticklish సులభరించిన. సులువైతైన. or hazardous సూక్ష్మమైన. మోసంవచ్చే. నమ్మరాని. in these * times ... సందిగ్ధావుండేకాలం
this is a very ... affair ... సంకటంగావుండేపని
the * parts of the body కళలయిన పలు. she is not * దానికి చక్కిలిగిలి లేదు.
this is a very ... letter ... ఇబ్బందిపెట్టేజాబు

Ticklishness మోసంగావుండడం. సూక్ష్మం. మోసకరము. Paley 2.278 See under Tilter.

~~Tid adj.~~ ముద్దుగావుండే.

Tid bit సారం. పదార్థం. మెరికె.

Tide n. s. కాలం. వేళ. సందు or stream ప్రవాహం. it is now full * వరదసరుదుకొనింది. * up the river పోయే. * down the river పాయె. the freshes in

(see further next Page)

spring tides [illegible] against the tide [illegible] to work double tides [illegible]

Tidewaiter [illegible]

Tidings సమాచారం। వార్త। సంగతి।

Tidily ముద్దుగా। [illegible]। చక్కగా। సొంపుగా। గరాగరికగా

Tidiness { Drey says, [illegible] / [illegible]

Tidy { Drey says, [illegible] / [illegible]

To Tie v: a కట్టుట। బంధించుట। ముడివేయుట। to tie down or oblige నిర్బంధించుట। to tie on తగలకట్టుట। to tie together అంటుకట్టుట। [illegible] కట్టుట। అంటపెట్టుట। to tie up ముడుచుట। the estate was tied up జప్తీగా వుండింది। జప్తుచేశినారు।

Tie n: s ముడి। కట్టు। ధారం। పాశం। పురి। బంధకం। or couple [illegible] of a girdle [illegible] of a jacket [illegible] The marriage tie [illegible] of a family సంసారబంధకం। he had formed many ties there అక్కడ అనేక సంబంధములు కలగ చేశినాడు। freed from all earthly ties పాశముక్తుడయి।

Tied కట్టిన। [illegible] I would willingly do it but my hands are tied [illegible]

Tier వరుస। బారు। సరణి। tier upon tier దొంతిగా।

Tierce [illegible]

Tiff (quarrel) కయ్యం। అసహ్యం।

to Tiff ఫలహారంచేయుట। this is an Indian word [illegible]

Tiffany సన్నమైన పట్టు।

Tiffin ఫలహారం। Tiffin is an Arabic word, vulgarly called [illegible]

Tiffany సన్నమైన పట్టు   Tift (or tantrum) Smollett 3.207 [illegible]

Tiger పులి। a royal tiger పెద్దపులి। a hunting tiger చిరుతపులి।

Tight adj. బిగిసిన। [illegible] water tight [illegible] air-tight [illegible]

tights [illegible] breeches, చల్లడం

traction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the *tides* of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakespeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide.* *Milt.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides,*
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When from his dint the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide passes into a bason. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid, and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *tidy.*] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS. *n. s.* [tidan, Saxon, *to happen, to betide; tidende,* Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.* *Shakespeare.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milt.*

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings,* by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt,* Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie,* thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for fear of a raine. *Tusser.*

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay's Past.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for *untidy.*

Thou whorson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To TIE. *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Samuel,* vi. 7.

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles's History.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied,* we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied,*
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up* intensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*

Melantius, stay,
You have my promise; and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryd.*

No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie,* that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties.* *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. s.* [*tiere, tieire,* old Fr. *tuyer,* Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. s.* [*tiers, tiercier,* French.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce.* *Ben Jonson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TI'ERCET. *n. s.* [from *tiers,* French.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. s.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff,*
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Phillips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY. *n. s.* [*tiffer,* to dress up, old Fr. *Skinner.*] Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies.* *Brown.*

TIGE. *n. s.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. s.* [*tigre,* Fr. *tigris,* Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger:*
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger;*
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson's Spring.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht,* Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight,* the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight;* I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unoils the flask. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuth.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight.* *Gay.*

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or ſtring by which women ſtraiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight.*]

1. Cloſely; not looſely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, ſirrah, bear you theſe letters *tightly*;
Sail like my pinnace to theſe golden ſhores. *Shak.*

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I ſay, go *tightly* to your buſineſs; you have coſt me much. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tight.*]

1. Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs.

The bones are inflexible; which ariſes from the greatneſs of the number of corpuſcles that compoſe them, and the firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. Neatneſs.

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigreſs*, that ſeveral ſpots riſe in her ſkin when ſhe is angry. *Addiſon.*

TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik*, Swediſh; *teke* Dutch; *tique*, Fr.]

1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the ſweat cloſe kept, and ſomewhat arefied by the hair. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. It is in *Shakeſpeare* the name of a dog, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TILE. *n. ſ.* [tigle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Earth turned into brick ſerveth for building as ſtone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Phyſic. Rem.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milton.*

Worſe than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worſe,
Than thouſand padders was the poet's curſe. *Dryd.*

Tile pins made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories;
A lyric ode would ſlate; a catch
Wou'd *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which *tile* this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

A Flemiſh *tiler*, falling from the top of a houſe upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood proſecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would ſerve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge ſaid to him, he ſhould go up to the top of the houſe, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

TI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the houſe-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jeſus. *Luke*, v. 19.

TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box in a ſhop.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty cheſts in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

Pleaſure not known *till* now. *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was deſert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the ſavage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Ariſtotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate ſo long *till* you make ſome act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this ſtrange pitch their high aſſertions flew,
Till Nature's ſelf ſcarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goddeſs, ſpread thy reign *till* Iſis' elders reel. *Pope.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [tylian, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plow.

This paradiſe I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The huſbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honeſt buſineſs that is neceſſary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable ſervice unto God. *Law.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are ſo hilly, that the oxen can hardly take ſure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to ſpare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A ſweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad ſoil, and to remedy the waſte. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whoſe harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harveſt of the ſoil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moſes intimates; but whether beſtowed on all, or only upon ſome parts of that earth, as alſo what ſort of *tillage* that was, is not expreſſed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*]

1. Huſbandman; ploughman.

They bring in ſea-ſand partly after their nearneſs to the places, and partly by the good huſbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of ſheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Geneſis*, iv. 2.

The worm that knaws the ripening fruit, ſad gueſt!
Canker or locuſt hurtful to infeſt
The blade; while huſks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want diſtinguiſhes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horſe that goes in the thill. Properly THILLER.

4. A till; a ſmall drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou ſhalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epiſtles lin'd. *Dry. Juv.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *adv.* A word uſed formerly when any thing
TI'LLYVALLEY. }
ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I conſanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley*, lady. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Tillyfally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an huſbandman.

Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes huſband and huſwife their coffers to fill. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [tylb, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any ſupport of covering over head.

The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſs
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denh.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.

His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thruſt.

His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dextrouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Inclination forward; as, the veſſel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Philips.*

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid ſlaughter reigns:
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [*Tillen.* Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit:
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's

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To Tighten v:a- బిగించుట।
Tightly గట్టిగా। బిగువుగా। [illegible]
Tightness బిగువు। [illegible]
Tigress ఆడపులి।
The sort used in tiling roofing
Tile n:s. square [illegible] పెంకు। ~~[illegible]~~ ఇంటిమీద కప్పే పెంకులు। Gutter tile [illegible]
To Tile పెంకులువేసి కప్పుట। they tiled the house ఆ యింటికి పెంకులు కప్పినారు।
Tiled పెంకు కప్పిన। a * house పెంకుటిల్లు।
Tiler [illegible]వాడు।
Tiling పెంకులు। పెంకు।
Till n:s. [illegible] a small shelf with a lid inside a chest
Till prep. వరకు। దాక। దనుక। పర్యంతం। [illegible] till now [illegible] till then అందాక।
To Till v:a- దున్నుట। కృషిచేయుట। [illegible]
Tillable [illegible]
Tillage n:s. దుక్కి। సేద్యం। కృషి। వ్యవసాయం। సాగుబడి। a field for * [illegible] సాగుపొలం।
Tiller [illegible] of a boat చుక్కాని।
Tilt n:s. చందువా। చప్పరం। పందిరి। [illegible] at full tilt [illegible]
To Tilt v:a- [illegible] to put sloping [illegible]
To Tilt v:n. [illegible] or tumble [illegible]
Tilter [illegible]

Ticklishness. Paley, wks, 2.278. (VI. No 1 on Col IV.5) Suiting yourselves to the difficulty and ↔ of the times

Tilth వ్యవసాయం।

Timber మాను। కలప। తుంట। commonly called shimbeam which is a corruption of సింహ్వాం। The beech is not a timber tree, being soft & liable to worms

If I have time today I will go

Timbrel చిఱుతాళం। మద్దెల

Time కాలం। సేపు। పొద్దు। వేళ। యూడు। యెడ। సమయం। కాడు। నాడు। తేప। సారి। యుగం। ముహూర్తం। Have you time now వింకుతీరునా। I have not time తీరదు। time in music తాళం। దరువు। మానం। లయ। At this time tomarrow వాల్లుకల్లు। In the night time రాత్రిపూట। at or by this time (meanwhile) ఆమధ్య। యింకేపు యింపాటికి। at or by this time ... up to the present time యింసరికి। At times సర్కత్। at all times అసర్కత్। నిత్యం। at other times వృత్తప్పుడు। In my grand-father's time (in time కొనకొన్నాళ్ళకు) తాతనాడు। In due time మితమందు। After a time ముందు। ముందుగా। at one time వెర్కప్పుడు। another time మళ్లి। మళ్లా। at any time సర్కత్। from that time తదారభ్యం। అమొదలు। from time to time అప్పుడప్పుడుకి। అదుగదుగుకు। నానాటికి। మధ్యమధ్య। time of out of mind అనాదిగా। In old times పూర్వం। Four at a time నాలుగేసి। four times నాలుగుమాట్లు। two times రెండు మారు। three times as large మూడింతలుపెద్ద। you are ten times as bad as he వానికంటె నీవు యెదుఆకుల [illegible] చెడిపోయినవాడవు। two or three times as much యిబ్బడి ముబ్బడిగా। Once upon a time వకతడవ। Time and time about పూటకుపూటమారుస్తు కాస్తవాళ్ళై। She is near her time ఆమెకు యిప్పుడు పొద్దులే। ప్రసూతి అవును। you must lose no time in going ఆలస్యంచేయరాదు। Times కాలవృత్తి। యిదివరకసమాచారపత్రిక నామం।

You should read these books one at a time వకటొకటి చదివిన [illegible] Send for them two at a time యిద్దరుగా తేవాలె [illegible] Speak one at a time [illegible] At the same time I must tell you... [illegible] Time, as opposed to Eternity ఇహం the enjoyments of Time ఇహసౌఖ్యం। I was not in * for the post [illegible]

to Time యిన్నొక సమయము చూచి చెయుట he timed his application very well సమయము చూచి మనవి చేసినాడు। well timed సమయసూచిగా ఉండె Ill timed అకాలమైన

He did it in no time [illegible] at times, now & then [illegible] a wife who is near her time [illegible] out of mind [illegible]

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To ruſh as in combat.

Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*

4. To play unſteadily.

The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. To fall on one ſide.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by thoſe of the belly. *Grew's Coſm.*

Ti'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puiſny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters.* *Hudibras.*
If war you chuſe, and blood muſt needs be ſpilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter.* *Granville.*

Tilth. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Give the fallow lands their ſeaſons and their *tilth.* *Drayton.*
Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry. *Shakeſp.*

Tilth. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. I know not how this word can be ſo uſed.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ti'mber. *n. ſ.* [tymbrian, Sax. *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſer.*

For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The ſtraw was laid below,
Of chips and ſerewood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to ſell the *timber?*
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*;
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To Ti'mber. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of bruſh-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſt.*

To Ti'mber. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

Ti'mbered. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning, were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Ti'mbersow. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood; Perhaps the wood louſe.

Divers creatures, though they be loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timberſows*, ſnails. *Bacon.*

Ti'mbrel. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

The damſels they delight
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer's Epithal.*
In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenſer.*
Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*
For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope's Statius.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [tima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]

1. The meaſure of duration.

This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time.* *Locke.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* paſt to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Daniel*, ii. 16.

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain *time*, when that *time* is elapſed, the law ceaſeth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remain'd ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digreſſions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Life conſidered as employed, or deſtined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all inſtances and all kinds of virtue, lie open to thoſe who are maſters of themſelves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Seaſon; proper time.

To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Ecclus.* iii. 1.

They were cut down out of *time*, whoſe foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job*, xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark*, xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of ſleep. *Romans*, xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time.* *Dryd.*
I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At leaſt to ſave, your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we ſhall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then conſideration will do us little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*

6. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in ſervice your beſt days are ſpent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby ſtores itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terreſtrial matter which is ſhowered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have reſolved to take *time*, and, in ſpite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration diſtinct from other parts.

They ſhall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times.* *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we ſhould impute the heat of the ſeaſon unto the co-operation of any ſtars with the ſun, it ſeems more favourable for our *times* to aſcribe the ſame unto the conſtellation of Leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The way to pleaſe being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the beſt ages, have ſtudied her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

8. Paſt time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Early time.

Stanley at Boſworth-field, though he came *time* enough to ſave his life, yet he ſtaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more ſtrict obedience to be one time or other neceſſary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to ſet about theſe duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time conſidered as affording opportunity.

The earl loſt no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horſe were paſſed through his quarters; nor did then purſue them in any *time.* *Clarendon.*

I would aſk any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he ſhall have an hour's *time* for it? *Duty of Man.*

Time is loſt, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

11. Particular quality of ſome part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal treſſes in the ſky. *Shakeſp.*
All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Meſſiah ſing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear ſuch a practice, that is an anſwer from the mouth of a profeſſed *time*-ſerver. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no ſort of perſon
Have, any *time*, recourſe unto the princes. *Shak.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers*, xxvi. 10.

The worſt on me muſt light, when *time* ſhall be. *Milton.*

A *time* will come, when my maturer muſe
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryd.*

Theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut, diſtributing them to ſeveral ſhops, that from *time* to *time* ſupply Naples. *Addiſon.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to ſtay till delivered; for ſhe was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*

The firſt time I ſaw a lady dreſſed in one of theſe petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was ſo near her *time*; but ſoon I found all the modiſh part of the ſex as far gone as herſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four

Four *times* he croſs'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finiſhed. *Heylyn.*

Every ſingle particle would have a ſphere of void ſpace around it many hundred thouſand million million *times* bigger than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Muſical meaſure.

Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How ſour ſweet muſick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept!
Shakeſpeare.

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that ſong which was but rhyme.
Waller.

On their exalted wings
To the cœleſtial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep *time*.
Denham.

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which in battle's heat
Againſt their very corſlets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's meaſure,
And yield them moſt exceſſive pleaſure. *Prior.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wiſdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onſets of things. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is hard to believe, that where his moſt numerous miracles were afforded, they ſhould all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the diſpatch of all affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of ſeaſon:
Mercy is good, but kings miſtake its *timing*. *Dryd.*

A man's conviction ſhould be ſtrong, and ſo well *timed*, that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Addiſon.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the ſtroke.
Addiſon.

3. To meaſure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whoſe every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full*.] Seaſonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any feeling of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of men's ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time*.]

1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeleſs* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noble Gloſter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeleſs* end. *Shak. R. II.*

TI'MELY. *adj.* [from *time*.] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.

The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakeſp.*

Leſt heat ſhould hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time*.] Early; ſoon.

The beds i' th' eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpoſe hither.
Shakeſpeare.

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what elſe might be our loſs. *Milton.*

Timely adviſ'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe*.] One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleaſers, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs. *Shakeſp.*

TI'MESERVING. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *ſerve*.] Mean compliance with preſent power.

If ſuch by trimming and *timeſerving*, which are but two words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confuſion. *South.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomſon.*

TIMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid*.] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured puſillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The infant flames, whilſt yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and *tim'rouſly* confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons. *Shak.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorouſly* ventured on ſuch terms which ſhould pretend to ſignify their real eſſences. *Locke.*

Let daſtard ſouls be *timorouſly* wiſe:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of ſight.
A. Phillips.

TI'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulneſs.

The clergy, through the *timorouſneſs* of many among them, were refuſed to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate. Obſolete.

By a wiſe and *timous* inquiſition, the peccant humours and humouriſts muſt be diſcovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chemiſts Jupiter.

Quickſilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackneſs. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Tin ore ſometimes holds about one-ſixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the veſſel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of ſingle tin plates over it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

New *tinning* a ſaucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Perſians ſeems to be the chryſocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, ſome red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I diſtilled ſome of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who have preſerved an innocence, would not ſuffer the whiter parts of their ſoul to be diſcoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taſte.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, ſulphur, and ſteel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The firſt ſcent of a veſſel laſts, and the *tinct* the wool firſt appears of. *Ben Jonſon.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple-ſtreaming amethiſt is thine. *Thomſon.*

TI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething.

The ſight muſt be ſweetly deceived by an inſenſible paſſage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their ſmall peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but, paſſing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engroſſes him, and, like a coloured glaſs before his eyes, caſts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expoſe ourſelves to the ſcorn of thoſe who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will diſcover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addiſon.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addiſon.*

Sire of her joy, and ſource of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleaſure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.
Prior.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come diſcolour'd through our paſſions ſhown.
Prior.

Have a care leſt ſome darling ſcience ſo far prevail over your mind, as to give a ſovereign *tincture* to all your other ſtudies, and diſcolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine diſtilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte.

The bright ſun compacts the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the ſaphire ſpreads a heavenly blue.
Blackmore.

A little black paint will *tincture* and ſpoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a diſtinguiſhing ſenſe of good and evil; early were the ſeeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, ſown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To

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Timed కాలంగల। Well timed సమయమెరిగిచ్చిన। Ill timed సమయం కాని। అకాలమైన।

Timekeeper వకతరహా గడియారం।

~~Timeless అకాలమయిన।~~

Timely మంచిసమయమందు జాగ్రత్తచేసిన, సమయానికి [illegible] they gave me * notice అవధానం ఇచ్చినారు [illegible]। * assistance saved his life కావలసిన వేళకు। [illegible] సమయమువల్లప్రాణము నిలిచినది - Timeously a bad word for Seasonably

Timepleaser కాలోచితమనిషి। Timepiece

Timeserver [illegible] సమయం [illegible] మనిషి। [illegible]

Timeserving [illegible]

Timid adj. పిరికిగావుండే। జంకించే। భయస్వభావమైన। లజ్జాకుడుగావుండే। * glances జంకినచూపులు।

Timidity n: s. జంకు। [illegible] పిరికితనం।

Timorous పిరికిగావుండే। భయపడే।

Timorously భయపడి।

Timorousness పిరికితనం। ~~Timous, See Opportune~~

Tin n: s. తగరం। సత్తు tin plate రేకు the metal used in tinning తుప్పు [illegible] In Madras, articles made of tin (which is mostly brought from China) are often called China articles. Thus చీనాజోడు [illegible] a tin dish. A tin అనగా డబ్బా, [illegible] or any case made of tin Thus comfits are sold in tins.

To Tin v: a. కళాయిచేయుట।

Tincal or Borax వెలిగారము।

Tincture n: s. [illegible]

To Tincture v: a. [illegible]

Tinctured [illegible] * with ప్రసరించిన। his observations are * with malice వాడుచేసిన ఆక్షేపణాలలో ద్వేషం యొక్క వాసన కద్దు। the manners of the people were soon tinctured by the discipline of the teachers గురువుల గుణాలు ప్రజలకు ప్రసరించినవి

Tindal (boatswain) తండేలు। పడవపెద్ద।

Tinder n: s. చెకుముకిపత్తి। [illegible] his clothes were all reduced to tinder [illegible]

Tinderbox చెకుముకిపత్తిడబ్బి।

To Tinge v: a. అద్దుట। చాయవేయుట। [illegible]

Tinge n: s. [illegible]

To Tingle v: n. [illegible] his ears tingled at this [illegible]

Tingling n: s. [illegible] of the skin [illegible] of the ears [illegible]

Tinker n: s. [illegible]

To Tinker v: a. [illegible] to alter a letter or poem &c ~~till it is spoiled~~ Hannah More says I needs must go a tinkering the poem till I spoilt it [illegible] a patch of metal in tinkering [illegible]

Tinkering n.s. [illegible] adj mean, pitiful, paltry [illegible]

To Tinkle v: n. [illegible]

Tinkle n: s. or Tinkling n: s. [illegible]

Tinman [illegible]

Tinsel {Ainsworth says, Needlework n: s. [illegible] this is mere * [illegible] in poetry [illegible]

Tint n: s. [illegible] a dark * [illegible] a lighter * [illegible] a reddish * [illegible] a bluish * [illegible] a changing blue * [illegible]

Tiny adj. [illegible] a * bird [illegible] the mes-kito, that tiny wolf

~~Tion,~~ the termination as junction, creation &c is expressed by [illegible] as Annihilation [illegible] or by [illegible] as Correction [illegible]

Tip .. To Tip ... Tippet .... See Appx p. No 26.

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TI'NDER *n. s.* [tyndre, tendre, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*.
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suck.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *n. s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spen.*

The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryd.*

2. [tinan, Saxon, *to shut*.] To shut.

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand. *Spenser.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addison's Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TI'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS, *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*] Bismuth.]

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

The ears of them that hear it shall *tingle*. *Bible.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*? *Shakespeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle,
The coin may mend a *tinker*'s kettle. *Prior.*

To TINKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew;
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. It seems to have been improperly used by *Pope*.

The wand'ring streams that shine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horrour seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *n. s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman*'s shop? *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TINNY. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton.*

TIN'PENNY. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL. *n. s.* [*estincelle*, Fr.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinsel* vail her amber locks did shrowd,
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairf.*

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*. *Shakespeare.*

By Thetis' *tinsel* slipper'd feet,
And the songs of sirens sweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold. *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his own cost. *Norris.*

No glitt'ring *tinsel* of May-fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence, you phantastick postillers in song,
My text defeats your art, 'tis Nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinsoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleaveland.*

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views;
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine snow:
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present not to the eye what an harmonious concert of musick does to the ear; it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight. *Reynolds.*

TI'NWORM. *n. s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

TIP. *n. s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages, that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,
And last a little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope's Horace.*

Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

2. To strike slightly; to tap.

She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dullest soul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

When I saw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

TI'PPET. *n. s.* [tæppet, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He *tipples*-palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *n. s.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff.*]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
2. The staff itself so tipt.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shak.*

Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

TI'PTOE. *n. s.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by.
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Crispian. *Shakesp.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains' tops. *Shak.*

Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TIRE. *n. s.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier.*

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire.*] A head-dress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches, *Spenser.*

Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*,
That crowns his hated head, on high appears. *Crashaw.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiɲian, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues wou'd *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily exprest,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. It has often *out* added, to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dress the head.

Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head. *2 Kings, ix. 30.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teoɲian, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

TI'REDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke on Education.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. s.* [*tire* and *house*, or
TI'RINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse.* *Shakespeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is.*

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakespeare.*

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SICK. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SSUE. *n. s.* [*tissue*, Fr. tiɼan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will set between,
Thron'd in cœlestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. s.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale? *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryd.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit.* [*parus*, Lat.] A bird.

TITBI'T. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit.*] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

Tippet [illegible] వస్త్రం। [illegible] Judges in the Supreme Court, and Bishops also [illegible]

To Tipple [illegible] తాగుట। [illegible]

Tippler తాగుబోతు

Tipstaff బంట్రోతు } transpose

Tipsiness [illegible]

Tipsy తాగిన, [illegible]

Tiptoe [illegible] to stand on tiptoe [illegible] They were all on * with delight [illegible]

Tirade [illegible] abuse తిట్లదండకం [illegible]

Tire (head dress) కొప్పు [illegible] I am tired of this [illegible]

To Tire v. a. తొందర పెట్టుట [illegible]

To Tire v. n. తొందరపడుట।

Tired [illegible], తొందరపడ్డ, డస్సిన [illegible] being tired of this bu- [illegible]

Tireless [illegible] i.e. unwearied, stout, fresh [illegible] a tiresome

Tiresome [illegible], తొందర, అసహ్యం [illegible] A * task [illegible] hussey [illegible]

Tiresomeness [illegible], విసుకు, [illegible]

Tirewoman దాయి, ఆయా।

Tis అనగా It is. Tisan [illegible]

Tissue [illegible] Gold tissue [illegible] tissue of blunders తప్పు [illegible]

Tissued [illegible]

Tit - [illegible]

Tit for tat [illegible]

Titan రాక్షసుడు।

Titania [illegible] (Gilch.) [illegible]

...have not been
...impostors, but of an higher nature.
Bacon's Henry VII.
...ge. *Dryden.*

2. Relating

Titbit సరసాన్నం
Tithe n s దశబంధం। [illegible]
~~tithes~~ పసికి
Titillation చెక్కిలిగింతలు పెట్టడం
Titlark [illegible] ఒక పక్షిభేదం। లావుక పక్షిభేదం
Title పేరు। [illegible]। ప్రతినామం। విలాసం। సంజ్ఞ। నామం। నామధేయం।
of honour బిరుదు।
or right కర్తృత్వం। [illegible]। సొత్తు। స్వత్వం। అధికారం। నిమిత్తం।
~~To Title~~ పేరుపెట్టుట
Title page పత్రిక। గ్రంథముఖం।
Titmouse పికిలిపిట్ట। గిజిగాడు। See proofs in Coxe's Russia vol 1. plate of the Parus Pendulinus
To Titter నసుకుట। [illegible]
Titter n s ముసిముసినవ్వులు। కిలకిలనవ్వు।
Tittle [illegible] there was not a * of evidence [illegible] సాక్ష్యం లేదు। సాక్ష్యం పట్టుగా లేదు। he performed [illegible] a * [illegible] In Matt 5.18 [illegible] At
Tittle-tattle సుద్దులు। వదంతి।
To Tittle-tattle లేనిపోని సుద్దులాడుట
Titular } [illegible]
Titulary } [illegible]
he is the ~~a baron~~ titular baron [illegible] the * bishop [illegible]
mem – Prepare the Titlepage of this Dict' – in large characters viz ఇంగ్లీషు భాషా నిఘంటువు
A Telugu – English and English Telugu Dictionary by C P Brown
Say no more

TITHE. *n. s.* [teoða, Saxon, *tenth.*]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [teoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TI'THER. *n. s.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *n. s.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe.*]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. s.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace-officer; an under constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL. *n. s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tythymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *n. s.* A bird.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *n. s.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles* in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakesp.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title*, or right themselves by them. *Kettleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Add.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TI'TLELESS. *adj.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. s.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *tit.* *n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingier*, Islandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialect.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song;
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dry.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tusser.*

TI'TTLE. *n. s.* [I suppose from *tit.*] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarend.*

Angels themselves disdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themselves linked together in so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *n. s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *titular.*] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of Imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Relating to a title.
William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that has a title or right.
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

TI'VY. *adj.* [A word expressing speed; from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]
In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryd.*

TO. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.
The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

2. It notes the intention.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder. *Dryden's Æneid.*
She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*
Urg'd by despair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the consequence.
I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective it notes its object.
We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increas'd for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

5. Noting futurity.
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

6. { To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.
Ifsnay binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro.* *Fairf.*
The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*
Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*
Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Fossils.*
The winds in distant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro.* *Addison.*
The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*

TO. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *towards*: opposed to *from*.
With that she *to* him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*
Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to* 't they go like lightning. *Shakespeare.*
Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes;
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.
Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in silence *to* soft pipes. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. Noting address or compellation.
To you, my noble Lord of Westmoreland.
—I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Here 's *to* you all, gentlemen; and let him that 's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*
Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Sir Roger's kindness extends *to* their children's children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.
Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.
Take you some company, and away *to* horse. *Shakespeare.*
He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.
No foe, unpunish'd, in the fighting field
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.
There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion.
Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three *to* nine, in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*
With these bars against me,
And yet to win her—all the world *to* nothing. *Shakespeare.*
Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*
Physicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*
When an embassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*
Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three *to* one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakespeare's King John.*

13. In comparison of.
All that they did was piety *to* this. *Ben Jonson.*
There is no fool *to* the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*
Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

15. Noting intention.
This the consul sees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *Ben Jonson.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.
Draw thy sword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel use it *to* the death. *Shaksp.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*
All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryd.*

17. Noting obligation.
The Rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents. *Holyday.*
Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.
He 's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purposes he lives no more. *Shakesp.*
The effects of such a division are pernicious *to* the last degree, not only with regard *to* those advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spectator.*

19. Noting extent.
From the beginning to the end all is due *to* supernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Towards.
She stretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting presence.
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.
Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost *to* death. *Wiseman.*
By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*
Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the art and instruments of rage. *Waller.*
Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* scorn! *Waller.*
To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*
Thus, *to* their fame when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*
Oh frail estate of human things!
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryd.*
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation, when I was last there, in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*
Why with malignant elogies increase
The people 's fears, and praise me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*
It must be confessed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broome's Odyssey.*

23. After a verb, *to* notes the object.
Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*
This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to minister *to* it in the apostles' days. *Kettleworth.*
Many of them have exposed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*
Tell her, thy brother languishes *to* death. *Addis.*

A crow,

To. adv. [illegible] తరకలిశినసంజ్ఞ. To write వ్రాయుటం। వ్రాయుటకు। వ్రాశేది। వ్రాయుదానకు। వ్రాయవలెనని। వ్రాయవలశిన। to and fro వెనకముందు। యిటు అటు। యిట్లా అట్లా। as the door was shut to వాకిలిమూసివేశివుండగా।

To (with nouns) కు। కి। To me నాకు। to him వానికి। to this purpose యిందుకై। దీనికొరకు। దీనినిమిత్తం। give it to me నాచేతికియ్యి। he sent a messenger to the priest (Tara) గురునివారికి [illegible] పంపె। I went to him వానివద్దికి పోతిని। వానికడకు పోతిని। వానిదెసకు పోతిని। అతనివాకిటికి పోతిని। according to your desire ఆజ్ఞ చొప్పున। a letter to his direction అతనిపేరబడి జాబు। I wrote to him అతనిపేర వ్రాశినాను। he reported it to his master దొరగారికి తెలియజేశినాడు। he represented it to them వారికి తెలియజేశినాడు। he prayed to God దేవునిగూర్చి ప్రార్థించినాడు। he put his signature to the account లెక్కమీద చేవ్రాలుపెట్టినాడు। she put her hand to her cheek (Yayati 5. 67 and Tara) చెక్కిట [illegible]। They bound him to a pillar మెు~~కరానక~~ కట్టినారు। he paid the money to the uttermost farthing దమ్మిడిదమ్మిడి చెల్లించినాడు। he broke it to pieces బద్దలుగా [illegible] నాడు। Love to them వారిమీదిప్రేమ। he dedicated the poem to the king రాజుమీద అంకితం చేశినాడు। I went to visit him అతనిదర్శననిమిత్తమై పోతిని। he went from house to house యిండ్లవెంట వెళ్లినాడు। [See Z. under Traducer]

To (with verbs) Did you go there to quarrel with him వానితో జగడం ఆడ్డానికి పోయినావా। there is no occasion to ask him అతనితో అడగవలశినదిలేదు। he sat down to write వ్రాయడానికి కూర్చున్నాడు। this is the book to be delivered there అక్కడ చేరవలశినది యిది। They have nothing to eat అన్నానికిలేదు। Am I to be sent away నన్ను వెళ్లపంపవలశినదా। they drove the cows to pasture మేయుటకు తోలిరి। they went to reside there అక్కడికి [illegible]। he desired me to go పొమ్మని [illegible] చెప్పినాడు। he told me to desire you to come to his house తనయింటికి నిన్ను రమ్మని [illegible] చెప్పినాడు। the box said to contain jewels నగలు ఉన్నవన్న పెట్టె। with a view to screening his roguery దొంగపని కప్పుదలపని [illegible]। I wanted it to shew him అతనికి చూపించే దానికి కావలశినది। ~~In the following expressions the word for to is omitted.~~ he sunk to rise no more తిరిగి లేవకుండా మునిగినాడు। ~~To break to pieces~~ బద్దలు కొట్టు [illegible]। Am I not to light the torch దివిటీ వెలిగించవద్దా।

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Toad [illegible] Toadeater … see Z

Toadstool [illegible] Toady అనగా Sycophant.. Toadyism [illegible] Sycophancy
Toadying [illegible]

To Toast [illegible] reduce them to powder [illegible] they .. the roots and then

Toast n. s. [illegible] toast and water [illegible]

Tobacco [illegible] tobacco cake [illegible]

Tobacconist [illegible]

To Toddle [illegible] toddler [illegible]
he toddled home again [illegible]

Tocsin (Y)
Wilb. V. 329   Bosw. 3. 220

Toddy [illegible] Toddy-bird [illegible] see proof in Ency: Br

Toddy drawer [illegible]

Toe [illegible] the great toe [illegible] the little toe [illegible] toe rings [illegible] from top to toe [illegible]

Together [illegible] living together [illegible] all together [illegible] to pound together [illegible] to tie together [illegible] they live together [illegible] they do not speak together [illegible] together with [illegible]

To Toil [illegible]

Toil [illegible] or net [illegible]

Z Toadeater: a mountebank's zany who at his bidding pretends to swallow toads – Hence, a mean sycophant.

Toilet .. (next page) Miss Burney 4.261 says I wish there was less of toil — I hate to add ette for I am sure it is not a little toil

(Y) Tocsin [Cumming Apoc Sk. 70] An alarm bell: the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm (Webster)

[illegible]

Mov'd on in silence to tost pipes …

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spectator.*

25. Before *day*, *to* notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out *to night*. *Shak.*
To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin *to day*, than a resolution of leaving it *to morrow*. *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*
To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryd.*
For what *to morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to night* propose:
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

Toad. *n. s.* [tade, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad*-spotted traitor. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others uses. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

To'adfish. *n. s.* A kind of sea-fish.

To'adflax. *n. s.* A plant.

To'adstone. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To'adstool. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly *todestool* grown there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent. *Bacon.*

To Toast. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *tostum*, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To *toast* is used commonly when women are named.

Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths. *Addison.*

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And, if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toasted*. *Prior.*

Toast. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toast* for Neptune? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whose game is whisk, whose treat a *toast* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every *toast*, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

To'aster. *n. s.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.]

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like *tobacco*-stopper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco* pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

Toba'cconist. *n. s.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Tod. *n. s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivie *tod*
There shrouded was the little god;
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Toe. *n. s.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you spirits,
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter, holding both his sides,
Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*. *Milton.*
Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

Tofo're. *adv.* [topopan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain. *Shakespeare.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

Toft. *n. s.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowel and Ainsworth.*

To'ged. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Toge'ther. *adv.* [togædepe, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakesp.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*. *Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. Together *with*. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To Toil. *v. n.* [tilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakesp.*
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
With fruitless act. *Prior.*
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*

To Toil. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

Here, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Toil. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great both *toil* and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*

Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*
The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*

2. [*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the Christians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*

All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's spoil. *Dryd.*

TO'ILET. *n. s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.

This, were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeable to the state of innocency; for in that happy state there was no *toilsome* labour for man or beast. *White.*

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milt.*

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toilsome.*] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *n. s.* [*taikns*, Gothick; *tacn*, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 17.

2. A mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylyn.*

Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakesp.*

Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakesp.*

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakesp.*

TOLD. pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew*, x. 15.

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tolerable.*] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable.*]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO'LERANCE. *n. s.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial falsities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. s.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Lat. *toll*, Sax. *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welch; *taillie*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowel.*

Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon.*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repose at night;
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the same is known to the searchers. *Graunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. s.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A prison. *Ainsworth.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. s.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. s.* The same with *tollbooth*. *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They rode; but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term 't, or *succussation*,
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB. *n. s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakespeare.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*:
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The

---

mouth (a French phrase) [illegible] the * of the

[illegible] the duties of the toilet [illegible]

Toilet [illegible]

~~Toils~~ [illegible]

Toilsome [illegible]

Token [illegible] a certain coin YY [illegible] +

Tolah (Bengali word for weight / the weight of one rupee) [illegible]

~~To Token~~ [illegible] I was told by him [illegible]

Told [illegible] tolerable (Luke X)

Toledo [illegible]

Tolerable [illegible] This is a tolerable supply of water [illegible] ~~that~~ is a very * house [illegible] This word is often expressed by negatives. [illegible] a tolerably good man [illegible] + [illegible] * complete [illegible]

Tolerably [illegible] This word is often expressed by negatives. This saddle is * new [illegible] the water is tolerably plentiful [illegible] he is but tolerably clever [illegible] was tolerably + cool ~~cold~~ + [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Compare Intolerant

Tolerance [illegible]

Tolerant [illegible] +not tolerating the sight [illegible] ZZ

To Tolerate [illegible]

Tolerated [illegible]

Toleration [illegible]

See note under Topheavy

Toll [illegible] a Toll station [illegible]

To Toll [illegible]

Toll booth, Tolbooth [illegible]

Toll gatherer [illegible]

Tomata [illegible] See Loveapple

Toman = 10 Rs

Tomahawk [illegible]

ZZ Will the British Govt tolerate infanticide? [illegible]

YY a coin which is like silver in appearance ~~& like a bank note~~ ultimately payable by him whose name it bears: like a bank note [illegible] this [illegible]

Tomb గోరి, సమాధి. { Johnsons first meaning is true [illegible] a dirty [illegible]
Tomboy [illegible] [illegible]
Tom cat గండుపిల్లి.
Tome [illegible] సంపుటం. Tomfoolery of the Mohurrum
By this piece of tom-foolery
Tomorrow రేపు. the day after tomorrow ఎల్లుండి.
Tomtit ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
Tomtom (Indian word for drum) [illegible]
Ton [illegible] Ton [illegible]
Ton or fashion [illegible]
[illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
Tone [illegible] then they changed their tone [illegible]
[illegible] or manner [illegible] his stomach
has lost ~~his~~ its tone [illegible] to restore the tone of the
stomach [illegible]
or noble [illegible] deep toned [illegible] high toned
Tongs [illegible]
Tongue [illegible] to give tongue [illegible] hold
your tongue [illegible] he held his [illegible] a trip of the tongue
[illegible] double tongued [illegible]
Tonic or stomachic [illegible]
Tonight [illegible]
Tonnage [illegible] = [illegible] ? see Sedan
See Munro 1831 vol 2. 7
Tonsil [illegible] Tonsor a barber
Tonsure [illegible] the operation of [illegible]
He received the [illegible]
Tonsured [illegible]

Too
Too much praise cannot be given him for his exertions [illegible]
[illegible]

The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herſe;
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.

Lay theſe bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shak.*

TO'MBOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

A lady
Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that ſelf-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

TOME. n. ſ. [French; τομὸς.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book.

All thoſe venerable books of ſcripture, all thoſe ſacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with ſuch abſolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. ſ.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you ſhut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to fire, ſink, and carry away, ten thouſand *ton* of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are de-
TUN. } rived from the Saxon tun, a hedge or wall; and this ſeems to be from dun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills, for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon's Camden.*

TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. Note; ſound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſtrength of a voice or ſound makes a difference in the loudneſs or ſoftneſs, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In their motions harmony divine
So ſmooths her charming *tones*, that God 's own ear
Liſtens delighted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Accent; ſound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*
Each has a little ſoul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone*. *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for 't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction, may weaken the *tone* of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.

Their hilts were burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *n. ſ.* [tang, Saxon; *tang*, Dut.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid waves. *Spenſer.*
They turn the glowing maſs with crooked *tongs*:
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a ſmith's *tongs*, ſtronger, and toothed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [tung, Sax. *tonghe*, Dut.]
1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*
Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate? *Milt.*

They are *tongue*-valiant and as bold as Hercules where there 's no danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ears ſtill ring with noiſe; I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recovered breath. *Dryden.*
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithſtanding that philoſophy conſiſted in keeping a ſecret, and the diſciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Though they have thoſe ſounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I ſhould make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiſs for hiſs return'd, with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He ſaid; and ſilence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chapman.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment ſeldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. *L'Eſtrange.*

Firſt in the council hall to ſteer the ſtate,
And ever foremoſt in a *tongue* debate. *Dryd. Æneid.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And ſinging-birds in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill uſed.

Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liveſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a ſonne
is ſprong,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher
in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

6. A language.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*
So well he underſtood the moſt and beſt
Of *tongue* that Babel ſent into the weſt;
Spoke them ſo truely, that he had, you 'd ſwear,
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech, as oppoſed to thoughts or action.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John*, iii. 18.

8. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term.

The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Ægyptian ſea. *Iſaiah.*

9. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*

10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.

'Tis ſeldom ſeen that ſenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryden.*
Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in his diſpleaſure. *Addiſ.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.

But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me! *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.

What *tongueleſs* blocks! would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me, for juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueleſs*,
Slaughters a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakeſp.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tied.*]
1. Having an impediment of ſpeech.

They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Unable to ſpeak freely, from whatever cauſe.

Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſpar'd the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τείνω.]
TO'NICAL. }
1. Being extended; being elaſtick.

Station is no reſt, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.]

Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, Fr. *tonſura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.

The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure*, ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

Too.

Too. *adv.* [to, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt! *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then,
Oh! *too too* soon decrease again;
Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twould so fall,
There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let those incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text, and from experience *too*. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

Took. the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive, of *take*.

Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*

Tool. *n. s.* [tol, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little, it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool*, it will be dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylyn.*

Arm'd with such gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*

TOO

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres. *Swift.*

To **Toot.** *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps totan, Saxon, contracted from toteran, *to know* or *examine*.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser's Past.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn. *Howel.*

Tooth. *n. s.* plural *teeth.* [toð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molares* or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molares* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiæ*. *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite. *Shak. King Lear.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence against the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam. ii. 13.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth* being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. Tooth *and nail*. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the* Teeth. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth*. *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the* Teeth. To insult by open exprobration.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth*, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the* Teeth. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despight of the teeth* of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth*. *L'Estrange.*

9. *To shew the* Teeth. To threaten.

When the law shews her *teeth*, but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young.*

To **Tooth.** *v. a.* [from *tooth*.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Musæum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Tootha'ch. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shak.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I have the *toothach*!
——What, sigh for the *toothach*!
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.*

One was grown desperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.*

Too'thdrawer. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers* hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Too'thed. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

Too'thless. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*

Too'thpick. } *n. s.* [*tooth* and *pick*.]
Too'thpicker. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess. *Shakespeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howel's Engl. Tears.*

Too adv. కూడా, సహా, సహితం, మహా, మరి, సమేతముగా, సుద్ధా, It is too little తక్కువగా వున్నది, Too soon మహా త్వరగా, It is too late పని మించిపోయింది. We are too poor to buy it కొనుక్కొనేటందుకు మేము మహా బీదవాండ్లమే, you are too good to them మీరు యింత దయచేయరాదు, He is too wise a man to say so యింత వివేకి యింత వెర్రితనం చేస్తాడా See Appx: p: 27 Censured

Took యిది Take అనే క్రియకు భూతకాలం. See further under

Tool ఆయుధం, కొరముట్టు, tools సామాను

Toon (a kind of timber) ~~[illegible]~~ AD says నందివృక్షం which SC says is వేప See Appx 27

Tooth plu. teeth పల్లు, పండ్లు, దశనం, రదనం, eye teeth కోరలు, jaw teeth దవడపండ్లు, teeth of a key చెవిపండ్లు, of a wheel or saw మెట్లు, కక్కులు, a dye applied to the teeth దాసన, he has cut a tooth వానికి పల్లు మొలిచింది [interlinear: మొదుకు పల్లులుగా], Phrases — see further under Tragicomedy — In the teeth of ఎదురుగా, అభిముఖంగా, in his teeth అతని ముఖంకు ఎదురుగా [interlinear: [illegible]], in the teeth of this declaration యీ నిర్ణయం అట్లా అయినా సరే. tooth and nail ఆగ్రహంతీర, కోపతీరగా, they fell upon him tooth and nail అతిబలవంతంగా వానిమీద పడ్డారు, పైబడి విరిగి వానిమీద జారబడిరి, he shewed his teeth రేగినాడు, అలిగె, they flung this in his teeth యిది పురోహరించి యెంత్తి పొడిచినారు, వానిమీద యిది ఆక్షేపించిరి, he must pay it in spite of his teeth అడ్డం యేమి చేసినా సరి చెల్లించవలసినది, he was armed to the teeth [interlinear: సకలాయుధసన్నద్ధులయి] సమస్తమైన ఆయుధాలు కట్టి ఆయెను, a sweet tooth బులుపు, పిల్లగుణాలు, he has still a sweet tooth (or a colts tooth) in his head పెద్దవాడు అయినప్పటికిన్ని ఆశల బద్ధుడుగా వున్నాడు, No, the true phrase is వయసు తప్పినా వైయారం తప్పదు. one who would steal the very teeth out of your head ముక్కు బాంచి, కన్నుప్రవేశించేవాడు, I had the rain in my teeth the whole way [illegible] Rogue! Rogue in your teeth నీవు దొంగవా నీవే దొంగవు, Cant you keep your tongue between your teeth నరకరటం తో పూరకవుండరాదా,

Toothach పలునొప్పి, పండ్లనొప్పి,

Toothdrawer తొందర పండ్లు ఊడ్పి తీసే వైద్యుడు,

Toothed పండ్లుగల, కొక్కులుగల, దంతురమైన,

Toothless బోడి, బోసినోరు గలది, బోసివాయి, See దంతహీనుడు

Toothpick పండ్లు పొడిచే పుల్ల,

Toothpick case [illegible],

Toothsome: తీపి, మాధుర్యమైన

Top: n. s: కొన, శిఖరం, తలవరాటం, నెత్తం, బొంగరము, a spinning top బొంగరం, Or lid మూత or brim అంచు, the top of the head నెత్తి, (బ్ర)హ్మరంధ్రం, తలసురి, of a bed పందిరి, of a carriage మన్నగం, గూడు, of a door ద్వారబంధం, of a roof నడికొప్పు, from top to bottom అడుగుదిగా, from top to toe వాని నిలువువెల్లా, he is at the top of the ladder కొనమెట్టు మీదను On the top పైగా, the top stone పైనిశిల, బొందిరాయి,
they talked at the * of their voice

~~to Top. v. a: [illegible]~~ he tops his part మించినాడు, దివ్యముగా ప్రవర్తించినాడు

Topped కొనగల,

Topaz n. s: పుష్పరాగము (పద్మరాగం) హరిదళ ~~At~~ Cf కొమేదికము, పీతాంశ్ర Dz but FP use the word Topaz untranslated; and Parkh states that it is named from a certain country. Haughton says పీతాశ్మ and తోక్రాజ tok-hraj. Poetically it answers to గోమేధికం, పుష్యరాగం, Rich^n says زبرجد and طوپاز

To Tope మహరకాంగులు,

Toper తాగుబోతు,

Topful నిండారిన,

Topgallant పరవలోమీంది [illegible] బాప

Topheavy మీంది పాలెక్కువైనటువంటి,

Toleration "Error in religion is the very ground and subject of it" (Dr Shipley. in House of Lords 1779. [Tomlins Hist of Eng 3 big vols, 1845 vol 3. 481

If *toothpicks* of the lentiſc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

Lentiſc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the beſt *toothpickers*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothſome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

To'OTHSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

To'OTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP. *n. ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Daniſh; *topper*, a creſt, Iſlandick.]

1. The higheſt part of any thing.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakeſp.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of ſovereignty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Here is a mount, whoſe *toppe* ſeems to deſpiſe
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Meaſures his height by others mean eſtate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud *tops* on high;
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the ſky. *Cowl.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'ſt. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylyn.*

That government which takes in the conſent of the greateſt number of the people, may juſtly be ſaid to have the broadeſt bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one ſingle perſon, it may be ſaid to have the narroweſt *top*, and ſo makes the firmeſt pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the ſteepy hill with pain
The weighty ſtone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only ſuch as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*

2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, eſpecially ſuch trees as ſpread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The higheſt place.

He that will not ſet himſelf proudly at the *top* of all things, but will conſider the immenſity of this fabrick, may think, that in other manſions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What muſt he expect, when he ſeeks for preferment, but univerſal oppoſition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Swift.*

4. The higheſt perſon.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, ſhould
But judge you as you are? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

5. The utmoſt degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of ſo many religious affections, the cauſes of it muſt be moſt eminent. *Spratt.*

If you attain the *top* of your deſires in fame, all thoſe who envy you will do you harm; and of thoſe who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The higheſt rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar ſchool, and one of the ſame age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then ſee which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the ſtor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He 's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shak.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let 's take the inſtant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

10. [*Top*, Daniſh.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals;
So horſes they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young ſtriplings whip the *top* for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like *tops*, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be uſed with propriety in a ſimilitude by a Virgil, when the ſun may be diſhonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* ſtones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent.

Thoſe long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run eaſt and weſt, ſtop the evagation of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Some of the letters diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt, and *top* it over their fellows; theſe are to be conſidered as letters and as cyphers. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneaſineſs while it laſts. *Locke.*

3. To excel.

But write thy beſt and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaſter, *topp'd* with golden ſpires. *Milton.*

To him the faireſt nymphs do ſhow
Like moving mountains *topt* with ſnow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was ſhown the little Notre Dame; that is handſomely deſigned, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addiſon.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To riſe above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs.

He 's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
——Eſpecially, in pride.
——And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakeſp.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt: why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? Where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

5. To riſe to the top of.

If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he tops his part*. This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

TO'PARCH. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and ἀρχή.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *n. ſ.* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* ſent from ſcorched Meroe?
Or pearls preſented by the Indian ſea? *Sandys's Paraph.*

With light's own ſmile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomſon.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad*. *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the ſour ſauce to the ſweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but ſo *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topful*. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The higheſt ſail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or ſplendid.

A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I dare appeal to the conſciences of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtrange.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; ſtony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheeſy ſubſtance. *Arb.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing. *Dryden.*

Theſe

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to ſtiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they ceaſe to blow. *Pope.*

TO'PHET. *n. ſ.* [.תפת Heb. *ådrum.*] Hell; a ſcriptural name.

The pleaſant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milt.*

Fire and darkneſs are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to ſome general head.

2. Local; confined to ſome particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from conſequence of ſcripture, or from human reaſon, ought not to be admitted or credited, againſt the conſentient teſtimony and authority of the ancient catholick church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked aſſeveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What then ſhall be rebellion? ſhall it be more than a *topical* ſin, found indeed under ſome monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with ſome unuſual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of ſuch fiery parts, that they have of themſelves conceived fire and burnt a houſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique*, French, τόπος.]

1. Principle of perſuaſion.

Contumacious perſons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party; but thoſe are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, and whatſoever other pretences ſinking ſinners catch at to ſave themſelves by, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is ſo: the *topicks* for both are brought from ſcripture and reaſon. *Swift.*

2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred.

All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topicks*, or common places; becauſe middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of ſtrumæ, the *topicks* ought to be diſcutient. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TO'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This [illegible]ance amounts to the pride of an aſs in his trappings; [illegible] 'tis but his maſter's taking away his *topknot* [illegible] make an aſs of him again. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

He ſent abroad his [illegible]ice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; which did betwixt them [illegible]
Shrill tumult to a *topleſs* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top.

The pit-ſaw enters the one end of the ſtuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

TO'PMOST. *adj.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt; higheſt.

A ſwarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmoſt* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the *topmoſt* cliff to gain;
But ſtill by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view. *Addiſon.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth, above the *topmoſt* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the ſhow. *Add.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places.

That philoſophy gives the exacteſt *topography* of the extramundane ſpaces. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the verſion. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the anceſtor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhewy. An obſolete word.

Theſe *toppinglie* gheſts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though caſtles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shak.*

The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for three foot ſtool miſtaketh me;
Then ſlip I from her quite, down *topples* ſhe. *Shak.*

TO'PPROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treaſonous. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topſails*, fiercely aſſailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, ſtrike the *topſail*; let the main-ſheet fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden's Fables.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All ſuddenly was turned *topſyturvy*, the noble lord eftſoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counſels plotted. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If we without his help can make a head
To puſh againſt the kingdom; with his help
We ſhall o'erturn it *topſyturvy* down. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topſyturvy* ſo fly tumbling to the ſhores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil ſurnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topſyturvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topſyturvy* creature; his head where his heels ſhould be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. ſ.* [toɲ, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

Baſilius knew, by the waſting of the *torches*, that the night alſo was far waſted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the duſky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shak.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of ſuch diſtraction;
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful; *torches* gliding
Like meteors by each other in the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world ſtands before me
Like a black deſart at the approach of night. *Dry.*

When men of infamy to grandeur ſoar,
They light a *torch* to ſhew their ſhame the more. *Young.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chaſtiſe their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horſes of the ſun ſhall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

When the emperor Charles had claſped Germany almoſt in his fiſt, he was forced to go from Iſburg, and, as if in a maſk, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didſt fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didſt nothing ſee;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. *Davies.*

TORE. preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive, of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenſer.*

TORE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To TORME'NT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate.

No ſleep cloſe up that deadly eye of thine,
Unleſs it be while ſome *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to be conſtrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matthew*, viii.

Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowlege gaining birth
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.

3. [*Tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.] To put into great agitation.

They ſoaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as diſeaſe.

They brought unto him all ſick people that were taken with divers diſeaſes and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh.

The more I ſee
Pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

Tophet నరకమునకు వైదికనామం

Topical ఆ అంగమునకు సంబంధించిన (*interlined:* తదంగసంబంధ) In surgical cant, local, not all over the body; a topical application ఆ అంగమందు పూసేదానికి ఉపయోగించేమందు। పైవైద్యం By means of [illegible] friction తదంగమర్దనం

Topically ఆ స్థలమందే। తదంగమునందు (*interlined:* మన by [illegible] remedies తైలవైద్యం। తదంగస్వేదనం)

Topick. n. s. సంగతి। పదార్థం। విషయం। పని। పద్ధు। ప్రస్తావం। ముఖ్యాంశం। he entered on this topick ఆ ప్రసంగం చేసినారు। to change the topick ప్రస్తావము మార్చుట। this became the topick అది వార్తకు వచ్చింది। This became the general topic ఎక్కడచూచినా ఇదేమాటలు

Topknot శిఖ। కొప్పు

Top mast వాడలో మొదటిది కాకుండా దానిమీద ఉండే రెండో కొయ్య

~~Topmost మీదిది।~~

Topography స్థలవర్ణన।

Topping గొప్ప।

to Topple పైనుండి తలకిందుగా పడిపోవుట।

Topsail వాడలో పైతెరచాప

Top sawyer మేస్త్రీ। వడ్రంగి

Topsyturvy కిందుమీదు। తలకిందులు। అస్తవ్యస్తం। ~~"Top side t'other way"~~ — see Abdy's America. 2. 317

Torch దివిటీ। కాగడా। పంజు। made of grass. [illegible]

Torchbearer దివిటీవాడు। మశాల్జీ।

Torchlight కాగడాలవెల్తురు। మశాలుకాగడాలు

Tore — Tear అనే క్రియకు భూతకాలం।

to Torment బాధపెట్టుట। ఆయాసపెట్టుట। why should you t. yourself about it దానికి చేసేదేమి। ఎందుకు నిన్ను నీవు బాధపెట్టుకొంటావు। ఎందుకు ఆయాసపడుతావు

Torment n. s: బాధ। ఆయాసం। of hell నరకబాధ। వేదన। P. G.

...to rejoice the thirsty earth,
[An]d bleſs the flow'ry buds ſucceeding birth? *Prior.*
[TOR]SE. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.
[TOR]SEL. *n. ſ.* [*torſe*, Fr.] Any thing [in] a twiſted form.

...enough to *right*. This in ſome copies is ... and therefore from *tort.*]
Ne ought he car'd whom he endamag[ed]
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of

Tormented దుఃఖపడ్డ।

Tormenting [illegible]పెట్టేటి।

Tormentor బాధపెట్టేవాడు।

Torn part [illegible] torn to pieces [illegible]

Tornado [illegible]

Torpedo [illegible]

Torpid మందమయిన, మందగించిన। the leg is t: [illegible]

Torpidity } [illegible]
Torpor }

~~Torrefaction~~ వేగింపు।

Torrent ప్రవాహం। [illegible] of rain [illegible]
the rain fell in torrents [illegible]
[illegible] the blood flowed in torrents
[illegible] to weep in torrents [illegible]
a torrent of abuse [illegible]

Torrid [illegible] Torrid zone [illegible]
[illegible] మండలం।

Tors[illegible]

Tort[illegible]

Tort[illegible] a tortoise [illegible]

a Tor[illegible] [illegible]

[...]PRESS. [...]
op.
He sent abroad his [...]
Which Pallas far off echo'd; wh[...]ice,
hoise [...] did betwixt them
[...]hrill tumult to a topless height.
[...]hapman's Iliad.

named it evil, and [...]
turvy, and brought a new chaos upon creation.
Man is but a topfyturvy creature; his [...]
his heels should be, grovelling on the ea[...]

3. Penal anguifh; torture.

No prifoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearlefs by their old tormentors lie.
Sandys's Paraph.

Not fharp revenge, nor hell itfelf, can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accufe,
Condemns the wretch, and ftill the charge renews.
Dryden.

TO'RMENTIL. *n. f.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root of *tormentil* has been ufed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beft aftringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refrefh the fpirits externally by fome epithemata of balm, buglofs, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil.* *Wifeman.*

TORME'NTOR. *n. f.* [from *torment.*]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for fuccour, defiring me at leaft to kill him, to deliver him from thofe *tormentors.* *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prifoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry;
But fearlefs by their old *tormentors* lie.
Sandys on Job.

Let his *tormenter*, confcience, find him out. *Milt.*

Hadft thou full pow'r to kill,
Or meafure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldft thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy lofs continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryd. Juv.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reafon, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and fo the finner becomes his own *tormentor.* *South's Serm.*

The ancient martyrs paffed through fuch new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors.* *Addifon.*

TORN. part. paff. of *tear.*

Ye fhall not eat any flefh that is *torn* of beafts.
Exod. xxii.

TORNA'DO. *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanifh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble corufcations ftrike the eye,
And bold *tornados* blufter in the fky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fifh which while alive, if touched even with a long ftick, benumbs the hand that fo touches it, but when dead is eaten fafely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; ftruck motionlefs; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehenfive expedient to affift the frail and *torpent* memory through fo multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionlefs; fluggifh; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*, and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The fun awakes the *torpid* fap. *Thomfon's Spring.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *torpid.*] The ftate of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercifed be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exercife of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from reft and *torpidnefs*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. f.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionlefs; numbnefs; fluggifhnefs.

Some, in their moft perfect ftate, fubfift in a kind of *torpitude* or fleeping ftate. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dulnefs; numbnefs; inability to move; dulnefs of fenfation.

Motion difcuffes the *torpor* of folid bodies, which, befide their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

TORREFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied fulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make fulphur itfelf black?
Boyle on Colours.

If it have not a fufficient infolation, it looketh pale; if it be funned too long, it fuffereth *torrefaction.* *Brown.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the fulphur of bodies *torrefied* confift the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly fcorched and *torrefied* from the fun by addition of drynefs from the foil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men affign, for the caufe of blacknefs, the footy fteam of aduft or *torrefied* fulphur.
Boyle on Colours.

Torrefied fulphur makes bodies black; I defire to know why torrefaction makes fulphur itfelf black?
Boyle.

Another clifter is compofed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'RRENT. *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A fudden ftream raifed by fhowers.

The near in blood
Forfake me like the *torrent* of a flood.
Sandys on Job.

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Difguife the marfhal's plain difgrace;
No *torrents* fwell the low Mohayne?
The world will fay he durft not pafs. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid ftream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucafus are certain fteep-falling *torrents*, which wafh down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting ufe to fet many fleeces of wool in thefe defcents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water paffeth through, which Strabo witneffeth to be true. *Ral.*

The memory of thofe who, out of duty and confcience, oppofed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, fhould not lofe the recompenfe due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When fhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ftems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry ftores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirfty fever of the field.
Dryden's Georgicks.

Erafmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ftream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whofe waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton.

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold drynefs; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldnefs, when the parts are confumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Confumptions.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduft,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton's Paradife Loft.

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus firft
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'rifh air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryd.*

Thofe who amidft the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily fhow'rs rejoice the thirfty earth,
And blefs the flow'ry buds fucceeding birth? *Prior.*

TORSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TO'RSEL. *n. f.* [*torfe*, Fr.] Any thing in a twifted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torfels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.

TO'RSION. *n. f.* [*torfio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twifting.

TORT. *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Mifchief; injury; calamity. Obfolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets found on high,
That fent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Againft him that had been long oppreft with *tort*,
And faft imprifoned in fieged fort. *Spenfer.*

He dreadlefs bad them come to court,
For no wild beafts fhould do them any *tort.* *Spenf.*

Your difobedience and ill managing
Of actions, loft for want of due fupport,
Refer I juftly to a further fpring,
Spring of fedition, ftrife, oppreffion, *tort.* *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twifted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in ufe.

All purgers have a raw fpirit or wind, which is the principal caufe of *tortion* in the ftomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenfer.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twifted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting fap
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his courfe of growth.
Shakefpeare.

TO'RTOISE. *n. f.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard fhell: there are tortoifes both of land and water.

In his needy fhop a *tortoife* hung,
An alligator ftuft. *Shakefpeare.*

A living *tortoife* being turned upon its back, not being able to make ufe of its paws for the returning of itfelf, becaufe they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itfelf only by its neck and head; fometimes one fide, fometimes another, by pufhing againft the ground, to rock itfelf as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its fhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient foldiers ufed to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads fo that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoife* caft, the foes
Secure advancing to the turrets rofe.
Dryden's Æneid.

TORTUO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure.

Thefe the midwife contriveth unto a knot clofe unto the body of the infant, from whence enfueth that *tortuofity*, or complicated nodofity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'RTUOUS, *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuofus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twifted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pafs through fo long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Mifchievous. [Thus I explain it, on fuppofition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we fay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppofite to *right*. This in fome copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort.*]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenfer.

TO'RTURE. *n. s.* [*torture*, French, *tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakespeare.*

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO'RTURER. *n. s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakespeare.*

When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water; and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

TO'RVITY. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

TO'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *n. s.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground. *Swift.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, Fr. to accumulate. *Minshew.* Θιῶσαι, to dance; *Meric Casaubon.* *Tosen*, Germ. to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them. Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryd.*

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shak.*

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*

I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison's Cato.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro. *Proverbs*, xxi. 6.

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon's Essays.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed* in storms. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *Spenser.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing*! deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addis. Ovid.*

They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*

3. *To* TOSS *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Brampst.*

TOSS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow:
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *n. s.* See TASSEL.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. pass. of *toss*.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TOTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

T'OTHER, contracted for *the other*.

As bad the one as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our *tott'ring* state?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakesp.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Psalms.*

The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dry.*

TO'TTERY. } *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking;
TO'TTY. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tætsen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown's Travels.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judges*, xvi. 9.

Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;

Tortuosity వంకరలు।

Tortuous వంకరతిర్యక్కున్న।

Torture n. s. యాతన। వెత। బాధ।

to Torture బాధపెట్టుట। torturing pincers చేప। applied to the fingers చిట్టకాళ్లు। to torture out a meaning పునుగువక్కాణించినట్టుచేసే।

Torturing బాధచేసే। దుఃఖతరమయిన।

Tory యుదివకమతనామం। तिमि

to Toss. v. a: యెగరకొట్టుట। యెగరవేయుట। రుప్పుట। రువ్వుట। to toss about అల్లరివేయుట। tossed about తలిపిలపడ్డ।

~~to toss away~~ విసిరివేయుట। పారవేయుట।

to toss up మించుట। a toss pot లొట్టిమనిష్యు। Tossed, tost వేసిన। tempest tost అల్లరిచేసిన, గాలిచేతకొట్టుకొనిపోయిన।

to Toss. v. n: ఆడుట। to toss about పొర్లిగింతలుపెట్టుట। కొట్టులాడుట। తన్నుకొనుట। పొర్లాడుట। They tossed up for the horse

a Toss. వెలి। యెగరవేసినది।

Tosspot కల్లివాడు।

Total adj. సమస్తమయిన యావత్తు। యేకమైన। సాకల్య। total lameness శుద్ధకుంటి। పట్టిమొండి। total blindness బొత్తిగాచూపి। శుద్ధాంధత్వం। total or gross, as produce యమామారం। a total eclipse పూర్ణోపరాగం। total receipts రాసి।

Total n. s. అంతు। అంతంతరం। యవరాయం। వెరసి। వెలుట్టు। Grand total మెట్టువెరసి। పృథయువెరసి। in total మొత్తం। total of totals ఒక్కంపెట్టుకున్నరించిన వెరసి।

Totally వట్టిగా। కృత్స్నంగా। పరిపూర్ణంగా। పదాంశంగా। సమస్తంగా। బొత్తిగా। it is totally insufficient for the purpose యిందుకుయిది యెంతమాత్రం చాలకుండా అధ్వా ...ంగా వున్నది।

in Toto వట్టిగా। సమస్తంగా।

To Totter గంటిసలాడుట। అల్లాడుట। వణుకుట। కదులుట। తడబడుట। ఊంగుట।
Tottering as ...పోవు
Tottering తల్లడపట్ల। అల్లాడే। జబ్బైయున
Toty పాకేమవనిప్పి
Toucan రెండుముక్కులపిట్ట see JED on Toty

To Touch v: a. తాకుట। ముట్టుట। తట్టుట। హస్తకం। సోకు। స్పర్శించుట। or play on a harp మీటుట। వాయించుట। it t: his heart తాకించింది। తాకింది। it touched his conscience ఖేదించింది। వ్యసనంచే యుంచింది। this will touch your life యిది ప్రాణములకు చేరకత్తం। to touch at a sea port ముట్టుట। to touch up చక్కపెట్టుట।

To Touch v: n. అంటివుండుట। కలిసివుండుట। పట్టుకొను। చేరుట। తగులుట। తాకుట। to touch upon, or mention ఉదాహరించుట।

Touch n: s. అంటు। స్పర్శ। పరీక్ష। of gold వన్నె। తాకటమ్మంది। he has a touch of insanity వెర్రికళలు కలిగివున్నాడు। to put the last touches to a work, or statue చివరకలుపెట్టుట। పరిష్కారంగా తీర్చుట। or slight trifle చేత। దెబ్బ

Touched అంటిన। * with sorrow నొందిన।

Touch hole తుపాకిచెవి। పిరంగిచెవి।

Touchiness చలపాలితనం। చిటచిటలాడే భావము। కోపగింపే గుణం।

Touching: prep. గురించి। * his having said this అతడు చెప్పినందుకు।
– * that matter ఆవిషయమందు। అంనుగురించి।

Touching: n: s: స్పర్శ। అంటు।

Touching: adj. సరసమైన। మెప్పించే। ఖేదించే। వ్యసనంచే యుంచే।

The god vindictive doom'd them, never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. To try as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*

8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*

The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*

One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

17. *To* TOUCH *up*. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; as, two spheres *touch* only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* TOUCH *at*. To come to without stay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts, xxvii. 3.*

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* TOUCH *on*. To mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on*. *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To go for a very short time.

He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To light upon in mental enquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addison's Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous *touch*
Th' arch-chemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good Sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakespeare.*

8. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakesp.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stilness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakespeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*

14. [*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Add. on Medals.*

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satirick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam severe! *Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopolis, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*

He was not so expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakesp.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'uchable. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'uch-hole. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To'uchiness. *n. s.* [from *touchy*.] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles.*

To'uching. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates chose rather to die, than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'uching. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'uchingly. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'uchmenot. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To'uchstone. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, French.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work the *touchstone* of the nature is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To'uchwood. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A rank of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it russet. *Browne.*

To'uchy. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture: not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides, you are too *tough*!
Will you yet hold? *Shakespeare.*

A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To To'ughen. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To To'ughen. *v. a.* To make *tough*.

To'ughness. *n. s.* [from *tough*.]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TOUPET. *n. s.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. s.* [*tour*, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addis.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme cœlestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'urnament. To'urney. } *n. s.* [*tournamentum*, low Latin.]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts? *Temple's Miscellanies.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join:
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' insanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To To'urney. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

TO'URNIQUET. *n. s.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To Touse. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*, or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

She tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns, and sprauls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Drayton.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *towze* you joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To *towze* such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow. *n. s.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,
And thou should'st *tow* me after. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The seamen *towed*, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Towa'rd. Towa'rds. } *prep.* [topand, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Numbers*, xxiv. 1.

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive
Tow'rds the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milt.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Touchingly మెత్తగా। he spoke very ~ regarding their misery వాండ్లకు సంకష్టము చెప్పరంలో గుండెలు కరిగేలాగు అన్నాడు.

Touchstone ఒరగల్లు। కషాణశిల। పరీక్ష।

Touchwood పుడికిన కర్ర। అగ్ని అంటుకొన్న కర్ర। త్వరగా మండే బొగ్గు। ఫుప్పి కర్ర

Touchy కోపం చేయు తొందరి కోపం చేయువాడు తొందరగలవాడు। పరాకిగలవాడు ప్రకృతిగల।

Tough: adj. సాగవచ్చేటటువంటి। మెత్తని। వంగుటకు వీలైన। పిసికినది। గట్టి। బిరుసు।
మొండి। మొగ్గరము ఐన। The sugar cane is ~ So is young Bamboo the skin of the green plantain: but the skin of the ripe plantain is flimsy

To Toughen. v. n.: మెత్తనకావడం। వంగుటకావడం।

To Toughen: v. a: మెత్తనచేయుట। వంగునట్టుచేయుట।

Toughness మొండితనం। మొగ్గరం। వంగుట। పిసికినదానితత్వం।

Toupet పింఛి కురులు।

Tour: n: s: సంచారం। సంచరణం। పరిభ్రమణం। పలప్రస్థం। to make a * దేశాంతరం తిరుగుట। దేశాంతరం వెళ్లుట। he made a tour దేశము తిరిగినారు।

Tourist దేశాంతరుడు। సంచారం చేయువాడు। దేశదిమ్మరి

Tourmaline (a sort of gem) తోరమల్లి

Tournament } Tourney - - } ద్వంద్వయుద్ధం। (Naishadam - where the slocam is ద్వంద్వయుద్ధం సాధించే శూరులను ... రసతేవితేనయుః। ఏమంటే దారలు తమకు చేసిన యుద్ధం।

Tourniquet గాయము నట్టు కట్టే బంధనం।

to Touse } to Touzle } పీకుట। దేవులాడుట। పంపెరలాడుట। పీటాడుట। అల్లరిచేయుట। కలవెట్టుట। గుద్దుట। దులుపుట।

Tow: n. s: పీచు। జనపనార పీచు we took her in tow మా వాడకు ... తగిలించి ముందుకు లాగుకొని వెళ్లినాము

to Tow పడవను తాటిపట్టి లాగుట।

Toward } Towards } prep: వైపు। వైపుగ। కూర్చి। తట్టు। కు। వలన। * me నా పక్షాన। నా వంక। పట్ల। * the north ఉత్తరం దిశగా। ఉత్తర ముఖముగా। ఉత్తరం ఖండం ప్రాంత।

towards that subject ఆ వరసగా। * his teacher ఆతనిగురువుగారిట।
గురువిషయమందు। love * her దానిపయిమోహం। దానియందుప్రేమ।
దానిమీదవుండేదయ। దానిమీదిదయ। దానియందలిభక్తి। * morning
తెల్లవారంగట్ల। ten rupees * that account ఆ లెక్కకింద పదిరూపా
యలు। ఆ లెక్కలుగాను పదిరూపాయలు। * the 1000 Rupees ఆ
వెయిరూపాయలుయిల్లుకుంటి। draw the board * you వల్లనేమీద
కే। he went * the right కుడిచేతివాడుగావెళ్లినాడు। * the river
వేంటవైపు। With verbs వెంటటే। * understanding this అది
తెలిసేటందుకు। తెలియడానికి। with a view * doing this అదిచేయు
టలకిపరసను।

~~Toward~~ } ~~adj. తలుపుపెట్టిన। తటస్థమయిన।~~
~~Towards~~

Toward: adj: (clever) గడుసయిన। [illegible] విధేయములయిన। or docile నింపాదిగా
వుండే। సాధు।
Towardliness సమ్రత్వం। సదుభావము
Towardly విధేయుడైన। ఒదికినవట్టే। వుండుకొనవట్టే Towardness (Bacon) సద్భావము
Towel n: s. తువాలు। తళుకుప్పం (the word used is touaille, written తువాలు) ~~to rub~~
an oaken ... దుడ్డుకర్ర
to rub down with an oaken towel దెబ్బలతోకొట్టుట। కొట్టులాడుట। Towel-కొట్టుట।
Tower n: s. బురుజు। కోట। గోపురం A certain prison in London చెరసాల
To Tower v: n. ఎత్తుగావుండుట। ఆకాశంలోకిపోవుట। these mountains tower
very high యీకొండలు మహా ఉన్నతముగా వున్నవి। towering అత్యున్నతమైన। ఘన
మైన। ప్రచండ। a towering imagination దిక్పూర్తిగా వుండే భావం। a towering
character, as that of Lord Chatham అతిప్రసిద్ధమైన। ఘనమైన। [illegible]
Towery బురుజులుగల
Town n: s. వూరు। గ్రామం। పట్నం। నగరం। all the town know it అందరు యెరిగినారు a woman of the * వూరివాలేనిలేనలంజ। గురుతైనమీదవుండి
సానిగమున। She is gone upon the * పదుచు [illegible] ఆదిగనరింబనిసర్ధిగా వున్నది।
పతితురాలైపోయింది। "The Court end of London" Johnson

Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not
heav'n? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little leſs than.

I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

To'WARD. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whe-
To'WARDS. } ther in this uſe the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

What might be *toward*, that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day?
Shakeſpeare.

To'WARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

To'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward.*] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education, upon a profeſſion, the labour of which is increaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

To'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, French; *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine ſoft graſſy *towels* ſtand,
To wipe away the drops and moiſture from her
hand. *Drayton.*

His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *towel.* *Wiſeman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And, having waſh'd, with ſilken *towels* dry.
Dryden's Æneid.

To'WER. *n. ſ.* [tor, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Geneſis*, xi. 4.

Tow'rs and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the *tow'r*
Obſtruct heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortreſs; a citadel.

A ſtrong *tower* from the enemy. *Pſalms.*

3. A high head-dreſs.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.

To To'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.

On th' other ſide an high rock *tower'd* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* ſo well. *Shak.*

Circular baſe of riſing folds, that *tower'd*
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

To'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might ſhe the wiſe Latona be,
Or the *tower'd* Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*

To'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities, and the foreſts green. *Pope.*
Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes!
Pope's Meſſiah.

TOWN. *n. ſ.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch; from tinan, Saxon, *ſhut.*]

1. Any walled collection of houſes.

She let them down by a cord; for her houſe was upon the town wall. *Joſhua*, ii. 15.

When Alexandria was beſieg'd and won,
He paſs'd the trenches firſt, and ſtorm'd the *town.*
Betterton.

2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village.

Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Mat.* x. 11.

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees.
Broome.

3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the ſee of a biſhop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.

To the clear ſpring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water ſent.
Chapman.

5. The court end of London.

A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholeſome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.

He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town.* *Pope.*

7. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town.

There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town.* *Law.*

8. It is uſed emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives ſix months in* town, *and ſix in the country.*

To'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

The *townclerk* appeaſed the people. *Acts*, xix. 35.

TOWNHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

To'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakeſp.*

In the time of king Henry the ſixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *townſmen* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies on Ireland.*

They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance.
Dryden.

2. One of the ſame town.

TOWNTA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *n. ſ.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dreſs with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glaſſes, and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf doat'dſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys.*
Milton.

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman!
Dryden.

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*:
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet
boy. *Spenſer.*

What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys!* *Addiſon.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound.
Pope.

We ſmile at floriſts, we deſpiſe their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy.* *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*
High and noble things I ſlightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly ſwell.
Drayton.

4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion.

The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as follies and *toys*, becauſe we ſometimes know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker.*

5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance.

Ye ſons of Venus, play your ſports at will;
For greedy pleaſure, careleſs of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradiſe of joys.
Spenſer's Epithalamium.

So ſaid he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale.

I never may believe
Theſe antick fables, nor theſe fairy *toys.* *Shakeſp.*

7. Slight repreſentation.

Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,

That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

TO'YMAN. *n. s.* [from *toy.*] A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime,
Than S——, the foremost *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

TO'YSHOP. *n. s.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Addison.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? *Shakespeare.*

TRACE. *n. s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [From *tirasser*, French; *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The *traces*, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakesp.*

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restauration. *Burnet's Theory.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind, a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denh.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men, as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spens.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakesp.*

TRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice. *Howel.*

TRACK. *n. s.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryd. Æn.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beastis treade. *Spenser.*

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their snow. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*

TRACT. *n. s.* [*tractus*, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called Insula Ææa, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is, that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Howel.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity, by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process: unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shak. H. VIII.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for *track*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakesp.*

6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us;
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder on Time.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tractable.*] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and written *tractates* of the sabbath, and in their expositions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

TRACTI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *tractus*, Latin.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE. *n. s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*

Trade increases in one place, and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Townbread నగరకాపు
Townhall ప్రాకారావధి । రచ్చపట్టు। రచ్చమంటపము is the true word
Townly నాగరిక।　　Townmajor
Townsfolk పౌరులు । గ్రామస్థులు । ప్రాకారవాండ్లు।
Township గ్రామకంఠం।
Townsman ప్రాకారవాడు । దేశస్థుడు । స్థలజ్ఞుడు। a * of that place ఆప్రాకారవాడు।
townsmen పురజనులు । కాపులు । గ్రామస్థులు। See note written under Trainbands
Towntalk వదంతి। ప్రాకారమున్నటువాడుకొన్నమాటలు।
To Towzle అల్లరిచేయుట　　Toy - Observe Johnson. No 3.4.5.6.7.8
Toy n:s. పిల్లకాయలు ఆడుకొనేవస్తువు or jewel నగ।సొమ్ము। nonsense పిచ్చిసొమ్ము। See Johnson's Quotn under the word Tart. Toyman one who deals in jewels. See Johnson - Idler, No 6 paragr. 5
To Toy v:n. ఆడుకొనుట। ఆట్లాడుట। సరసమాడుట।
Toying n:s. ముచ్చట। బాహ్యరతి।
Toyish [Baxter IV.159 end] Trifling, wanton, idle, empty
Toyman నగలు అమ్మేవాడు
Toyshop నగలు అమ్మే అంగడి
Trace n:s. జాడ। గుర్తు। ఆనవాలు। ఆచూకి। తావి। కల్మషం। మచ్చ। వాసనవేగు। సూచన।
traces made of leather వారు। made of cord బండివేరులు।
To Trace v:a. జాడతీయుట। విచారించుట। కనుట। చొప్పుకట్టుట। కనిపెట్టుట।
Tracery చిత్రపని।　　Tracings (i.e. after. - see Decameron vol. 1:167 Day 2 Novel 5) [illegible]
Track n:s. జాడ। దారులు। అడుగులు। ప్రదేశం।
To Track v:a. జాడతీయుట। జాడకట్టుట। జాడలుపట్టివెంబడించుట। or draw with a cord యీడ్చుట।
Trackless జాడలేని। దారిలేని। a * forest [illegible] అడవి
Tract n:s. ప్రదేశం। or book పరిచ్ఛేదం। చిన్నపుస్తకం। a small unbound book on religion given gratis {See under Tragic
Tractable విధేయుడైన। తిరగబడని। సాధు। స్వాధీనమయిన।
Tractableness సాధుభావం
~~Tractably~~ సాధుభావంగలవారై। శాంతముగా। తిరగబడకుండా
Trade n:s. వ్యాపారం। వర్తకం। కులాచారం। వృత్తి। the * of prostitution వేశ్యధర్మం। the poets trade కావ్యవ్యాపారం + the * of compliments స్తుతిసంభారం
a jack of all trades [illegible]। is carried on the * of carousal & riot = వ్యాపారము
the people of the trade - thus - All the trade resent this as an injustice అదిఅన్యాయమైనట్లు [illegible] అనహించిరి
Or, booksellers business

To Trade v:n. బేరంచేయుట । బేరంఆడుట । he went to trade in grain ధాన్యలబేరమునకు పోయినాడు ।

Trade-wind n:s. తిరగనిగాలి

Trader బేరంఆడేవాడు । వర్తకుడు । వర్తకపువాడు ।

Tradesfolk అంగడివాండ్లు ।

Tradesman n:s. వర్తకుడు । అంగడివాడు । బత్తుడు । వడ్లవాడు । వస్త్రాల ।

~~Tradeswoman వర్తకప్రాలు ।~~

Tradition n:s. ఐతిహ్యం । సంప్రదాయం । వదంతి । aitihyam ... Succession or ω of pupils. Sankhya, p: 191 శిష్యపరంపర In 2 Thes. 2.15 ఉప దేశము At In Mark VII.13 παραδόσει స్వప్రమాణిత పరంపర నతవాక్యన At

Traditional adj. ఐతిహ్యమయిన ।

Traditionally ఐతిహ్యముగా ।

To Traduce v:a. అపదూరుచేయుట । నిందించుట ।

Traducer కొండెములాడేవాడు । నిందించేవాడు ।

2.. To — I wrote to him అతనిపేరట వ్రాస్తిని । love to them వారిమీదిప్రేమ । he dedicated the poem to the king రాజుమీద అంకితంచేసినాడు I went to wait him అతనిదర్శననిమిత్తమై పోయితిని । At a quarter to twelve మధ్యాహ్నమునకు పావుఘంట తక్కువగావుండగా twenty minutes to four నాలుగుఘంటలకు ఇరువైనిముషాలు తక్కువగా ఉన్నప్పుడు

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold, a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he ſhall be bound to follow. *Spenſer on Irel.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire, dreadful *trade!*
Shakeſpeare.

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Fear and piety,
Inſtruction, manners, myſteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakeſp.*

The rude Equicolæ,
Hunting their ſport, and plund'ring was their *trade.*
Dryden.

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade.* *Dryd. Juvenal.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in ſteel for gains.
Dryden.

The emperor Pertinax applied himſelf in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the ſon was obſtinate in purſuing ſo profitable a *trade*, a ſort of merchandiſe of wood. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Inſtruments of any occupation.

The ſhepherd bears
His houſe and houſhold goods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dr. Virg.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe.

Call ſome of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bac.*

5. Cuſtom; habit; ſtanding practice.

Thy ſin's not accidental, but a *trade.* *Shak.*

6. Formerly *trade* was uſed of domeſtick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To Trade. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded theſe ſervants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading.* *Luke*, xix. 15.

Delos, a ſacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another reſorted with their goods, and *traded.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his eſtate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To have a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole.
Milton.

To Trade. *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the perſons of men and veſſels of braſs in thy market. *Ezekiel*, xxvii. 13.

Tra'ded. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without ſuch rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous ſhores
Of will and judgment. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Tra'deful. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants, that with weary toil
Do ſeek moſt precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treaſure ſpoil,
What needeth you to ſeek ſo far in vain? *Spenſer.*

Tra'der. *n. ſ.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Now the victory's won,
We return to our laſſes like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with ſpoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will neceſſitate merchants to trade for leſs profit, and conſequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* ſum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long uſed in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

Tra'desfolk. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would ſoon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

Tra'desman. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradeſman; and it ſeems diſtinguiſhed in *Shakeſpeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradeſman's* matters. *Shakeſpeare.*

They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſt'ring ſtreets; than ſee
Our *tradeſmen* ſinging in their ſhops, and going
About their functions. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Order a trade thither and thence ſo as ſome few merchants and *tradeſmen*, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradeſmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their reſpective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradeſman*, but ordered ſome ſilk to be meaſured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my ſhop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradeſman* with a ſhop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Domeſticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradeſmen.* *Swift.*

Boaſtful and rough, your firſt ſon is a ſquire;
The next a *tradeſman*, meek, and much a liar.
Pope's Epigrams.

Penitens was a buſy notable *tradeſman*, very proſperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

Trade-wind. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eaſtern wealth through ſtorms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A conſtant *trade-wind* will ſecurely blow,
And gently lay us on the ſpicy ſhore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increaſing the *trade-wind* by vaſt plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both ſhort and grievous. *Cheyne.*

Tradi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that ſo we believe, becauſe both we from our predeceſſors, and they from theirs, have ſo received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in thoſe written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongſt theſe nations, that the world was made, and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old ſolemnities
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition* riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the God of day.
Pope's Statius.

Tradi'tional. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication; tranſmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* ſenſe of ſcripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotſon.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it ſhould ſeem the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from wealthy parents, the ſame *traditional* ſloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their ſpirits. *Swift.*

2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper.

God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary!
——You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional.* *Shak. Rich. II.*

Tradi'tionally. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Aſia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It croſſeth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarſus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tradi'tionary. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; tranſmiſſive; handed down from age to age.

Suppoſe the ſame *traditionary* ſtrain
Of rigid manners in the houſe remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryd.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, eſpecially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* ſenſe of texts of ſcripture. *Tillotſon.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in ſo few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the *traditionary* account of him to after ages. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Tra'ditive. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Lat.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

Suppoſe we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to ſcripture to decide.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

To Tradu'ce. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The beſt ſtratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more ſhaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and ſo ſlack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe particular ceremonies which they pretend to be ſo ſcandalous, we ſhall more thoroughly ſift, when other things alſo *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with theſe, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning, they will be *traducing.* *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To propagate; to increaſe or continue by deriving one from another.

None are ſo groſs as to contend for this,
That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be;

Between

Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree.
Davies.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced*, hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*] Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worse than a *theft*, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADU'CER. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]
1. A false censurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]
1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]
1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakespeare.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the most famous empory of the elder times. *Heylyn.*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Ital.]
1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shak. Macbeth.*
How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. s.* [from *tragedy*; *tragædus*, Lat.]
1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

To the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. s.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragædia*, Lat.]
1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakesp.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Latin; *tragique*, French.]
TRA'GICK. }
1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakesp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shak.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*

I now must change those notes to *tragick*. *Milt.*

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases, because it is a copy of nature. *Addis.*

Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical.*]
1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaëtons, we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event, as in the insolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy.*] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical.*]
1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay's What d' ye call it.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those assuming confidents, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœlestial bodies. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRA'JECT. *n. s.* [*trajet*, French; *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darting through.

Traffick n. s. వ్యవహారం। వర్తకం। బేరం।
To Traffick v. n. బేరం ఆడుట। వర్తకం చేయుట। She trafficked in her charms [illegible] [illegible]।

Tragacanth [illegible] దినుసుపేరు।

Tragedian [illegible] ఆడేవాడు। వేషధారి।

Tragedy శోకరసంగల నాటకం। a judicial [illegible] a horrible [illegible] – see below

Tragic
Tragical } [illegible] a * event [illegible] a * end దుర్గతి। [illegible] he came to a * end i.e. he was ~~executed~~ murdered [illegible]

Tragi-comedy శోకరసం శృంగారరసంగల నాటకం।

Tragically – This mock combat ended [illegible]

Tooth… Teeth… continued.. To speak between the teeth [illegible] He hid his teeth [illegible] Autobiogr XI. (Ellwood) 139

Tract … "a select portion of divine truth laid down with simplicity and plainness" – Wesleyan Tracts vol 1. p. 3.

Tragedy In Elliotts Horæ Apocalypticæ IV: 257 he quotes ~~Schlegel~~ Schlegel "without the idea of a Godhead regulating the course of human destiny --- the history of the world would be a labyrinth … a mighty tragedy = [illegible]

To Trail: v: n: జీరాడుట।
To Trail: v. a జీరాడవిడుచుట।
Trail: n: s: జాడ।
To Train: v. a: నేర్పుట। మరగజేయుట। వెంబర్పరుచుట। దిద్దుట।
Train: n: s: యుక్తి। వెంబడివారు। క్రమం। (స్త్రీ)లకొ। of a dress జీరాడేవస్త్రంయొక్క పైటకొంగు।
పొరుదైనపైటచెంగు। followers పరివారం। జనం। they put matters in train వేర్పరిచినారు। క్రమపరిచినారు। పనిదారికితెచ్చినారు। పరిచరి। a * of guns, or, a battering * ఫిరంగులు
Trainbands సిబ్బందివాండ్లు।

Townsman. In Asiatic Journal April 1816 vol 1. p 362 in a review of Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk — We observe that Scott uses civilian in the sense of citizen or townsman a barbarous Scotticism as we suppose which is at least in general use in our colonies. A civilian, we need not add, is a professor of civil law: while the opposition between the terms soldier and citizen is never mistaken in English. We have it thus even in ~~the~~ Colmans modern ballad —
Little thinks the townsman's wife While at home she tarries
What must be the lass's life Who a soldier marries.
It appears to me that the term Civilian originally meaning Lawyer, is now misapplied to one in the un-military service, just as the words ... and ... formerly limited like Doctor to men of learning, are now used at random for men who read

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœlestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Trail. *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.

2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Faintly he stagger'd through the hissing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or, harness'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it like a chaise;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To Trail. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very felness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*

Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove;
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Trail. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare.*

How chearfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shak.*

I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along,
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To Train. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house. *Shak.*

Oh, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shak.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court. *Shak.*

A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*

A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*

Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song. *Milton.*

The first Christians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*

The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

Train. *n. s.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *trains*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains*! I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

Th' other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton.*

The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

4. A series; a consecution; either local or mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do; consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakespeare.*

Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those sins which are of its *train*. *Smallridge.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryd.*

8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels:
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train*, pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

9. Train *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

Trainba'nds. *n. s.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial housholders, to attend. *Clar.*

Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryd.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One that holds up a train.

TRAINO'IL. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train.*] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word. See TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. s.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey, that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this, by their own folly. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. s.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Latin.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*

Pontinius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms. *Ben Jonson.*

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous.*] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traitorously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected hast invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. s.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dry.*

By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Od.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *translatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious.*] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *n. s.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and hakling. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spens.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shuffingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* vii. 6.

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. s.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. s.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *transe.*] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

That Taliessen, once which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*. *Drayton.*

Abstract as in a *trance*, methought I saw. *Milt.*

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*. *Shak. King Lear.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *treenel.*

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shak.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat. *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable,
Looking *tranquillity*! *Congreve.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. s.* [*transaction*, Fr. from *transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denham.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

3. To

Trainbearer రాజాంచుపరుదు।

Trained పనుపడ్డ, తేరిన, మరిగిన, నేర్చిన, మెదిగిన, దిద్దిన, మెదిగిన, తర్ఫీయ్యబడిన। the horse is well trained పాగాపమరిగింది।

~~Train oil చేపకొవ్వు ... తైలం।~~

To Traipse తిరిసినడవడం।

Trait సరసం, రసం, భావం, ఇంగితం తెలియచేసే విశేషం। లక్షణము। చిహ్నము

Traitor ద్రోహి, విశ్వాసఘాతకుడు, యజమానునిద్రోహంచేసేవాడు, నమ్మించినవాడు, స్వామిద్రోహి, మోసగాడు।

Traitorous ద్రోహిగావుండే।

Traitorously ద్రోహంచేసి, ద్రోహమయిగా

Traitress ద్రోహంచేసే స్త్రీ, నమ్మించినది।

Drayton says Birds caught in the curld trammels of thy hair = చిక్కు See Draytons 2d Nymphal page 450

Tram.

2 Trammels - ... బంధనం।
he broke * from the * of a clerical life = ties = సంబంధం। ...
used while milking a cow ... It anciently was used for housings or horse cloths. See Brydges Milton vol V. p: 291.

1 to trammel ... లంకెలుపెట్టిన। చిక్కిన।
trammelled ... by prejudices ...

to Tramp వలసగాపోవుట

to Trample కాళ్ళతోతొక్కుట, మట్టుట, ... త్రొక్కివేయుట।
it was destroyed by trampling అంటబడిపోయిన they trampled upon him ...

Trance: n. s. { ఆశ్చర్యంచేత తెలియకజ్ఞానవిద్రుచేతసంభవించినపరవశత, ... జ్ఞాననిద్ర, ... విహ్వలం, పరవశత, ... పరవశుడై। యోగనిద్ర

Tranquil శాంతమైన, నెమ్మదిగావుండే।

Tranquillity నెమ్మది, సౌఖ్యం।

to transact జరుపుట, నడిపించుట।

Transaction పని, వ్యవహారం, వ్యాపారం, వ్యాపారం ప్రసక్తి। Transalpine కొండలకు అవతల

to transcend అతిక్రమించుట, మించుట, మీరుట।

Transcendent అతిశయమైన। సర్వోత్కృష్టమైన। మహనీయమైన

Transcendental (అత్యున్నత) సార్వభౌమమైన। The * philosophy సాంఖ్య। See proofs of this
{ in Asiatic Journal Sep: 1833. p: 42. *truths మహత్తత్త్వములు। నిర్గుణం
{ సాంఖ్యసిద్ధి W on Sankhya. p: 141 a ... systems

to Transcribe: v. a: ఎత్తివ్రాయుట। ప్రతివ్రాయుట। నకలువ్రాయుట।

Transcriber ఎత్తివ్రాసేవాడు। ప్రతివ్రాసేవాడు।

Transcript: n: s: ఎత్తివ్రాసినది। నకలు। ప్రతి। పరవతి।

Transcription ఎత్తివ్రాసుకోవడం। నకలువ్రాయడం।

to Transfer పరబాధ్యము చేయుట। వశపరము చేయుట। మారుచుట। మార్చుట।

Transfer: n: s: పరబాధ్య। పరాధీనం।

Transfiguration మారురూపు। రూపాంతరం। (c) అవతారం। A† says ... (దివ్యంతరము)

to Transfigure: v. a: మారురూపుచేయించుట।

Transfigured నవీనరూపుధరించిన। అవతరించిన। రూపాంతరం వహించిన (c) A says ... తరం ...

Transfix: v. a: నాటుపెట్టుట। గాంతిచేయుట। గుచ్చుట। పొడుచుట।

Transfixed part: (literally, pierced) దూసిపోయిన। వింతోకవెళ్లిపోయిన। (horror-struck) ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డ। మానుపడ్డ।
విస్మయంపొందిన। * with amazement (Anirud. 2.149) ...
... She stood ... ఆశ్చర్యపడి మాన్పడ్డది। నిశ్చేష్టురాలై నిలచినాది

3. To surmount; to rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

2. To surpass thought.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *transcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Essays.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's-day, not by way of derogation or diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*

There is, in a law-giver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*

If thou beest he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton.*

Oh charming princess! O *transcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South's Serm.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions, from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clar.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from *transcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers*. *Waterland.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of *Moses* was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South's Sermons.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, Fr. from *transcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. s.* [from *transcursus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have briefly run over *transcursions*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets? *More's Ant. against Atheism.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. See TRANCE.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a *trance*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Burn. Theory of the Earth.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRANSFE'R. *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Was 't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Atterb. Serm.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*. *Dryd.*

TRA'NSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the Mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dow'r desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*

Till fate shall with a single dart,
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;
When thirsty to a stream she did repair,
And saw herself *transform'd* she wist not how. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transform.*] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Resembles that it was. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?
—And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation*! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last *transfretation* of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies on Ireland.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milt.*

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost *transfuse* to thine?
But so *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine sinks below. *Dryd.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. s.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *transfusus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pine was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum.* *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and *transfusion* of blood! *Baker on Learn.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the wond'rous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hook.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transgress* the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed.* *Shakespeare.*

Achan *transgressed* in the thing accursed. *1 Chron.* ii. 7.

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *transgressings* of our education. *Wisdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*transgression*, Fr. from *transgress.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift,
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great *transgression*: so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? *Milton.*

All accusation still is founded upon some law? for where there is no law, there can be no *transgression*; and where there can be no *transgression*, there ought to be no accusation. *South's Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What 's his fault?
—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.
—Wilt thou make a trust a *transgression*? The *transgression* is in the stealer. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgression*
Some fair excuse. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *transgress.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*transgresseur*, Fr. from *transgress.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid *transgressors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth these thy *transgressors*; but thou know'st
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me *transgressor*! who, for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy snare. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*transiens*, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*

What is loose love? a *transient* gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *transient.*] In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *transient.*] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *transilio*,
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

By unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. s.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixt star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. s.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As for the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change; made of change.

The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*

3. [*Transition*, French.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition.* *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [In grammar.]

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *transitory.*] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. s.* [from *transitory.*] Speedy evanescence.

TRA'NSITORY. *adj.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble. *Common Prayer.*

If we love things have sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing;
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. *Tillots. Serm.*

to Transform: v. a. [illegible]

~~to Transform: v. n. [illegible]~~

Transformation [illegible]

Transformed [illegible]

to Transfuse [illegible]

Transfused [illegible]

Transfusion [illegible]

to Transgress: v: a: [illegible]

to Transgress: v: n: [illegible]

Transgression [illegible] a * of the law [illegible] In 1 John. 3. 4th [illegible] At

Transgressor: n: s: [illegible]

to Tranship [illegible]

Transient. part. [illegible]

Transiently [illegible]

Transit: n: s: [illegible] (not [illegible], Gilch, Reeve) during the [illegible] through Egypt [illegible]

Transition: n: s: [illegible] rust is the * state between metal and earth. [illegible]

Transitive: adj [illegible] a * verb, [illegible]

Transitorily [illegible]

Transitory [illegible] In her poem Here & There, Hannah More says, Here everything is transitory & imperfect: There every thing is perfect and eternal.

to Translate: v.a: భాషాంతరంచేయుట। మార్చుట। అర్థంచెప్పుట।

Telugu తెనిగించుట। to * into English ఇంగ్లీషుచేయుట। Ⓩ he did not die but was translated కాయసిద్ధుఁడయినాడు

Translation: n.s: భాషాంతరం। అర్థం। తర్జుమా। I want the English

* of this word ఇందుకు ఇంగ్లీషుచేయుము। bring me the Telugu

* తెనుగుతీసుకరా। or decease ... as of Elijah

Translateable

Translator: n.s: భాషాంతరంచేసేవాడు।

Transluccency నిర్మలత్వం। స్ఫటికనిగారం

Transluscent నిర్మలమయిన। స్పష్టమైన। తేట। స్ఫటికవంటి

Transmarine ఇతరదేశములనుంచిసముద్రమార్గానవచ్చిన। * foods సముద్ర

పుసర్కులు। వారసరుకులు।

to Transmigrate పునర్జన్మంఎత్తుట। ఇంకొకదేశమునకువెళ్ళుట। దేశాంతరం

పోవుట।

Transmigration దేశాంతరం। దేహాంతరం। జన్మాంతరం।

Transmission పంపడం। పంపించడం। రవానా।

Ⓩ Translated i.e transferred, changed పరాధీనమైన

these troops have been * from his authority ~~that of the Resident~~ mine ఆ. తే. న. కొ స్వాధీనమునుండి నా స్వాధీనమై

నారు –

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. a.* [*translatus*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. 2 *Mac.* xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. *Hebrews*, xi. 5.

Those argent fields
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. 2 *Samuel*, iii. 10.

Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metempsychosed, or *translated* into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen must be to *translate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuth.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubborness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

5. [*Translater*, old French.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.
—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.
Roscommon.

Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clods should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been sav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial use.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.
Shakespeare.

TRANSLA'TION. *n. s.* [*translatio*, Latin.] *translation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause, a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *translation*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with the compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denh.*

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*translateur*, old Fr. from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and *translators* too. *Denham.*

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. s.* [from *translate*.] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving.
Arbuthnot.

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus*, Latin.]
TRANSLU'CID. } Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*.
Bacon.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs.
Pope's Odyssey.

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

To TRANSME'W. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Latin; *transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.
Spenser.

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other.
Howel.

Regard
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin;
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels, it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMI'S-

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.

And ſtill the ſire inculcates to his ſon
Tranſmiſſive leſſons of the king's renown. *Prior.*
Itſelf a ſun; it with *tranſmiſſive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*
Then grateful Greece with ſtreaming eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe;
His praiſe eternal, on the faithful ſtone,
Had with *tranſmiſſive* honour grac'd his ſon. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Latin; *tranſmettre*, French.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *tranſmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to poſterity. *Hale.*

He ſent orders to his friend in Spain to ſell his eſtate, and *tranſmit* the money to him. *Addiſon.*

Thus flouriſh'd love, and beauty reign'd in ſtate,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Paſt is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Tranſmitted ſafe in Dryden's lofty ſcenes. *Granville.*
Shine forth, ye planets, with diſtinguiſh'd light;
Again *tranſmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion. I know not that this word has any authority.

Beſides the *tranſmittal* to England of two thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their ſupernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] One that tranſmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, Fr. from *tranſmute*.] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

It is no eaſy matter to demonſtrate that air is ſo much as convertible into water; how *tranſmutable* it is unto fleſh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fluids and ſolids of an animal body are eaſily *tranſmutable* into one another. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr. *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*. Lat.]

1. Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by birth a pedlar, by education a card-maker, by *tranſmutation* a bear herd? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *tranſmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *tranſmutation* of ſpecies is, in the vulgar philoſophy, pronounced impoſſible; but ſeeing there appear ſome manifeſt inſtances of it, the opinion of impoſſibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The converſion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as ſilver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for diſtinction ſake, *tranſmutation*. *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the courſe of nature, which ſeems delighted with *tranſmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid taſteleſs ſalt, ſhe changes by heat into vapour, which is a ſort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fuſible ſtone; and this ſtone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The ſuppoſed change of worms into flies is no real *tranſmutation*; but moſt of thoſe members, which at laſt become viſible to the eye, are exiſtent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Succeſſive change. Not proper.

The ſame land ſuffereth ſundry *tranſmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Latin; *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of ſheep's-ſkin, and therefore called golden, becauſe it was taught therein how other metals might be *tranſmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *tranſmuted* one into another, I am not ſatisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

TRANSMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute*.] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, Fr. from *tranſparent*.] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and *tranſparency* of the ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them being muddy. *Addiſon.*

Another cauſe is the greater *tranſparency* of the veſſels, occaſioned by the thinneſs and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.

Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright,
Through the *tranſparent* boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light:
Thou ſhin'ſt in every tear that I do weep. *Shakeſp.*

Wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; for there be many wiſe men that have ſecret hearts and *tranſparent* countenances. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen;
And heav'n did this *tranſparent* veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her boſom appeared all of cryſtal, and ſo wonderfully *tranſparent*, that I ſaw every thought in her heart. *Addiſon.*

Tranſparent forms, too fine for mortal ſight,
Their fluid bodies half-diſſolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *tranſpicuous* air,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar? *Milton.*
Now thy wine's *tranſpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy groſs, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuſe. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth paſs,
Faſhions and works, and wholly doth *tranſpierce*
All this great body of the univerſe. *Raleigh.*
His forceful ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The ſides *tranſpierc'd* return a rattling ſound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came iſſuing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *tranſpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot diſcern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *tranſpiration* of the obſtructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour.

The nuts freſh got are full of a ſoft pulpy matter, which in time *tranſpires* and paſſes through the ſhell. *Woodward.*

2. To eſcape from ſecrecy to notice: a ſenſe lately innovated from France, without neceſſity.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *tranſplaced* from the left ſide of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin; *tranſplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The nobleſt fruits *tranſplanted* in our iſle,
With early hope and fragrant bloſſoms ſmile. *Roſcommon.*
Salopian acres flouriſh with a growth
Peculiar, ſtil'd the Ottley; be thou firſt
This apple to *tranſplant*. *Phillips.*

2. To remove and ſettle.

If any *tranſplant* themſelves into plantations abroad, who are ſchiſmaticks or outlaws, ſuch are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Tranſplanted from her cloudy ſhrine, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb. *Milton.*

He proſpered at the rate of his own wiſhes, being *tranſplanted* out of his cold barren dioceſe of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil.

It is confeſſed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its firſt object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cheriſhes, ſo as it needs no *tranſplantation*, or change of ſoil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noiſe have we had for ſome years about *tranſplantation* of diſeaſes, and transfuſion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Moſt of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *tranſplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to ſeek new ſeats, having loſt their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *tranſplantation* of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant*.] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *tranſporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *tranſport* the tidings. *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by word? *Shakeſpeare.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other which, among other uſes, were made to *tranſport* men. *Raleigh.*

A ſubter-

To Transmit v: a. పంపించుట। ~~సాగించుట~~। అందింపుట।

~~Transmitter~~ సాగించేవాడు।

Transmogrified అవతారరూపం కల్పిన। వికారమైన

Transmutation ఆకారపరివర్తనం। మారురూపు। of the precious metals (see Johnson) రసవాది। రసనం

To Transmute మార్పించుట।

Transmuted వికారమయిన। అవతరించిన

Transom అడ్డకమ్మి।

Transparency వలిపెం। తేట। స్వచ్ఛత్వం in illuminations పటరితిగాచేసిన పటరూపు।

the wings of the dragon fly are transparent తూనీగరెక్కలు

Transparent తేట। నిర్మల। నిగనిగ। వలిపెమయిన। స్వచ్ఛ। స్పష్ట। a tr: petticoat వెల్లుచూపేసన్నమయినరవిక। a ruby set transparently విబికెంపు। he thinks the device a cunning one but it is quite

To Transpierce పొడుచుట।

pass, elapse or happen (a misuse now current) సంభవించు గతించు

To Transpire (or breathe out) ఆవిరులుపడుట। తెలిసిపోవుట। (or become known) సంభవించుట। జరుగుట (Z)

To Transplant v: a. పెల్లగించుట। ఇతరుపోలిచిపాతుట। ప్రకసారిమొలిపించినది తీసిమరిచ్చకచోటపాతవేయుట। to tr: corn మొక్కవల్లుట। he transplanted himself విదేశాలకుపోయెను। పరదేశాలకుపోయెను। తరలిపోయినాడు

Transplantation మార్పు। తీసివేసినాటడం।

To Transport తరలుకొనుట। పట్టించుట। పరదేశములోకితీసుకపోవుట। మోసుకొనుట। ఆనందంచేతమైమరచిపోతలంచేతనయినాపరవశుడుగాచేయుట।

Transport n: s. (of joy &c) మనోరథం। a sort of carriage బండి। a sort of ship వాడ। a criminal ఖైది (Johnson)

Transportation పరదేశమునకుపట్టించుకోవడం। as a felon ద్వీపాంతరమునకు పంపడం। a sentence of నీళ్లమీదపంపేలాగ అయిన తీర్పు

(Z) Transpire ... Webst says To happen, come to pass — This sense is not in Todd nor in Johnson: and certainly is wrong "Great changes have ~~ed~~ regarding these springs" — meaning — "Taken place"

Transported మరియొక్కదిక్కి మోసుకొన్న। స్వాధీనం తప్పిన। పరవశుడయిన।
మనోరథస్వాధీనుడయి। పరదేశమునకు పట్టించుకొని పోయిన।
విదేశుడయిన। పట్టించిన। with joy or sorrow పరవశుడయి। ఆ
నందభరితు। or with astonishment మౌనముద్రితుండై Aneid 2. 149

Transporting adj. సంతోషం చేసే।

To Transpose ఒకది అక్కడ ఇది యిక్కడ వుంచుట। స్థలం మార్చుట।
వక్కి తిక్కలుంగా చేరుచుట। or to spin out a story (see Tatler
No. 194) కథను పెంచుట। [illegible]

Transposition మార్పు। మార్పడం।

To Tranship ఒక వాడలోనుంచి ఆ వాడలోకి మార్చుట।

~~To Transubstantiate~~ వేరుపదార్థముగా చేయుట।

Transubstantiation నవనిర్మాణం। ~~[illegible]~~ పరిణామం (Haugh: Rec: and
Mor. give no aid) పరపదార్థంగావటం కొట్టుప్పుడుంటగా మాంసం అయి
పోవడం। కొండకు తెలిసేది పిండివంటకం। మెట్టు మంత్రం బడివినందున మాంసం అనగా
బలి అయిపోయినది। — Here enter Z
~~To Transude~~ [illegible] ర్చుట।

Transverse adj. అడ్డమైన। వంపుగా వుండే। [illegible]

Trap: n. s: బోను। దీవు। మాయ। an elephant * వారి।
tiger * పెద్దపులి బోను। traps or Kit (a word frequent in
modern novels and newspapers) ~~or kit~~ సామానులు। సరుప్పసామాను। బట్టలు
మూటలు। Trap, a species of rock నాపరాతి భేదము
to Trap చిక్కించుకొనుట।

Z See Gibbon IX. 172 note "The learned Selden has given the history of * in a comprehensive & pithy sentence" "This opinion is only rhetoric turned into logic." — Seldens Table Talk

A ſubterranean wind *tranſports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

Cæſar found the ſeas betwixt France and Britain ſo ill furniſhed with veſſels that he was fain to make ſhips to *tranſport* his army. *Heylyn.*

In the diſturbances of a ſtate, the wiſe Pomponius *tranſported* all the remaining wiſdom and virtue of his country into the ſanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into baniſhment as a felon.

We return after being *tranſported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.

4. To hurry by violence of paſſion.

You are *tranſported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you ſlander
The helms o' th' ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

They laugh as if *tranſported* with ſome fit
Of paſſion. *Milton.*

I ſhew him once *tranſported* by the violence of a ſudden paſſion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his ſhare in what is conquered; or, if his romantick diſpoſition *tranſport* him ſo far as to expect little or nothing, they ſhould make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure.

Here *tranſported* I behold, *tranſported* touch. *Milton.*

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures were ſo *tranſported* with them, that their gratitude ſupplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for *tranſport* and war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *tranſport* veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden.*

Some ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the *tranſports*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture; ecſtaſy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal bleſſing with gratitude, a ſpiritual one with ecſtaſy and *tranſport*. *South.*

4. A felon ſentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me ſwift *tranſportance* to thoſe fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deſerver! *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been ſent before to provide a veſſel for their *tranſportation*. *Wotton.*

2. Tranſmiſſion or conveyance.

Some were not ſo ſolicitous to provide againſt the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *tranſportation*. *Dryden.*

3. Baniſhment for felony.

4. Ecſtatic violence of paſſion.

All pleaſures that affect the body muſt needs weary, becauſe they tranſport, and all *tranſportation* is a violence; and no violence can be laſting, but determines upon the falling of the ſpirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] One that tranſports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a ſpeedy benefit by diſpatching, ſaving, and ſelling to the *tranſporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, Fr. *tranſpoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *tranſpoſed* thus, *Angliæ Hera, beâſti*, ſignify, O England's ſovereign! thou haſt made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

Tranſpoſe the propoſitions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the firſt, and the ſubject of the ſecond. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *tranſpoſe*;
Angels are bright ſtill, though the brighteſt fell. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr. from *tranſpoſe*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

The common center of gravity in the terraqueous globe is ſteady, and not liable to any accidental *tranſpoſition*, nor hath it ever ſhifted its ſtation. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To TRANSSH'APE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape*.] To tranform; to bring into another ſhape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I ſaid thou hadſt a fine wit; right, ſaid ſhe, a fine little one: nay, ſaid I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, ſaid ſhe; for he ſwore a thing to me on Monday night, which he forſwore on Tueſday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did ſhe *tranſhape* thy particular virtues. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] To change to another ſubſtance.

O ſelf-traitor, I do bring
The ſpider love, which *tranſubſtantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor ſeemingly, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *tranſubſtantiate*; what redounds, tranſpires
Through ſpirits with eaſe. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

How is a Romaniſt prepared eaſily to ſwallow, not only againſt all probability, but even the clear evidence of his ſenſes, the doctrine of *tranſubſtantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude*.] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *tranſudation* of the liquors within the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Latin.] To paſs through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be tranſmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apoſthem, nor after, unleſs the humour break; becauſe they cannot *tranſude* through the bag of an apoſthem. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*tranſverſal*, Fr. *trans* and *verſalis*, Lat.] Running croſſwiſe.

An aſcending line, direct, as from ſon to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *tranſverſal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſal*.] In a croſs direction.

There are divers ſubtile enquiries and demonſtrations concerning the ſeveral proportions of ſwiftneſs and diſtance in an arrow ſhot vertically, horizontally, or *tranſverſally*. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranverſus*, Latin.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, ſent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be ſo, that is in the power of man to alter or *tranſverſe*. *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] Being in a croſs direction.

His violent touch
Fled and purſu'd *tranſverſe* the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in ſtrait lines, part in *tranſverſe* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a *tranſverſe* ſide blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling? *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe*.] In a croſs direction.

At Stonehenge the ſtones lie *tranſverſely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power: for if a fibre be cut *tranverſely*, both the ends ſhrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſeacoaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃappe, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou ſhouldeſt, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The *trap* ſprings, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking cloſely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenſer.*

God and your majeſty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

They continually laid *traps* to enſnare him, and made ſiniſter interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He ſeems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his leſſon for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at ſpan-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abſtains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꞇꞃappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem.

My brain, more buſy than the lab'ring ſpider,
Weaves tedious ſnares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shak.*

If you require my deeds, with ambuſh'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with falſe alarms. *Dryd.*

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

The ſteed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with poliſh'd ſteel, all ſhining bright,
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenſer.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb black steed.
Spenser.

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
Steeds with scarlet *trapp'd.* *Cowley.*

TRAPDO'OR. *n. s.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*: probably of the same original with *drab.*] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. s.* [I suppose from *trape.*] An idle slatternly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hud.*
From door to door I 'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay's What d' ye call it.*
Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town?
Young.

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον; *trapese*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodw.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapesoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. s.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*
He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*
The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own.
Dryden.
Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet, at a ball, unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. s.* [*trap* and *stick.*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs.
Spectator.

TRASH. *n. s.* [*tros*, Islandick; *drusen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*.
Shakespeare.
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakesp.*
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
More than ten Hollensheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houshold *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*
Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here?
Pope.

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.

O that instead of *trash* thou 'dst taken steel!
Garth.

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenuous people.
Hammond's Practical Catechism.

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *trash.*] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.
Isaiah, xxiii. 4.
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Revelations*, xii. 2.
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered.
South's Sermons.

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*
A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hooker.*
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her.
Genesis, xxxviii.
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast.
Bacon's Natural History.

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *n. s.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Ainsworth.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey.*]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I 've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I 'll whistle.
Shakespeare.
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isaiah*, xxi. 13.
Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*
Fain wou'd I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp.
Shakespeare.
Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons; I 'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*
Thus flying east and west, and north, and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth.
Pope.

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail.*

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive,
I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*
Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakesp.*
Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays.*
In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in Thessaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola. *Brown's Travels.*
A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel.*

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. TRA'VELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book

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పాతళగు తలుపు, మూత, [illegible]
Trapdoor [illegible]
Trapes (Johnson) [illegible]
Trapped చిక్కిన, పట్టిన,
Trappings అలంకారం, [illegible] ప్రసాదము, [illegible], అలంకారం
Trapstick [illegible] కఱ్ఱ,
Trash {Indigo trash [illegible] Cane trash [illegible] పిప్పి; పిచ్చి పదార్థం, [illegible]; these books are mere * [illegible]; Don't eat green trash [illegible]
Trashy పనికిరాని, పిచ్చి,
to Travail ప్రయాసం పొందుట, ప్రసవార్తి స్త్రీ బాధపడుట,
Travail దుఃఖం, ప్రయాసం, ప్రసవవేదన,
Travancore (Quilon) కొల్లం
to travel: v: n: ప్రయాణాంతరము, తిరుగుట, a travelling tinker [illegible] వారు,
to travel: v: a: వెళ్లుట, [illegible],
Travel: n: s: దుఃఖం, travels ప్రయాణం, దేశాంతరం, యాత్రాసంచారం, or book దేశవర్ణనం,

The ... while he was in office ఉద్యోగములో - while he was in the office కచేరిలో

Traveller: n: s: బాటసారి। or merchants servant గుమస్తా। ముసాఫిరు। the mere travellers tales అబద్ధాలు పెట్టు మాటలు these

Traverse: adv: అడ్డముగా।

to Traverse సంచరించుట।

~~Traversing: n: s:~~ ...రం।

Travesty: n: s: ప్రసిద్ధమైనవకేకావ్యం పట్టిపరిహాసంగా వ్రాసినవకేకావ్యం।

Tray: n: s: తట్ట। తబుకు। name for a dog కుక్కకు పిలిచే వాడుకపేరు।

Treacherous: ద్రోహం చెయ్యునటువంటి। నమ్మరాని

Treacherously ద్రోహంచేసి। ద్రోహియై

Treacherousness ద్రోహం। దొంగబుద్ధి।

Treachery: n: s: విశ్వాసఘాతం। ద్రోహం। స్వామిద్రోహం। మోసం।

Treacle బెల్లం। గుడం। No - these words are wrong పాకు

Note on Talent ... continued from note under Tenth.

Talent denotes "That which all do not possess–" Thus it is equivalent to రత్నము or విశేషము Thus Appreciation of character certainly is a talent. i.e. దుర్లభము. or, "a rarity" అంటే. రత్నము or more precisely శక్తి In Knight's Eng Tam Dict he says వరకామారి, వరనా ... వరము, సామర్థ్యము – After all I think వరం is the true phrase

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the tranſlation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hiſtories engage the ſoul by ſenſible occurrences; as alſo voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel.*]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirſty heat. *Spenſer.*

At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, moſt far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little eaſe to theſe my torments give,
Before I go where all in ſilence mourn,
From whoſe dark ſhores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods ſometimes aſſumed human ſhape, and converſed upon earth with ſtrangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither ſtrength, nor food, nor money left, ſhe never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who viſits foreign countries.

Farewell, monſieur *traveller*; look you liſp and wear ſtrange ſuits, and diſable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe *travailers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that ſtayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a ſtrange country, we ſhould therefore not miſlead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Haraſſed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine ſcore and odd poſts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

TRA'VERS. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed.

He ſwears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shak.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*à travers*, French.] Croſſwiſe; athwart.

Bring water from ſome hanging grounds in long furrows; and from thoſe drawing it *traverſe* to ſpread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverſe*. *Hayw.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through croſſwiſe.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and ſoon *traverſe*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milt.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *traverſe*, French.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverſe* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be truſted in croſs and *traverſe* work for ſummers. *Wotton's Architecture.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built croſs.

The Tirſan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage deſcended, there is a *traverſe* placed in a loft where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. This is a ſenſe rather French than Engliſh.

A juſt and lively picture of human nature in its actions, paſſions, and *traverſes* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He ſees no defect in himſelf, but is ſatisfied that he ſhould have carried on his deſigns well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverſes* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart.

Myſelf, and ſuch
As ſlept within the ſhadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverſt* arms, and breath'd
Our ſufferance vainly. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

The parts ſhould be often *traverſed* or croſſed by the flowing of the folds which looſely encompaſs them, without ſitting too ſtraight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles.

This treatiſe has, ſince the firſt conception thereof, been often *traverſed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himſelf now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog reſolved to *traverſe* this new project, and to make him uneaſy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppoſe; to croſs by an objection. A law term.

You ſave th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are *travers'd*, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

Without a good ſkill in hiſtory, and a new geography to underſtand him aright, one may loſe himſelf in *traverſing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. To wander over; to croſs.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of ſtatelieſt covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

He that ſhall *traverſe* over all this habitable earth, with all thoſe remote corners of it, reſerved for the diſcovery of theſe later ages, may find ſome nations without cities, ſchools, houſes, garments, coin; but not without their God. *Wilkins.*

The lion ſmarting with the hunter's ſpear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet diſmay'd,
In ſullen fury *traverſes* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverſes* our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In queſt of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Add. Cato.*

What ſeas you *travers'd*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpoſe is to *traverſe* the nature, principles, and properties, of this deteſtable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *traverſe*, to ſee thee here, to ſee thee there. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*traveſti*, Fr.] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; uſeful to wounds.

I deterged and diſpoſed the ulcer to incarn, and to do ſo I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TRAY. *n. ſ.* [*tray*, Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *n. ſ.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I ſhall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithleſs; perfidious; guilty of deſerting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his ſeat, and thoſe ſame *treacherous* vile
Be puniſhed for their preſumptuous guile. *Spenſer.*

Deſire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And ſaw the *treach'rous* goddeſs ſmile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithleſsly; perfidiouſly; by treaſon; by diſhoneſt ſtratagem.

Then 'gan Carauſius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherouſly* ſlew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenſer.*

Thou haſt ſlain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherouſly* haſt thou vanquiſh'd him. *Shak.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherouſly* poor fiſh beſet
With ſtrangling ſnare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, truſted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my beſt endeavours,
You *treacherouſly* practiſed to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and ſtole her. *Otway.*

They bid him ſtrike, to appeaſe the ghoſt
Of his poor father *treacherouſly* loſt. *Dryd. Juv.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. ſ.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *n. ſ.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor;
TRE'ACHOUR. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in uſe.

Good Claudius with him in battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Diſguiſed ſlain. *Spenſer.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract? *Spenſ.*

TRE'ACLE. *n. ſ.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dut. *theriaca*, Latin.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The phyſician that has obſerved the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the ſixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Melaſſes; the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod.* part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; tꞃeꝺan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To ſet the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's ſilver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe which perfume the air moſt, being trodden upon and cruſhed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore ſet whole alleys of them, to have the pleaſure when you walk or *tread*. *Bac. Eſſays.*

Thoſe dropping gums
Aſk riddance, if we mean to *tread* with eaſe. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tread*, the bluſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice.

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet, or elſe
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou ſhalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.

3. To walk with form or ſtate.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground ſhrinks before his *treading*. *Shak.*

Ye that ſtately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws;
When turtles *tread*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What diſtance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

They bill, they *tread*; Alcyone, compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*
1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.
Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakesp.*
He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*
2. To press under the foot.
Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track.
Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*
5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.
Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psalm* xliv. 5.
Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*
6. To put in action by the feet.
They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst. *Job*, xxiv.
7. To love as the male bird the female.
He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Footing; step with the foot.
If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread.* *Shakespeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*
High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread.* *Milton.*
The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread. *Dryden.*
How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*
2. Way; track; path.
Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakespeare.*
3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.
The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.
The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
2. The sperm of the cock.
Whether it is not made out of the germe, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. s.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate; this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*
He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*
Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*
This being a *treason* against God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Holyday.*
Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* 2 *Kings*, xi. 14.

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason.*]
TRE'ASONOUS. } Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.
Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous.* *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*
Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*
A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable.* *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. s.* [*tresor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.
An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*
Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.
After thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Romans*, ii. 5.
Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*
No: my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*
Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. s.* [*treasure* and *house.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.
Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*
Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakespeare.*
Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse* the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorier*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.
This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *treasurer.*] Office or dignity of treasurer.
He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakew.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, French.]
1. A place in which riches are accumulated.
And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame. *Chapman.*
He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*
The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*
Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*
2. It is used by *Shakespeare* for *treasure.*
And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries.* *Shak.*
Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury.* *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]
1. To negotiate; to settle.
To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. [*Tracto*, Latin.] To discourse on.
3. To use in any manner, good or bad.
He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*
Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsick worth. *Pope.*
4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.
Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryd.*
5. To entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꞇꞃahꞇian, Saxon.]
1. To discourse; to make discussions.
Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*
Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To practise negotiation.
The king *treated* with them. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 22.

3. To

To Tread v. n: నడుచుట, అడుగు, వెళ్ళుట, to Tread on తొక్కుట, copulate దాటు
దాటుట, పెంటిని తొక్కుట,

To Tread v. a: తొక్కుట, మట్టుట, వెంట్రువేయుట, నడుచుట, to tread out
grain కంకులను త్రొక్కి దిద్దు చేయుట, they tread in his steps వారు
పురిశి పుచ్చుకొన్నట్టుగా వున్నది, to tread down అణగదొక్కుట,

Tread n. s. నడక, గమనము,

Treadles గుడ్డనే శేవానివాండ్ల కోళ్ళు, పెంకోరు, See Z below
Treadmill దుస్స(శ్ర)మగా
Treason రాజద్రోహం, high * రాజును చంపేటందుకు చేసే యత్నం

Treasonable ద్రోహమైన, ద్రోహపు

Treasure ధనం, కలిమి, దాచిన పదార్థం, a treasure chest పెట్టె,
that which we have gained ధనం, దొరికినది, సంపాదన. In Mw. XII. 35 At
To Treasure దాచుట, కూర్చిపెట్టుట, కూర్చిపెట్టుట, says, భద్రభాండాగారం
& అభద్రభాండాగారం

Treasurer ఉగ్రాణికుడు,

Treasury బొక్కసం, ఉగ్రాణం, నిధి, బండారం,

To Treat v. a: తలదించుట, నడిపించుట, విందుపెట్టుట, మెలగ్గపుచ్చుట, పరిష్క
రించుట, to treat of విచారించుట, to treat ill అన్యాయం
చేయుట, to treat lightly అలక్ష్యం పెట్టుట, చిన్నపుచ్చుట,
to treat well ఆదరించుట, they treated him as a friend
స్నేహితునిగా ఆదరించిరి. He treated the children పిల్లలకు విందు
చేసినాడు He treated all the workmen అందరికి విందు చేసినాడు

To Treat v. n: మాటలాడుకొనుట, ఉపన్యసించుట, సమ్మతిపడుట,
He refused to ... రాజీపడలేదు — ఒప్పుకోలేదు.

Z Treadle seems to mean a bit. Thus Buffon X. 87 the monkeys excrement was in oval treddles Ainsworth says Sheeps treadles, Fimus Ovinus

(Y) Treason "If a British subject is found in arms or in a hostile "manner aiding and assisting a foreign power against his own "country he can — be brought to trial for High Treason" Lord John Russell's Letter of 18 Dec 1846

Treat n. s. విందు। a rich treat or jest ఎంగిలాంరుపని।

Treatise n. s. విద్యావిమర్శనము గురించిన గ్రంథం। తంకత।
సిద్ధాంతం। ప్రబంధం। a scientific treatise విద్యా
దర్శనం। a treatise on music సంగీతరత్నాకరం।
a treatise on etymology వైకృతిచంద్రిక।

Treatment n. s. మర్యాద। శిక్ష। యేర్పాడు। good * దయ। మంచి మర్యాద। ఆదరణ।
పరిపాలన। bad * అన్యాయం। medical * చికిత్సా క్రియ।

Treaty n. s. రాజీనామా। కరారు। ఒడంబడిక। సమాధానపత్రిక। సమ్మతి।

Treble, in music సన్నగించిన స్వరం। పంచమం షడ్జం అనే స్వరం। three fold మూడింతలు।
మూడేసి।

To Treble మూడింతలుచేయుట। ముమ్మడించుట।

Trebled మూడింతలయిన

Trebly ముమ్మారుగా। ముమ్మడిగా।

Tree n. s. చెట్టు। వృక్షం। మాను। a sacred * the banyan మర్రిచెట్టు। another
the pippal రావిచెట్టు

Trefoil ~~[illegible]~~ భేదం ఒకతరహాగడ్డి। మూడు ఆకులుగలది Like Bangue-leaf [illegible]

Trellice }
Trellis } n. s. పాకు। గుజ్జ। చప్పరం। పాదు। పందిరి। చెరుకుతోటవాసములు

To Tremble v. n. వణుకుట। అదరుట। గుదులుకొనుట।

Trembling n. s. దడ। అదురు బెదురు। వణకడం। కంపం। కంపనం। క్షోభ।

Trembling adj. వడవడగానున్న। తల్లడపడ్డ। వణకిన। చంచల। అస్థిరమైన। ఆలోల
మైన। దడబడమన్న। a * voice ముల్కురాయి।

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, Master Dean, frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not pleaſe, at leaſt we *treat*. *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate:
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in ſtate. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and inſight into matters: now ſuch profeſſions, when recommended by a *treat*, diſpoſe an audience to hear reaſon. *Collier.*

What tender maid but muſt a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were ſet
In caniſters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt, and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* diſſolution, than be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than ſnatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of ſeaſons are leſs *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Diſcourſe; written tractate.

The time has been, my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal *treatiſe* rouze, and ſtir
As life were in 't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſides the rules given in this *treatiſe* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. ſ.* [*traitement*, French.] Uſage; manner of uſing good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not uſed; all comes waſted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make ſuch plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept ſuch *treatment* as a ſwain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY. *n. ſ.* [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure,
And ſtabliſh terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Spenſer.*

He caſt by *treaty* and by trains
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltleſs weapon from his hand,
And with the reſt a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

3. [For *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition; ſolicitation.

I muſt
To the young man ſend humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I ſee,
That twofold balls and *treble* ſceptres carry. *Shak.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whoſe jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are ſet? *Sandys.*

All his malice ſerv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodneſs, grace, and mercy ſhewn
On man by him ſeduc'd; but on himſelf
Treble confuſion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on ev'ry ſide
With *treble* walls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Sharp of ſound. A muſical term.

The ſharper or quicker percuſſion of air cauſeth the more *treble* ſound, and the lower or heavier the baſe ſound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monſtrous maſs. *Spenſer.*

I would not be ambitious in my wiſh,
To wiſh myſelf much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myſelf,
A thouſand times more fair. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Aquarius ſhines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles ſix ſcore days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, ſo doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſharp ſound.

The *treble* cutteth the air ſo ſharp, as it returneth too ſwift to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the ſweeteſt. *Bacon.*

The lute ſtill trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The *trebles* ſqueak for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryd.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treble*.] The ſtate of being treble.

The juſt proportion of the air percuſſed towards the baſeneſs or *trebleneſs* of tones, is a great ſecret in ſounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in three-fold number or quantity.

His jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of ſolid braſs, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the ſeveral ſpecies, it is in ſome doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. ſ.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Dan.]

1. A large vegetable, riſing with one woody ſtem to a conſiderable height.

Trees and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel nut tree, the beech, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and oſiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horſe bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and ſome bacciferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet brier, currants, the great bilberry buſh, honeyſuckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the black thorn or ſloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the ſtrawberry tree in the weſt of Ireland, miſletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the ſea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet berberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorſe, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we ſee a cloud that 's dragoniſh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory

With *trees* upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root.
Shakeſpeare.

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in ſummer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches: thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees*. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life*. *n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree*.

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowting low like a for'ſter green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen*. *Ben Jonſon.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, Theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen* and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil* or three-leaved graſs in her hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. n. ſ. [French.]

Treillage is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TRE'LLIS. n. ſ. [French.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shak.*

God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble*.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he ſpoke.
Dryden's Æneid.

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembled* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble*. *Rowe.*

 2. To

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes, when vehement, *tremble* at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropt. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Say what the use, were finer opticks giv'n,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler.*

In that portal shou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. s.* [*tremor*, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance by hanging even became *tremulous.* *Fell.*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue, or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tremulous.*] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head. *Shakesp.*

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shak.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring. *Evelyn.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *n. s.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,
And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field. *Dryd. Æneid.*

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth,
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *Spenser.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudi.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shak. Tempest.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd
Than one which holds a *trencher.* *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour. *Dryd.*

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often hast thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feasted! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spungers. *L'Estrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *man.*]

1. A cook. Obsolete.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had musty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakespeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend.*

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. s.* [trendel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. s.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TREPA'N. *n. s.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan!* *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and *trepans?* *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepann'd* the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milt.*

2. State of terrour.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every [illegible] meritorious. *Wotton.*

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Leviticus*, xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To

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Tremblingly వడవడ। దడదడ। తత్తరపడి। గడబడ। గభీలున।

Tremendous అఘోరమైన। భయంకరమైన। or great, huge బ్రహ్మాండమైన a

Tremor }
Tremour } n. s. దడ। కంపం। అనుకంపం। లూలన। వణుకు। ప్రోభితము

Tremulous వడవడగా వుండే। వణికిన। చంచలమైన।

Tremulously తత్తరపడి। గభీలున। గడబడ।

Tremulousness దడ। వణకడం। లూలన।

To Trench v. a. అగడ్తగా తవ్వుట। కందకం చేయుట। కాలువ తవ్వుట। this trenches upon his privileges ఆయన యెడల యిది అన్యాయమే। ధర్మభంగం చేసును। పాడుచేసును

Trench n. s. కందకం। అగడ్త। కాలువ। trenches, in battle దన్దకం। to open the trenches యుద్ధం ఆరంభించేయుట।

Trenchant వాడిగల। తీక్ష్ణ।

Trencher n. s. చిప్ప। గాయ్యతప్పు। తెప్పర। కంచం

Trencherman తినేవాడు। అతిథి। భోంచేసేవాడు.

To Trend v. n. పారుట (సంచరించుట) from this place the coast trends eastwards దీనికి ఆవల తూర్పుగా పారుతుంది। We trended along the coast (I have used this word Under తిరుగు)

Trepan n. s. దాన్త్రరులవద్దవుండేకత్తి See Tegg's Hooker's Polity 1.73

To Trepan v. a. or Kidnap or delude మోసంచేయుట। or cure the scull మునకు సంభవించిన గాయమునకు దాన్త్రరుపనిచేయుట See

Trepidation దడబడ। వణకడం। భయము

To Trespass v. n. తప్పుచేయుట। దోషంచేయుట। అపరాధంచేయుట। to * upon ఆయాసంచేయుట। దాటుట। మించుట।

Trespass n. s. తప్పు। అక్రమణం। అపరాధం। a fine for * in corn fields బందె or any ordinary trespass in the Lords prayer ought to be rendered Debts

Tress n. s. ముంగురులవలయము

Tressed కొప్పువేష్టిన fair * దివ్యమైన వెంట్రుకలుగల

Tresses కురులు। ముంగురులు। సొగసయిన వెంట్రుకలు

Trestle బల్లయొక్క కాళ్లు। గడంచె, గొడంచె

Tret n. s. వారడి

Trevet ముక్కాలుపీట

Trey (at games) తిగ। trey-ace తిగపంచ

Triad త్రయం (A Platonic phrase.) The ⌴ of deities త్రిమూర్తి

Trial విమర్శ। విచారణ। పరీక్ష or difficulty తొందర। ఇబ్బంది। you must give the medicine a fair trial ఆ మందును పుచ్చుకొని చూడవలె

Triangle మోచేతివంపు। ముమ్మూలం (the word త్రికోణం is only used in magic diagrams or obscenely) the whipping post దెబ్బలు తగిలించే దొంగచేతులు కట్టిన స్తంభం। in music, like a cymbal [illegible]

Triangular మోచేతివంపుగల। ముమ్మూలగా వుండే।

Tribe: n: s: కులం। వంశం। జాతి। వర్గం। Note - Tribe in the Bible means * గోత్రము but in common life it means వృత్తి, The feathered ⌴ పక్షులు The finny ⌴ చేపలు

Tribulation ఉపద్రవం। యాతన। దురవస్థ। కష్టపాటు। బాధ।

Tribunal: n: s: ధర్మాసనం। సభ। రచ్చ। అధికారం। they brought him before the * అధికారస్థులవద్దికి తెచ్చినారు।

Tribune అధికారి।

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. s.* [*trespas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilf'rings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. s.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *tresse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
He plunged in pain his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES. *n. s.* without a singular. [*tresse*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky! *Shakespeare.*
Her swelling breast
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid. *Milton.*
Adam had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *tresses*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*
Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*
Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. s.* [*tresteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *n. s.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *n. s.* [ꞇꞃıꝼeꞇ, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREY. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk and sugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *n. s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shakespeare.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebrews.*

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself. *Cowel.*

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power. *Shak. Coriol.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. *Kettlewell.*

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined. *Nelson.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our trial, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
No such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou couldst judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
——It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

TRIA'NGLE. *n. s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Latin.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Spens.*

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIBE. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words: *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is supposed by Mr. *Rowland* to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuriæ* from *trev*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben Jonson.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount? *Milton.*

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison.*

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Rosc.*

TRI'BLET or TRIBO'ULET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

The just shall dwell,
And, after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*
Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. s.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world. *Nelson.*

2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakespeare.*

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Thenceforth

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks. *Drayt.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several governments,
And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill
Insult the master's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatt'ry tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. s.* [from *tribute.*] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deut.* xx. 11.

The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but sovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection.

They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute?* *Matthew*, xvii. 2.

She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryd.*

TRICE. *n. s.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice.* *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice.* *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bless'd with pliant, though but slender sense,
Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [τριχοτομέω.] Division into three parts.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject, with the design you have in view, determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. s.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel, and I shew him a *trick.* *South.*

He swore by Styx,
Whate'er she would desire, to grant;
But wise Ardelia knew his *tricks.* *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vicious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks.* *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use.

I spoke it but according to the *trick:* if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakespeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shak.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, French.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. [*Trica*, in low Latin, signifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace.* *Matt. Westmonasteriensis* says of *Godiva* of Coventry, that she rode *tricas capitis & crines dissolvens.*]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayt.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shak.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Their heads are *trickt* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woeful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor,
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milt.*

Not *trick'd* and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryd.*

People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dress.*

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *n. s.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aside the *tricker*, we observed that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRI'CKING. *n. s.* [from *trick.*] Dress; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream, whose murm'ring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wisem.*

Beneath his ear the fasten'd arrow stood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! *Pope.*

They empty heads console with empty sound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad.*

TRI'CKSY. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. Obsolete.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

All this service have I done since I went.
—My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TRICO'R-

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వెలికొండవుండే
Tributary పన్నుపెట్టునహాయమైన। పాములయ్యు। The streams tributary to the Ganges గంగలోకిపారేనదులు। It has several tributaries నానానదులుగలగంగ
and — Tamil వరవ్రాన ఉపనదులు
Tribute n:s. పన్ను। అరిదూకలు। అవశ్యమైనవెల్లు।
Trice క్షణం। in a trice తత్క్షణం। లవకృష్ణ। నిమిషములో। అప్పే।
దుర్భాష్యసం। చలవలు, చేలము
Trick n:s. చేష్ట। ఇంద్రజాలం। తంటు। యెగతాళి। సొగసు। fraud కపటం।
కల్పితం। తంత్రం। కృత్రిమం। మాయ। మోసం। ప్రతారణం। వంచనం।
jugglery గారడం। గారడీవిద్య। మిష। ingenuity మెళుకువ। చమత్కారం।
manner మోడి। శృంగారం। trick for trick దెబ్బకిదెబ్బ। మొక్కకిమొక్క। ~~tricks~~
his horse has a bad — of starting ... । దుగుణం దోష్టం
tricks పిచ్చులు। మెరమలు। పెలకలు। లాగులు। naughty tricks పలుపోకలు। పో
కిళ్లు। to play tricks కులుకుట। a trick at cards కాడ్డాల ఆటలోనాలు
గుకాకితాలు। he hath the
To Trick మోసంపుచ్చుట। ప్రతారణంచేయుట। మోసగించుట। వంచించుట। to trick
out శృంగారించుట। పొదిగించుట। దిద్దుట।
~~To Trick — పట్టుపడచేయుట~~
Tricked మోసంపడ్డ। Tricked out శృంగారించిన
Trickery టక్కుపచ్చిపుపని। గారడీవిద్య।
To Trickle చెమర్చికారుట। ద్రవించె। కాలె। ధారగా। స్రవించుట। trickling tears
Trickling n:s. స్యందనం।
Tricksiness or prettiness ముద్దు। చమత్కారమైన।
Tricksome చమత్కారమైన।
Tricksy adj. ముద్దయిన। కులుకయిన। మోడి। కూరాకు। చమత్కార
Tricolor మువ్వన్నెకావి q.v

Trident n: s. త్రిశూలం। శూలం। మూడు పంగల ఈటె। Neptune అనే దేవుని చేతి ఆయుధం।

Tried part.- పరీక్షించిన। * in the furnace ముశ్యాకలదిశ్చిన।

Triennial త్రిసాల। మూడు యేండ్లకొకసారి।

Triennially మూడేండ్లకు ఒకసారి।

Trier పరీక్షించేవాడు। మధ్యవర్తి। తీర్పరి Cr. Trials v 1. 456

To Trifle v: n. పిచ్చిపని చేయుట। తదరయుట। సుసులుట। to * away time పొద్దు పోకార్చుట। he seems to be merely trifling with us వట్టిమాయలు అల్లి సలుపుతున్నాడని తోస్తుంది। మాటలతో పందవిపెట్టుతున్నాడు

Trifle n: s. అల్పాంతరాసంతు। కొంచెం। కొద్ది। స్వల్పం। is this a trifle (కొంచె) he gave me a trifle - కొంచెం ఇచ్చినాడు।
ఇంది సామాన్యమా। it is no * ఇంతంత కాదు। for such a * ఇంత
This house is a mere elegant మాత్రము చేత। ~~he seems to be merely t~~ I have a * to speak about
కొంచెము మనవి విన్నవి

Trifler n: s. విక్రదుడు। పిచ్చివాడు। స్వల్పుడు। Here enter Johnson's quotn. from Young

Trifling స్వల్పమైన। అల్పమైన। పిచ్చి। కొద్ది। (వినియోగములేని) పాలుమాలిన। జల్లు। లేనిపోని గాలి గా ఉండే।

Trifling n: s. పిచ్చిపని। కాలహరణం। గారదం। This is mere * ఇది నిరర్థకమే। ఇది పనికిరాదు। ఇది వట్టిమాట। ఇది వ్యర్థముకాదు।

Trigger తుపాకి కుర్రం పడే లాగు అదిమే విస। ఇది తుపాకి కట్టికిందిత్తుప్పున్నది। చాప ట్రంటాకు। Triglott త్రిభాషాగ్రంధము

Trigon త్రికోణం।

Trigonometry మహాకణితం।

Trilateral మూడు మూలాలుగా వుండే।

Trill n: s. కళస్వనం।

To Trill v: n. కళస్వనముగా పలుకుట। కీరుట। చిటపటగా పలుకుట। or flow కారుట। In Chaucer. 1. 285 foot, to trill a pin is, to turn a peg

Trilling part. కలనిస్వని। కళవలు పలుకుటం। trilling notes కళవని। జివిజివి పలుకులు। కళస్వనధ్వని। కాకలిరవం।

Trillion కోయ్యాలక్షలు।

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE, *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked ſceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shak.*

Canſt thou with fiſgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his ſkull thy barbed *trident* ſtick? *Sandys on Job.*

He lets them wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*

Several find a myſtery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃıðınᵹa, Saxon; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or ſhire. This diviſion is only uſed in Yorkſhire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRI'DUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]
1. Laſting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, French.]
1. Laſting three years.

I paſſed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the ſhort time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my beſt lawgivers. *Howel's England's Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *try*.]
1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glaſs veſſel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of juſtice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There ſhould be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the ſtate to inſpect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt.

You were uſed
To ſay, extremity was the *trier* of ſpirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and pealᵹa, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of Auguſt is the time of *trifallowing*, or laſt plowing before they ſow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that ſpecies whoſe *trifiſtulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]
1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they ſay that we ought to abrogate ſuch popiſh ceremonies as are unprofitable, or elſe might have other more profitable in their ſtead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unleſs they mean that we ought to abrogate all popiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your *reverence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To indulge light amuſement: as, he *trifled* all his time.

Whatever raiſes a levity of mind, a *trifling* ſpirit, renders the ſoul incapable of ſeeing, apprehending, and reliſhing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two ſhillings to be driven to law. *Spenſer.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this ſore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TRI'FLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt *trifles*, to betray us
In deep conſequence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowſabell,
With ſuch poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and ſome of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they muſt be ſaying. *Drayt. Nymp.*

The infinitely greateſt confeſſed good is neglected, to ſatisfy the ſucceſſive uneaſineſs of our deſires purſuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wiſe in actions great and rare,
But ſcorns on *trifles* to beſtow her care:
Thus ev'ry hour Brunetta is to blame,
Becauſe the occaſion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it ſmall appear;
Small ſands the mountain, moments make the year:
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

TRI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a perſonage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the beſt parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boiſt'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and foreſts move;
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love? *Granville.*

As much as ſyſtematical learning is decried by ſome vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happieſt way to furniſh the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not ev'n in trifles can excel;
'Tis ſolid bodies only poliſh well. *Young.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a ſoul ſupported with an aſſurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Thoſe who are carried away with the ſpontaneous current of their own thoughts, muſt never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* buſy. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytiſus reſtrain'd its boughs
For humble ſheep to crop, and goats to brouze. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple ſhape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, ſtill renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.] See TRICKER.
1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with thoſe ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty*.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a ſober garniſhment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *tryglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. ſ.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle. A term in aſtrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-ſix digits, the ancient Egyptians eſtimated to be equal to that myſtical cubit among them ſtiled paſſus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners.

A ſpar of a yellow hue ſhot into numerous *trigonal* pointed ſhoots of various ſizes, found growing to one ſide of a perpendicular fiſſure of a ſtratum of freeſtone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.]

Trigonometry is the art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

On a diſcovery of Pythagoras, all *trigonometry*, and conſequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulouſneſs of muſick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night,
The ſober-ſuited ſongſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*
1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?——
Aye; ſhe took 'em; read 'em in my preſence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet? *Dryd.*

TRI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions;

lions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three lights. *Dictionary.*
TRILU'MINOUS. }

TRIM. *adj.* [ȝetrymmeð, Saxon, *completed.*] Nice; smug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T' one paire in cottage did take,
When t' other *trim* bowers do make.
Tusser's Husbandry.

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. *Shak. Midf. Night's Dream.*

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of tryglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton's Architect.*

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest? *Dryd. Pers.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [trymman, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd.* *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakespeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephibosheth had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mort.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handsomely. *Shakesp.*

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd.
Ben Jonson.

To blast the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew.
Tickel.

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerc.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays.
Pope.

O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it swells,
Now, *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells.
Young.

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat.
Spectator.

6. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. *Shakesp.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil? *South.*

He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd say,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden.*

TRIM. *n. s.* Dress; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of slight contempt.

They come like sacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shak.*

Forget
Your laboursome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spens.*

The mother, if of the houshold of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly.* *Ascham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *trim.*]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy; No, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: Well, says t' other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scap'd in both by playing the *trimmer.* *L'Estrange.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers.* *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

TRI'MMING. *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming.* *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

TRI'MNESS. *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Neatness, petty elegance of dress.

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Latin.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenser.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To fit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryd.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines.*
Creech.

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden.

TRI'NITY. *n. s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the Three Persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity.* *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. s.* [This *Skinner* derives somewhat harshly from *trinquet*, French, *trinchetto*, Ital. *a topsail.* I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose.
Sidney.

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the sawcy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away.
Dryden's Juvenal.

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbuthnot.*

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tusser.

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you.
L'Estrange.

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheyne.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dut.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at nought,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.
Shakespeare.

2. To strike from under the body.

I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakespeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves? *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

These women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance

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Trim adj: [Telugu] *to make a house trim* [Telugu]. Regarding Trim see Boswell (12 Apr 1778) vol 7. 110

To Trim v: a. [Telugu] See Y below

To Trim v: n: [Telugu]

Trim n. s. [Telugu] *in trim* [Telugu]

Trimly [Telugu]

Trimmed [Telugu]

Trimmer [Telugu]

Trimming [Telugu]

Trimness [Telugu]

The Fr Tam Dict says
The Kannadi Pr Book says

Trine [Telugu]

Trinity [Telugu] Trittvam is the phrase in the Bengali Common Prayer 1840 [Telugu]. The Hindu trio of gods is called [Telugu], see note in TED on that word

Trinkets [Telugu], see Z

Trio [Telugu]. The trio [Telugu]

To Trip v: n [Telugu]. To trip up [Telugu]

Y. To Trim: v: a The original sense is To cut smaller, to chip, plane, &c. see Mod: Brit Drama. 3. 389 Let Taliacotius trim the calves of twenty chairmen and make thee pedestals to stand erect upon. — To trim a torch [Telugu] .. To trim meaning To shave. shave. Smollett 2. 248

Z. Trinkets — in Johnsons last sense it is [Telugu]. In Wycherley it means *playthings*, toys (Brit Drama 3. 286-7) and this is Johnsons *first* sense. So in Ann Reg 1767. p 53 of part 2, mathematical trinkets means, conjurers implements, [Telugu]. When Catherine de Medicis went to be married to the Duc D'Orleans her (trousseau) wedding trinkets included a candelabra a harpsichord &c &c. denoting "furniture" [Telugu]

A Trip వనవిహారం, నడ, నడక, [above: తరవ] వరసా రిప్పో యినదూరం, తప్పు, తొట్రుపడింది, by a trip of the tongue పొరపాటున, the boat made three trips per day between the ship and shore పడవ దినంకు తవ్వా దనం దున మూడు ఆవర్తులు పోయినది, I made a * to the town పూరికి పోయి వచ్చినాను

Tripping along నడకపరుగు

Tripping (accents) గునకులుతూ, గుబగుబ (చిటిపోటి

Trippingly చిటిపోటుగా / దబదబగా, దులదులగా, దుడదుడగా, ధాటిగా.

Tripartite పరస్పరంగా వ్రాసే పత్రం.

Tripe ~~[illegible]~~ పందియొక్క పేగులు

Triphthong ప్లుతాస్వరం

Triple ముమ్మడుగా చేసిన, త్రిగుణము యిన, మూడింతలు,

to Triple ముమ్మడింపుట,

Triplet త్రిపాది, త్రిపాసపద్యం,

Triplicane (a part of Madras so called by the English) తిరువళికేణి the fount of the blessed lily

Triplicate మూడింతల ప్రతి,

Triply ముమ్మార్లు, triply fertile ముక్కార్లు పండే,

Tripod త్రిపాది, ముక్కాలి పీట,

Tripoly మసకవేదం, no - it is the కొరండము, కురువిందం

Tripos. ప్రశ్న సమస్య

Tripping ఒలబలపొరి, for accents గునగునపలుకులు, for steps చిటిపొటినడక,

Trippingly చిటిపొటి, దబదబ, దులదుల, దుడదుడ, ధాటిగా,

Trireme పెద్దపడవ,

Trisyllable త్ర్యక్షరం,

ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of so great moment. *Addison's Spect.*

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakespeare.*

The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, Sir, is a good *tripping* measure. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crash.*

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks;
Through Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give ye thanks. *Milt. Arcades.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryd.*

Stay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryd.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryd.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Add.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me instructions how to slide down and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start,
Displays their care the more, and deep-plann'd art. *Harte.*

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

TRIPE. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I like it well. *Shakespeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe.* *King.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεῖς and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye.*

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleop.*

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*

Thrice-happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo! *Waller.*

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express? *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. s.* [from *triple.*]

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell? *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *triplicate.*] The act of trebling, or adding three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts's Logick.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. s.* An herb.

Tripmadam is used in salads. *Mortimer's Husb.*

TRI'POD. *n. s.* [*tripes*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TRI'POLY. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

Craz'd fool, who wouldst be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain. *Dryden.*

TRI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble.

The clear sun on the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

TRI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] Light dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly.* *Shakespeare.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Latin.]

Triptote is a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME. *n. s.* [*triremis*, Latin.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISE'CTION. *n. s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.]

Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

Tri'stful. *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad word.

> Heav'n's face doth glow
> With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
> Is thoughtsick at the act. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Trisu'lc. *n. s.* [*trisulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points.

> Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Trisylla'bical. *adj.* [*tresyllabe*, Fr. from *trisyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.

> These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is; this may be thought so *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

> She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
> In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,
> Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

Tri'teness. *n. s.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

Trithe'ism. *n. s.* [*tritheisme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

Tri'turable. *adj.* [*triturable*, French; from *triturate*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

> It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*

Tritura'tion. *n. s.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Latin.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

> He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tri'vet. *n. s.* [See Trevet.] Any thing supported by three feet.

> The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
> Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies
> Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
> Twenty-two measures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

> The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;
> A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
> Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dry.*

Tri'vial. *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

> Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
> For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice. *Roscom.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

> This argues conscience in your grace,
> But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
> All circumstances well considered. *Shak. Rich.* III.

> This way of measuring felicities was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances. *Fell.*

> See yon mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,
> For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

> Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

> In every work regard the writer's end;
> And if the means be just, the conduct true,
> Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

> The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*

Tri'vially. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

> Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

Tri'vialness. *n. s.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH. *n. s.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

> Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
> Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
> And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
> Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakesp.*

> In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

> Sublime with expectation when to see
> In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milt.*
> Hercules from Spain,
> Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Victory; conquest.

> Eros has
> Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
> Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
> Each order bright
> Sung *triumph*, and him sung victorious king. *Milt.*
> If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toast,
> The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logic.*

4. Joy for success.

> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milt.*

5. A conquering card now called *trump*. See Trump.

To Tri'umph. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

> The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job*, xx. 5.

> Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
> Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dry.*

2. To obtain victory.

> This great commander sought many times to persuade Solyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the Christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Persians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

> Then all this earthy grossness quit,
> Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
> *Triumphing* over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

> There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world;
> For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rowe.*

> While blooming youth and gay delight
> Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
> Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
> To *triumph* o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

> How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
> To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shakesp.*
> Sorrow on all the pack of you,
> That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

> Our grand foe,
> Who now *triumphs*, and in th' excess of joy
> Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven. *Milt.*

Triu'mphal. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Used in celebrating victory.

> He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

> Ye so near heav'n's door,
> *Triumphal* with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*
> Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
> And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*
> Lest we should for honour take
> The drunken quarrel of a rake;
> Or think it seated in a scar,
> Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

Triu'mphal. *n. s.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

> He to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
> Joyless *triumphals* of his hop'd success. *Milton.*

Triu'mphant. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triomphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

> Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakesp.*
> It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

> Think you, but that I know our state secure,
> I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shak. Rich.* III.
> Off with the traitor's head;
> And now to London with *triumphant* march,
> There to be crowned. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.
> Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
> *Triumphant* out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

> As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*

> He speedily through all the hierarchies
> Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*
> Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
> The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Od.*

Triu'mphantly. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

> Victory with little loss doth play
> Upon the dancing banners of the French;
> Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd. *Shakesp.*
> Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross
> Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was sought,
> From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought. *Drayton.*
> Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives,
> And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

> Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
> With manacles along our street; or else
> *Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin,
> And bear the palm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. With insolent exultation.

> A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermons.*

Triu'mpher. *n. s.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

> These words become your lips, as they pass thro' them,
> And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*
> In their applauding gates. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
> August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Trite బహు ఉలికి [illegible] it is a * observation that &c వాడికగా అంటూ ఉంటారు [illegible] Triteness from the [illegible] of this statement [illegible]

Tritheism ముగ్గురు దేవుళ్ళు [illegible] వున్నారని వుంటే మతం.

Triton [illegible]

to Triturate నూరుట, దంచుట, [illegible]

Triturated దంచబడిన, నూరిన

Trituration దంపు, [illegible] విమర్దనం, సంఘర్షణం,

Trivet ముక్కాలి పీట,

V. Trivial స్వల్పమైన, [illegible] లఘువైన, [illegible] సామాన్య. The * or vulgar name of a herb దేశీయ నామం A * quantity of rice [illegible]

Triumph జయం, సంబరం, వుత్సవం. a poem called the Triumphs of Venus దేవి మహాత్మ్యం

to Triumph విజయం చేయుట, వుత్సహించుట, జయం పొందుట, సంతోషించుట,

Triumphal జయమును గురించిన, [illegible]

Triumphant జయించిన, [illegible]

Triumphantly సంబరముగా, సంతోషించి, [illegible]

Triumvirate ముగ్గురి [illegible] అధికారం, (ప్రథమ పురుష త్రయ రాజ్యం will not do because that means 1st 2d & 3d person - Therefore say) [illegible] త్రయం, [illegible] త్రయం, త్రినాయకత్వం,

Triune త్రిఐక్యం, త్రైక్యత,

Trochee [illegible]

Trod,
Trodden } తొక్కిన, నడిచిన, the new road is not yet trodden smooth నలగలేదు,

Troglodite కొండమనిషి,

to Troll తిప్పుట, ఆడించుట, తిరుగు look at Johnsons first quotation which is in my Swift 12° vol 54 p 29

Trollop [illegible]

Trollopping [illegible] (This word is used by Jonathan Oldbuck in his first speech.)

Trombone పెద్ద తుత్తార like a death trumpet

Troop n: గుంపు, తండా, గణం, దాడి, దళం, మేళం, they came in a troop దొమ్మిగుంపుగా వచ్చిరి, troops దళములు, troops of friends బంధుకోటి

to Troop గుంపులు గుంపులుగా వెళ్ళుట, దళదళవాలిపోవుట,

Trooper గుఱ్ఱపు సవారు,

Trooping (adv: Milton P.L. 1.760) దళదళ

Trope n s: [illegible] (Chezy on Amru p 86) "A change of a word from its original signification as the clouds foretel rain, for foreshew. Johnson. The true word is [illegible]

Trophied [illegible]

Tropology [illegible]

Trophy [illegible] or plunder [illegible] the plainest meaning is [illegible] జయస్తంభం, జయించిన పదార్థం, ప్రతిష్ఠ, విజయ చిహ్న

Tropic n. s: [illegible] (this is the word given in Wilkins sanscrit Gram: p 511) [illegible] the Tropic of cancer ఉత్తరాయనం, ఉత్తరాయణ కర్కటకరేఖ, the Tropic of Capricorn దక్షిణాయన మకరరేఖ (కు)

Tropical countries ఎండ దేశం, under a * sun [illegible] * plants [illegible]

TRIU'MVIRATE. } n. s. [*triumviratus*, or TRIU'MVIRI. } *triumviri*, Latin.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society. *Shakespeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And, instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From distant regions fortune sends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. adj. [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one.

We read in scripture of a *triune* deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. v. a. [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR. n. s. [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surg.*

TROCHA'ICAL. adj. [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. n. s. [τροχαντῆρες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE. n. s. [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. n. s. [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel. The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dæd.*

TRO'CHINGS. n. s. The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

TROCHI'SCH. n. s. [τροχίσκος; *trochisque*, Fr. *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TROD. } participle passive of *tread*.
TRO'DDEN. }

Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke*, xxi.

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

E'en the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds send out a rich perfume. *Add.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread*.

They *trode* the grapes, and made merry. *Judges*, ix. 27.

TRODE. n. s. [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.

The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and strein abroad. *Spenser.*

TRO'GLODYTE. n. s. [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TROLL. v. a. [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake. *B. Jons. Underw.*

To TROLL. v. n.

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleasant, on the banks of Styx
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. n. s. [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A slatternly loose woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES. n. s. [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TRO'NAGE. n. s. Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. n. s. [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troepe*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Saw you not a blessed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces
Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun? *Shak.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shakesp.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakespeare.*

The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

TRO'OPER. n. s. [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

TROPE. n. s. [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Latin.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshew*.

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudib.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryd.*

TRO'PHIED. adj. [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, story'd halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. n. s. [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*

To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakesp.*

Twice will I not review the morning's rise,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakespeare.*

In ancient times, the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon's Essays.*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,
On whom praise shines, as *trophies* on a post. *Young.*

TRO'PICAL. adj. [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. n. s. [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. adj. [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed

changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τρόπ☉ and λόγ☉.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRO'SSERS. *n. s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, French; *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inched bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?
—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horse, and come up and see your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *n. s.* [*trot*, French, from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his sure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot*. *Milton.*

The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

How now, bold-face! cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TROTH. *n. s.* [*trouth*, Old English; ꝛꝛeoð, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakespeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, thou 'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison's Cato.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *troth*less sky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TRO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakesp.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke on Education.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. *1 Mac.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke, x. 41.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To teize; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakespeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *John, v. 4.*

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milt.*

Hear how she the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guardian.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubled* main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. s.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriours, lest the fiend
Some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shakespeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakesp.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, eas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow? *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare to tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troublous* strife they stinted by and by. *Spenser.*

To Trot v: n గుఱ్ఱం పరదారుగా నడుచుట | గులుకునడనడుచుట | trotting backwards & forwards ఊరుఊరు తిరుగు సంచరిస్తూ .... Z [above: a hard; a woman]

to Trot v: a పరిగెత్తచేయుట | to trot out తెలియజేయుట |

Troth ns ప్రమాణపూర్వకమైన మాట | మాటుంపు |

Troth, interj.) or Indeed సుమా | సుంత | సుండా |

Trotter n.s. పరదారుగానడిచే గుఱ్ఱం (a sheeps trotters గొర్రెయొక్క కాళ్లు

to Trouble తొందరపెట్టుట | యిబ్బందిపెట్టుట | శ్రమపెట్టుట | అప్పుచెల్లించుమని అడుగుట

(this is Johnsons 8th sense)

Trouble n. s. శ్రమ | తొందర | ప్రయాస | చిక్కు | యిబ్బంది | సంకటం | ఆపద | కష్టం | అల్లరి | ఉపద్రవం | ఆయాసం | he was at the * to go there అక్కడికి పొయ్యే శ్రమను పెట్టినాడు | he is in * వానివల్ల తొందరాయిపడింది | తాలా యిపడ్డాడు | my troubles are over నా కష్టదినాలు పొయినవి | Troubles బాధ | వ్యాకులం |

To Trouble v. a. శ్రమపెట్టుట | కలవరపెట్టుట | అల్లరిచేయుట | తొందరపెట్టుట | హింసించుట

Troubled శ్రమపడ్డ | పొక్కిన | విచారపడ్డ | or turbid మందమైన | being troubled with Y

Troubled తొందరపడ్డ | శ్రమపడ్డ | being * with the headache తలనొప్పి యిబ్బందిచేత

Troubledly తడబడగా |

Troubler శ్రమపెట్టేవాడు

Troublesome adj తొందర | కష్టమైన | తుంటు | Love in old men is a * disease (Steele)

~~Troublesomely~~ తొందరగా |

Troublesomeness చిక్కు | యిబ్బంది

Troublous అల్లరిగావుండే

Z this is a hard trotting horse యీగుఱ్ఱము గొడిచే నడచుచున్నది | అవనగా యెకినవాని విషిని యెంకచగా చెడలిస్తుంది

Y headache She always kept this medecine by her. తలనొప్పి అనే యిబ్బంది బాప్పిన

Trover - ఒకనిసొమ్మొకండొకానివద్దచిక్కినందునచేశఫిర్యాదు।

Trough - గాడి। గాబుతొట్టి। దోనె। in the * of the sea తరంగముల నడిమి వుడ్డు
ఉప్పునీరు వుండును

To Troul - ఆడించుట।

To Trounce - తలగొట్టుట। చెవాట్లుపెట్టుట। ~~దెబ్బకొట్టుట~~। గుద్దులుపెట్టుట

Trowsers - యిజారు। అంగదట్టం। చల్లడం। చల్లాడం। Trousseau. the brides wardrobe

Trout - జల్లచేపవంటుది। వెడిసఫంటుచేప। ~~[illegible]~~వాడు।

To Trow - యెరుగుట। తలచుట। You trow what - అల్లాది। ఫలానిక్షసంగతి। Is it so?
I trow not అల్లా అవునా। కాదుసుమీ। or say in Luke XVII. 9 నాకు కాన-
బడదు। I trow not - అల్లా కాదుసుమీ ।। Trow you నీకు తెలుసునా। sometimes
you is omitted - as in Spectator No. 152 who is that drowned
trow? అక్కడచచ్చింది యెవ్వడుసుమీ। యెవ్వడు తెలుసునా।

Trowel - కొల్లేరు। కొశవానిగరిటె। మట్టిగాజుగరిట। తాపి। laid on with a *
మోటుపని।

Trowsers - see Trousers - Troy-weight ఒకసంఖ్యనామం। తూనిక। తక్కె। Y

Truant - adj - విహారించుట। చదువువిడిచిన। అల్లరి। తుంట।

Truant - n - s - (see Z) విహారి। విహారించేవాడు। to play * విహారించుట। to play
truant విహారించుట। పనివిడిచి తుంటగా ఆట్లాడుట। యిదిముఖ్యంగా బడికి
రానిశిష్యుని గురించిన మాట। దాగులాడుట। తుంటగా తిరుగుట।

Truce - యుద్ధసంధి। శాంతి। ఉపశమనం। truce to these reflections యిజాలు।
యీమాటలుచాలించురా। Truce-breaker {నియమోల్లంఘనః A;
(మాట తప్పె) ...

To Truck - v a - మార్చుట। వేపారమాడుట।

Truck - n - s - సాటాకోటు బేరం। పిరంగిమోసుకొనే బండి।

Z. Truant is a corruption of Truand an old French name for a ~~formed~~ certain set of mendicants (సన్యాసి) who in a combination made themselves formidable to Louis XI. In Milton, Prose works 1.113 "truanting and debauchery" it signifies ది [illegible] జారతనం

Y. రతితక్కె। రక్కి। కాసంఖ్య। పందులు బంగారు రొక్కె వీటిని గురించిన తూనిక। యిది
వేరు Avoirdupois వేరుగా వున్నది

No other noiſe, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As ſtill are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenſer.*

As a tall ſhip toſſed in *troublous* ſeas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenſer.*

Then, maſters, look to ſee a *troublous* world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Only one ſupply
In four years *troublous* and expenſive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃoȝ, ꞇꞃoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Daniſh; *traug*, Iſlandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

The bloody boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

They had no ſhips but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of ſtone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground; the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickneſs, and caſt ſand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a ſpring of water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating *trough* became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

That alſo is accounted virgin quickſilver, which, having no need to paſs the fire, is ſeparated by water firſt in a ſieve, and afterwards in a long *trough*. *Brown's Travels.*

The water diſſolves the particles of ſalt mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns, and boiled off. *Addiſon.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronſon*, French, a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, French; *truiſh*,
TRO'USERS. } Erſe.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* on horſeback. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃuhꞇ, Sax. *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh, inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.

The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*

Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [ꞇꞃeoðian, Saxon; *troe*, Daniſh.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Chriſtian religion ſhould be Popiſh, than Turkiſh or Heatheniſh? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shak.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

2. To believe.

Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *troweſt*. *Shak. King Lear.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing by the ſtar.

——What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for any coarſe inſtrument.

How ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
——Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moſt accurate engravings or emboſſments ſeem ſuch rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel*. *Wilkins.*

TROY-WE'IGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

For my part, I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtantly. *Shakeſp.*

Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakeſp.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*trualté*, old French; from *truant*: *truandiſe* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleneſs; negligence; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

TRUBS. *n. ſ.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'BTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſworth.*

TRUCE. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, Ital. *truie*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between ſuperſtitious perſons, and ſuch as ſerve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have ſin pardoned, which ſeek not alſo to prevent ſin by prayer, even every particular ſin, by prayer againſt all ſin, except men can name ſome tranſgreſſion wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly ſpleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

This token ſerveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourſelves, and all our followers. *Shakeſp.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.

Leſt the *truce* with treaſon ſhould be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulneſs would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with ſenſe. *Dryden.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The irkſome hours. *Milton.*

Sickneſſes, which in the latter years of his life gave him but ſhort and ſeldom *truce*. *Fell.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Spaniſh; deduced by *Salmaſius* from τρώγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. v. a. To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [τροχος.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. v. n. [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *trundlebed*. n. s. [properly *troclebed*; from *troclea*, Latin, or τροχος.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If he that is in battle slain
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE. n. s. [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT. adj. [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To TRUDGE. v. n. [*truggiolare*, Ital.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No hails secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakespeare.*

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE. adj. [treopa, trupa, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Spenser.*

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born;
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakespeare.*

Hesperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton.*

What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls. *Proverbs.*

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *1 John.*

Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poesy. *Cowley.*

Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

So young, and so untender?
——So young, my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakespeare.*

Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shakespeare.*

I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Roscom.*

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*

The *truest* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope.*

True to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits; such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men; now could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shakespeare.*

7. Exactly; truly conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*

Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. adj. [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakespeare.*

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. adj. [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakespeare.*

Baubie do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. adj. [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truehearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. n. s. An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } n. s. [*true*, *love*,
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } and *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. n. s. [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays.*

TRUEPE'NNY. n. s. [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'FFLE. n. s. [*trufle*, *truffe*, French.]

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. n. s. A hod for mortar.

TRULL. n. s. [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

I'm sure I scar'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakespeare.*

A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

2. It seems to have had ~~first at least~~ a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.

Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with town-ish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY.

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To Truck మార్చుట।

Truck n.s. సాటాకారి బేరం।

To Truckle దిక్కుమాలినవాడయి ప్రక్కకొంసుట। వానికాలు దగ్గరపడి మొక్కుట। లోబడి వుండి పడియుండుట।

Trucklebed చిన్నమంచం।

Truculent క్రూర। సంహారించే। పెంది। భయంకరమైన

To Trudge (మోటుకాళ్లవాని తీరుగా) మొండిగా నడుచుకొనుట। తొక్కిత్రొక్కి దుమానవడం। వెళ్లుట।
See Drudge

True adj. నిజమయిన। (సరియైన) కలిగిన మాట। ఆయిన మాట। మంచి। కల। కలరూపమయిన।
సిద్ధమయిన। నిబద్ధి। నిశ్చయి। న్యాయమైన। or brave ధీరులయిన। ధైర్యంగల। or faithful
(the knaves beat the true men గెలిచినది దొంగలు ప్రోలింది పెద్దమనుష్యులు)
విశ్వాసంగల। as a level దిద్దిన। his words were made true
ఆతనిమాట దక్కింది। True! Very true! నిజమే। సరి। సరే వే। ఆ విహి
తమే। true it is imperfect but then కొరదలుగా వున్నదిసరిగాని।
కొరతగా వున్నమాట పెరూంది। a true or honest man సత్పురుషుడు।
నిజస్థుడు। true as the Gospel! దైవవాక్యసమానం। a true copy
ఉద్ధారం వ్రాసిన ప్రతి। he is a true poet: ఆయన మహాకవి।
కవిశ్వరుడు। సాక్షాత్కవి True born సద్వంశస్థులైన। అజారజ In astronomy the place of a planet స్పష్టగ్రహ q.v

Truest అతిశుద్ధమయిన। అతిరూఢి। నిక్కమైన।

Trueborn సాక్షాత్తరించిన। సభుత। అజారజుడైన। సద్వంశస్థులైన

Truebred నిశ్చమయిన। అసలే।

Truehearted ధీర। ధైర్యంగల।

Truelove వలపించినమనిషి। he has lost his ~ she lost her ~

Trueloveknot మంత్రతంత్రభేదం।

~~Trueness~~ ద్రవమనిషితనం।

~~Truepenny~~ పెద్దమనిషి।

Truffle నల్లగడ్డ। మాంసకుగడ్డ తీరుగా వుండే మూలం। వేరుశెనగ।

Truism ~~యథార్థం~~ wrong – See under Tumble ... [Colebr. Dig. 3. 391. proposes [illegible]]
~~[illegible]~~ This is a mere * [illegible]
ఇది ప్రసిద్ధమేను, స్వతస్సిద్ధమేను, పూర్వసిద్ధాంతము

Trull [illegible], లంజ,

Truly నిజముగా, [illegible] truly I dont know
నాకు [illegible] తెలియదు, this is * extraordinary అది ఆశ్చర్యమే,
మహా ఆశ్చర్యము. Yours very truly, Yours sincerely
[illegible]
[illegible]

Trump [illegible]

to Trump up [illegible]

~~Trumped up~~ [illegible]

Trumpery n. s. [illegible] a * reason
in a little boat
[illegible] adj. [illegible]
the long death-trumpet blown at Hindu funerals [illegible]
Trumpet [illegible] an ear-* or simply * (see
Cowper 14 Jan 1786)
chelonoides Ains: 2: 272
the Trumpet-flower [illegible] = Bignonia Indica [illegible]
(= [illegible] (2W...av) = [illegible] SC

Trumped [illegible]

Trumpeter [illegible]

Trumpet-tongued [illegible]

Truncated [illegible]

Truncheon [illegible]

to Trundle v. n. [illegible] to trundle the wheelbarrow [illegible]
[illegible] he [illegible] his legs down from on the sofa

~~Trundle~~ [illegible]

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true.*]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and sanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and, when they die, are perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*

4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost expletive.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*

Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through
the deep. *Milton.*

I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

2. [Corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. *Fox.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.

We are now *put upon* our last *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*

TRU'MPET. *n. s.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business,
That such a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? *Shakespeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

As disperst souldiers, at the *trumpet's* call,
Haste to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The last loud *trumpet's* wond'rous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roscommon.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* sound,
Till the roofs all around
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings! *Shakespeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. s.* [from *trumpet.*]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon's Essays.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God? *South.*

3. [*Scolopex.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*bignonia.*] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and trumplike. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. s.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakespeare.*

The English slew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakesp.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *n. s.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Clubs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; *trendl*, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison's Spectator.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. s.* [*trendl*, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. s.* Round tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

TRUNK. *n. s.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And suckt my verdure out on 't. *Shakespeare.*

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant, with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*. *Spens.*

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*Tronc*, French.] A chest for cloaths; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room; the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea. *Milt.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryd.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. s.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. s.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. s.* [*trousse*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wisem. Surgery.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *trusses* of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carew.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share. *Addis. Spectator.*

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them send the scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

TRUST. *n. s.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just;
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

In my wretched case 't will be more just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*. *Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kettlewell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tobit*, x. 12.

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me, you look well. *Shakespeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Tayl.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*;
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryd.*

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you trust,
Now to suspect, is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milt.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John.*

From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I *trust*. *Raleigh.*

Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my trust. *Fell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isaiah*, li. 5.

The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. 2 *Sam.* xxii.

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far—
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakespeare.*

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *n. s.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *trusty*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

Trunk n. s. (an elephant's) తొండం, శుండ, హస్తం, చెయి. the tip of the trunk వేలు, పుష్కరం, of a tree + మోడు (మానుమోడు) ... or box పెట్టె, తోలుకోశిపెట్టె, or hollow tube గొట్టం, or headless body + కబంధం, మొండెం, or tube గొట్టము middle part of the body కటిప్రదేశము (దేహము)

A Truss మోపు, కట్ట, of straw పంట కట్టు + (పిండు) కట్టు, గుప్పు as of sallad Spectator 410

To Truss కట్టు పెట్టె, to truss up పురికొసి చంపు. (Walter Scott)

Trust n. s. నమ్మిక, స్వాధీనం, నచ్చిక, విశ్వాసం, పలుకుబడి, ప్రత్యయం. to give goods on trust అరువుగా ఇచ్చుట. The trust they repose on you మీయందు వారుంచుకొన్న నమ్మకం. he holds the estate in t. ఆ ఆస్తి అతని పరమున్నది. I took these statements on trust ఈ సంగతులు తెలుసుకోకుండా నమ్మినాను.

To Trust నమ్ము, విశ్వసించు, అతనిపరం చేసె, ఆశపడె, నిశ్చయించె, to trust in నమ్ము. I trust you will pardon me తమరు క్షమించవలెను. trust me you you are mistaken తప్పినారు సుమీ.

Trusted నమ్మిన, ఆప్త, విశ్వాస.

Trustee + ధర్మకర్త, in the Pachupa phrase మేనేజరు, ముఖ్యుడు, మధ్యవర్తి, vulgarly tusteek which is corrupted from trustee సంరక్షణాకర్త, ఖజానా అధికారి, ఎమెలా యనే, Nizam and Ameen (see Malcolms Persia vol. 2. P. 436) may be the fittest words.

Trustiness విశ్వాసం, ప్రభుభక్తి, సత్యశీలనం On account of the * of the dog కుక్కలు మంచి భక్తి గలవి గనుక Give me some proof of his * అతడు సద్భక్తిగా ప్రవర్తించే వాడయినట్టు ఉదాహరణం చెప్పు

Truthful సాధు, నిష్కాపట్య
Trustworthiness విశ్వాసం.
Trustworthy విశ్వాసనియ్యం, నమ్మికమైన, he is not trustworthy నమ్మరానివాడు.
Trusty నమ్మికమైన, సందేహించరాని, his * sword ఖడ్గరత్నం, తగిన ఖడ్గం
Truth n.s. సత్యవిషయం నిజం, యథార్థం, వాస్తవం, జ్ఞానం పుంతేమంతు, పున్నరూపు, పున్న సంగతి, పరమార్థ, తత్వం, తథ్యం, నిజము. In truth, Of a truth నిజంగా, సాక్షాత్, తథ్యంగా, నాస్తియుతః, ముఖ్యంగా. Gods truth రామువాక్యం, వేదవాక్యం. To tell you the truth ముఖ్యం ఏమంటే. Cannot you tell me the truth జరిగినది జరిగినట్టు చెప్పరాదా. Of a truth నిజంగా

see p: 36
Truthful సాధు సత్యవంతమయుంటే

To Try v.a. విచారించె, చూచె, పరీక్షచేసె, యత్నంచేసె, వితర్కించె, విమర్శచేసె, పరీక్షించె, పరిశీలనచేసె, శోధించె, గాలించె. when he tried to go వెళ్లబోతే. They tried to kill him చంపచూచిరి. he tried to screen it కప్పుదలచేసె. he tried his hand at it తనచేత అవుతుందేమో చూచినాడు. this road tries a horse much యీ మార్గాన నడవడానకు గుర్రానికి తొందర చేస్తుంది. This writing tries the eyes యీ అక్షరం కండ్లను పాడుచేస్తుంది. It tries the eyes to read manuscripts written on palmleaves దృష్టికి తాటాకులవి దమెూపుగా వున్నది. This climate tries the constitution much శరీరమును నశుభారంచేస్తుంది. He tried the prisoners for murder విచారించె. Will you * this dish? will you * a cheroot పుచ్చుకొంటారా

Truth

On trying, feet he found he could not stand.

Trying n.s. యత్నం.
Trying adj. ఉపద్రవకరమైన, సంకటమయిన, కూతని, వికారమైన, బాధపెట్టే, దుఃఖకర, హానికరమైన. it was a trying scene గుండెలు ఝల్లుమని చేసేకర్మం, గుండెలు పగిలే కర్మం. * circumstances దుర్దశ a * climate దేహం పడని నేల
Trysting — see under Tumble
Tsar అనగా Czar అనగా Russia దేశము యొక్క చక్రవర్తి, యిదిచారు, త్సారు యిట్లా పలుకుతుంది.
Tub n.s. మానుతొట్టి, స్నానంచేసే చెక్కతొట్టి. a tale of a * పిచ్చిసుద్దులు Ainsworth says Anilis fabula
Tube n.s. కోవి, నాళం, గొట్టం, నాడి. Tuber, a root కందమూల ప్రభేదం
Tubercle సెగగడ్డ, మొటిమ
Tuberose వకపువ్వుపేరు
Tubular నాడిగాచేసిన
Tuck n.s. చెక్కిన గుడ్డ, బప్పపింజె. a frock with tucks కుచ్చిళ్ల గుడ్డ. the * in front of a Hindu womans dress అరియకొయ్యపించం. between the legs నేవి, పోకె. a sort of sword బాకు Autobiogr of Ellwood, page 73

Tru'stless. *adj.* [from *trust.*] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues! *Grew's Cosmologia.*

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state
Of vain world's glory, flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*

Tru'sty. *adj.* [from *trust.*]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* 'squire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job,* xii. 26.

Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

These prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryd. Æn.*

TRUTH. *n. s.* [tpeopða, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.* *Wilkins.*

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth.* *Brown.*

Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth.* *Milt.*

This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty, *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true.
——Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakespeare.*

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth
To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth,*
With fasting mortified, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of sev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth,*
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth.* *Shakespeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *truth,* Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matthew,* xv. 27.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Reality; real state of things.

In *truth,* what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

10. *Of a* Truth, or *in* Truth. In reality.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings,* xix. 17.

Trutina'tion. *n. s.* [*trutina,* Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Try. *v. a.* [*trier,* French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting.
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shakespeare.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakesp.*

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *try'd.* *Milton.*

Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd,*
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision: with *out* emphatical.

Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Mac.* xiv.

I'll *try* it *out,* and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

6. To act on as a test.

The fire sev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakespeare.*
Sure he who first the passage *try'd*
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

7. To bring as to a test.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James,* i. 3.

They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither, under long obedience *try'd.* *Milton.*

8. To essay; to attempt.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.

After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

10. To use as means.

To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries:*
Still wakes her mind, though slumber seal her eyes. *Swift.*

To Try. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.

He first deceas'd, she for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
Up and *try.* *Woolaston.*

TUB. *n. s.* [*tubbe, tobbe,* Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood.

In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub.* *Milton.*

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudib.*

2. A state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Tube. *n. s.* [*tube,* Fr. *tubus,* Latin.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.

These bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell. *Roscommon.*
A spot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*

This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Tu'bercle. *n. s.* [*tubercule,* Fr. from *tuberculum,* Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.

By what degrees the *tubercles* arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*

A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle.* *Harvey.*

Tu'berose. *n. s.* A flower.

The stalks of *tuberose* run up four foot high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortim. Husb.*

Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

Tu'berous. *adj.* [*tubereux,* French; from *tuber,* Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*

Tu'bular. *adj.* [from *tubus,* Latin.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew's Musæum.*

Tu'bulated. } *adj.* [from *tubulus,* Lat.]
Tu'bulous. } Fistular; longitudinally hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Tu'bule. *n. s.* [*tubulus,* Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubulis,* related to the siphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

Tuck. *n. s.* [*tweca,* Welsh; a knife; *estoc,* French; *stocco,* Italian.]

1. A long narrow sword.

If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck,*
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free 's sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck.* *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*

To Tuck. *v. a.* [from *trucken,* German.] To press. *Skinner.*

1. To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading.

She *tucked* up her vestments like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*

The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison's Guardian.*

The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

2. To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*

To Tu'ck. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Tu'cker. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.

A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Tu'cketsonance. *n. ſ.* The ſound of the tucket. An ancient inſtrument of muſick.

Let the trumpets ſound
The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Tu'el. *n. ſ.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

Tu'esday. *n. ſ.* [tueſdæg, Saxon; tuy, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A nnmber of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.

Upon ſweet brier, a fine *tuft*, or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living ſtream their manſion place,
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A cluſter; a plump.

Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My houſe is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shak.*

An iſland lie
Girt with th' unmeaſur'd ſea; and is ſo nie,
That in the midſt I ſaw the ſmoke ariſe,
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide
With borders 'long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Under a *tuft* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood whiſp'ring ſoft, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Tuft. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

Tufta'ffety. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk.

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare:
Sleaveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tufftaffety*. *Donne.*

Tu'fted. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midſt the deſert fruitful fields ariſe,
That, crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

Tu'fty. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To Tug. *v. a.* [teigan, teogan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourſelves; receive
Priſe equal; conqueſts crown ye both: the liſts to others leave. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible confuſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that ſat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſcommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Prieſt, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

There leaving him to his repoſe,
Secur'd from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd with a ſtrain. *Hudibras.*

To Tug. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaner ſort will *tug* luſtily at one oar. *Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore;
But would not work at all, if not conſtrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if, inſtead of that, we ſlacken our arms and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.

Caſt your good counſels
Upon his paſſion; let myſelf and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugged* for their liberty, with a no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *Howe.*

Go now with ſome daring drug,
Bait thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtrife,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy life. *Craſhaw.*

Tug. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling daſtard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vaſt ruins come along, rent from the ſmoking walls. *Dryden.*

Tu'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

Tui'tion. *n. ſ.* [*tuitio*; from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendant care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wiſdom to put himſelf under the *tuition* of a beaſt. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to caſt the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have faſhioned to their deſigns. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this ſhews the peſtilential deſign of thoſe that attempt to diſjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts, ſetting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When ſo much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what moſt delights them, that they may perceive that thoſe under whoſe *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It ſhould have a tall ſtem. 2. The flower ſhould conſiſt of ſix leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom ſhould be proportioned to their top; their upper part ſhould be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened ſhould neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather ſtand erect; the flower ſhould be of a middling ſize, neither over large nor too ſmall. 5. The ſtripes ſhould be ſmall and regular, ariſing quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives ſhould not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the riſing, and ſhuts with the ſetting ſun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce ſome of another, and, running through all, ſtill eſcape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tu'liptree. *n. ſ.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come ſuddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Anſwer me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſtand or walk, to riſe or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Siſyphus lifts his ſtone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly.

When riches come by the courſe of inheritance and teſtaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To roll about.

I ſaw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, ſo as well he might *tumble* and toſs. *Sidney.*

Glo'ſter ſtumbled, and in falling ſtruck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our ſenſe, and teach the men t' obey;
They 'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To Tu'mble. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he ſhould at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he loſt all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuſe propitious ſhafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often ſets itſelf on work in ſearch of ſome hidden ideas; though ſometimes they are rouzed

To Tuck v.a. [illegible Telugu]

Tucker n.s. రవికె, కంచుకె।

Tuesday అంగారకవారం, మంగళవారం, భౌమవారం, జయవారం।

Tuft n.s. గుత్తి, [illegible], గుచ్ఛం। of hair కొప్పు, జుట్టు। of grass [illegible], దుబ్బు

of trees పొద।

Tufted పొదలుగల, [illegible]।

To Tug v.a. లాగుట, ఈడ్చుట, గుంజుట।

Tug n.s. ఈడ్పు, లాగు। a boat built for the purpose of pulling another boat along [illegible Telugu]

Tuition n.s. సంరక్షణ, శిక్ష, బోధ

Tulip చిత్రవర్ణములుగల ఒక పువ్వు।

Tulip tree, this is the name given to the trees along the mount road, in the acc^t of Madras in "Seventh" Encyclop. వృక్షము ఒకభేదం।

to Tumble: v: n: [illegible Telugu] to * about [illegible Telugu] to * heels overhead [illegible Telugu] (see the next words). as a buffoon [illegible] Tumble in [illegible] they [illegible] over the wall [illegible] Tumble up

to Tumble: v. a: [illegible Telugu] or rumple [illegible Telugu] to * out or pour out [illegible Telugu]

Trysting place
See Daubigne's Reform^n – vol 1. p. 103 n – a better word than rendezvous

Truism సిద్ధాంతం Qu[illegible] Rev Oct 1844 p. 491 says Dr Arnold had greatly modified the truism (or FALSISM) about (history) [illegible] that all [illegible]
not true [illegible Telugu]
= [illegible Telugu] =

Tumble: n. s. పొరలుబాటు పతనం। of wrestlers పెల్లుపని। as of pigeons పల్టీలు।
as those of a tottering infant తప్పటడుగులు।

Tumbler: n. s. { In old days tumblers were of silver see Pepys 5. 483 thus it is clearly చెంబు Z
దొమ్మరవాడు। దొమ్మరిగ పెల్లు। or glass పెద్దగిన్నె। పెద్దగ్లాసు। చెంబు

Tumbling: n. s. దొమ్మరాట। feats in * పొందవారులు। లాగులు। పల్టీలు।
కడిగ్గెలు। tumbling about తల్లకపతనం।

Tumbrel: n. s. బండి। దండుసామానుబండి। పెంటబండి। a dung cart*

Tumefaction వుబ్బు। వుబ్బుసం। వాపు।

to Tumefy వుబుసుపెట్టుట। వాచుట। వుబ్బుట।

Tumid వాచిన। వుబ్బిన। పెద్దమాటలతో వ్రాసిన। ఉత్ప్రేక్ష్యరసంగా వుండే

Tumour: n. s. గడ్డ। కరుడు। వుబ్బినది। వెరి।

Tumult: n. s. గలిబిలి। అల్లరి। కలత। కలహం। గల్లంతు। రద్ది। ఘోషణం।
దొమ్మి। దుమారం। రంతు। the * of love విరహం।

Tumultuous అల్లరిగా వుండే। గత్తరిగా వుండే। సందడిగా వుండే।

Tumultuously అల్లరిగా। దొమ్మికలాటి। గలగల।

Tumultuousness మరియాదతనం। కోలాహలం।
Tumulus దిబ్బ

Tun: n. s. పెద్దపీపాయి। కడాలం। కాగు।

Tunable సరళమయిన। శ్రావ్యము।
Tunably సరళముగా, శ్రావ్యముగా

Z And we hear of "a cup of Welsh ale containing about a wine quart called a tumbler mawr." Selns from Gent Mag IV. 396

rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakesp.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *tumble.*]

1. One who sh ws postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

TU'MBREL. *n. s.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril?* go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril.* *Tatler.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumified* joint. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied.* *Blackmore.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TU'MID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *tumour.*]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*tumor*, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wiseman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

To TUMP. Among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULO'SE. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shak.*

Tumult and confusion, all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Addison's Spectator.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. s.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult.*]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TUN. *n. s.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *tonneau*, French.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the measure of two hogsheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard; in burlesque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that, without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylyn.*

7. *Dryden* has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakeſpeare.

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;
Smooth on the tongue diſcours'd, pleaſing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as ſylvan pipe or ſong. *Milton.*

All *tunable* ſounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TU'N-DISH. *n. ſ.* [from *tun* and *diſh.* A tunnel.

TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to ſing a raven's note,
Whoſe diſmal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs? *Shak.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, ſolemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; ſo that *tunes* have a prediſpoſition to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unſteddy nature to her law,
And the low world in meaſur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with groſs unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That ſweet ſong you ſung one ſtarry night,
The *tune* I ſtill retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The diſpoſition in the fiddle to play *tunes*.
Arbuthnot & Pope.

2. Sound; note.

Such a noiſe aroſe
As the ſhrouds make at ſea in a ſtiff tempeſt,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the common weal in *tune*, by preſerving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.

5 Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with reſpect to order.

Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their ſide. *Milt.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that ſound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To ſing harmoniouſly.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praiſe.
Milton.

Rouze up, ye Thebans: *tune* your Iö Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome.
Dryden.

Leave ſuch to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What 's roundly ſmooth, and languiſhingly flow.
Pope.

3. To put into order ſo as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one ſound to another.

The winds were huſh'd, no leaf ſo ſmall
At all was ſeen to ~~ſtir;~~
Whilſt *tuning* to the waters fall,
The ſmall birds ſang to her. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

All ſounds on fret or ſtop
Temper'd ſoft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice.
Milton.

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious.

I ſaw a pleaſant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds reſounding love. *Milt.*

Earth ſmiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the ſky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply.
Dryden.

For thy own glory ſing our ſov'reign's praiſe,
God of verſes and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* ſons adorn
Their laſting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themſelves muſt fall, like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue.
Pope.

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical.

When in hand my *tuneleſs* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes deſpight. *Spenſer.*

Swallow, what doſt thou
With thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade? *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.

The pox of ſuch antick, liſping, affected phantaſies, theſe new *tuners* of accents. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'NICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſtcoats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedneſs of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*.
Sharp.

TU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unſoiled. *Ray.*

One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.

The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by a tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.

It was a vault, ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw. *Spenſer.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.

For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs

of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is uſed by *Derham* for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts, but artificially ſuſpend them on the twigs of trees.
Derham.

TU'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Latin.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are boiled and preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. ſ.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. } *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.]
TU'RBANT. } The cover worn by the
TU'RBAND. } Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not ſo huge as the Turkiſh *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmoſt Indian iſle, Taprobane,
Duſk faces with white ſilken *turbants* wreath'd.
Milton.

I ſee the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*

Some, for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded *turbants* fineſt Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the ſtate,
I took by the throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RBARY. *n. ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf.*] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* ſtreaming clouds
Of ſmoke ſulphureous: intermix'd with theſe
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turbid.*] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]

1. Twiſted; ſpiral; paſſing from narrower to wider.

Let mechaniſm here produce a ſpiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body, without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Among botaniſts, plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*

TURBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *turbinated.*] The act of ſpinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *n. ſ.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I ſent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers ſhelled ſoon off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dut. *rhombus*, Latin.] A delicate fiſh.

Some

Tune: n: s: రాగం। గానం। సు[illegible]శ్రుతి। the band is in * మేళం కుదిరింది। to the * of (extent of) 1,000 Rupees రూ॥ 1000 [illegible]। 1000 [illegible]। 1000 రూ [illegible]।

~~to Tune: v. a: సుతి~~ కూర్చుట। శ్రుతి చేయుట। మేళవించుట। she tuned her throat పాడింది। ప్రలాపన చేసినది।

Tuneful సరళమయిన।

Tunefully [illegible]।

Tuneless విరసమయిన। [illegible]।

Tunic: n: s: బాంకి। బాంకాలు। పయిబట్ట।

Tunicle: n: s: పొర।

Tunnage [illegible]।

Tunnel: n: s: తూము। పొరంగు। కనము। లోపలికి దింపటావ్వన పొరంగు।

Tunny [illegible]। [illegible] వంటిది।

to Tup పొట్టేలు దాంటుట। A tup lamb పొట్టేలు పిల్ల।

Turban }
Turband } n: s: పాగ। తలపాగ।

Turbid: adj: కలత। కలగపట్టు। కలుషమైన। మందమైన। అనిర్మల। అస్పష్ట

Turbidness కలత। కలగుండు।

Turbinated

Turbith

Turbot [illegible]। The pomflet [thus spelt in Brit Ind Analyzed, vol 3. p 659, printed about 1790] "much resembles the turbot if it be not the same in miniature".

~~Turd~~ [struck through]

Turbulence మదంబుతనం। సాహసం। క్రౌర్యం। అల్లరిపని

Turbulent తొందర। క్రూర। సాహస। క్రూరదృష్టిగల। [illegible]। ఆకతాయి

Turbulently అల్లరిగా। [illegible]గా। అల్లరిగా

~~Turd~~ [illegible]/ Cow turd పేడ। [illegible]।

Turf గరికనేల। పచ్చికపట్టు। గరికనట్టు। పసరిక। — He is on the turf / he was a patron of the turf గుర్రముల పందెములాటలు ప్రియగలవాడు

Turgid ఉబ్బిన। వాచిన। విరివిగానుండే।

Turgidity ఉబ్బు। వాపు। పెంపు। విరివి। of style ప్రౌఢోక్తి।

Turk తురక। As proud as a Turk [illegible]గలవాడు। vulgarly, a cruel wretch. అతిక్రూరుడు

Turkey సీమకోడి। పెంటికోళ్ళల్లో పెద్దతరహాది

Turkish తురకదేశమందు పుట్టిన।

Turkois నీలమువంటి పచ్చదం। [illegible]

Turmeric పసుపు। హరిద్ర। కూరపసుపు। Ainslie 1. 454 also says [illegible]

Turmoil గడబిడ। [illegible]।

To Turn v: a. తిప్పుట। తిరగవేయుట। మగుడించు। త్రిప్పరించు। [illegible] [illegible]। మరలించుట। [illegible] to turn in a lathe తిరి[illegible]పట్టుట। తిరగవేసిపెట్టుట। [illegible]. or change [illegible] - divert పరాధీనం చేయు। మరలించు। మళ్ళించు। away (the face) [illegible] మొగమైనది। [illegible]। [illegible] to turn away or dismiss. [illegible]। తోలివేయు। తప్పించుట। పోకివేయుట to turn back మరలి[illegible]। మళ్ళించుట। down [illegible]। మడుచుట। into money [illegible]చేయుట। off [illegible]। తోలివేయు। పారవేయుట off a subject [illegible]పెట్టుట। out [illegible]పెట్టుట। వెళ్ళగొట్టుట। [illegible]। పోకివేయు। [illegible]। [illegible]వేయుట। over [illegible]చేయుట। [illegible]। to his own purpose [illegible]. Phrases - To turn a deaf ear

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would wish,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. } *n. s.* [*turbulence*, Fr.
TU'RBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shak.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft fore signify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*! *Milt.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

TURD. *n. s.* [tuꞃd, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. s.* [tyꞃꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torfv* Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Government of the Tongue.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire, grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels, *turgid* with th' obstructed tide,
Stretch their small holes, and make their meshes wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

TURGI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TU'RKEY. *n. s.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakespeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. s.* [*turquoise*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly stiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n. s.* [*martagon*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *n. s.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse, and wings. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMO'IL. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille* French, a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spens.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To TURMO'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [tuꞃnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels *turn* ascanse the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryd.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milt.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now supprest,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steddy

to that part of the outſide of the ſubſtance, will in a circumvolution of that ſubſtance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outſide alſo concentric to the axis. This is the whole ſum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

The whole lathe is made ſtrong, becauſe the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were ſlight, make it tremble, and ſo ſpoil the work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

8. To form; to ſhape.

His whole perſon is finely turned, and ſpeaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his ſhoulders ſpread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunſtones. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Turn the council of Ahitophel into fooliſhneſs. *2 Samuel*, xv.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into deſpair, anger into rage, loſs into madneſs, and ſorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

O goodneſs! that ſhall evil *turn* to good. *Milt.*

Of ſooty coal th' empirick alchemiſt
Can *turn*, or holds it poſſible to *turn*,
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter.

Diſdain not me, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do *turn?* *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could *turn* ſo much the conſtitution
Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

12. To make a reverſe of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wiſe,
And, when they leaſt expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To tranſlate.

The bard whom pilfer'd paſtorals renown;
Who *turns* a Perſian tale for half a crown,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourſelves molten gods. *Leviticus*, xix. 4.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pſalm* xxv.

16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another.

That unreadineſs which they find in us, they *turn* it to the ſoothing up themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a ſtorm of ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, *turn* it into advantage, to ſerve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make theſe evils the occaſion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increaſe of our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it ſeems indifferent which of theſe two were moſt *turned* to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

Theſe came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chron.* xii. 23.

19. To fall upon by ſome change.

The deſtruction of Demetrius, ſon to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauſeate.

The report, and much more the ſight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his ſtomach. *Fell.*

This beaſtly line quite *turns* my ſtomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aking head can ſcarce ſupport the pain;
This curſed love will ſurely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it ſhoots. *Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*

Alas! ſhe raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To change direction to, or from, any point.

The ſun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milt.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuſe whether he will curiouſly ſurvey it. *Locke.*

Unleſs he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have diſtinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful proſpect. *Addiſon.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpoſe or propenſion.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addiſon's Cato.*

This *turns* the buſieſt ſpirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addiſon.*

His natural magnanimity *turned* all his thoughts upon ſomething more valuable that he had in view. *Addiſon.*

He *turned* his parts rather to books and converſation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is ſtill to ſpring from one of a poetical diſpoſition, from whom he might inherit a ſoul *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

Thus a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at ev'ry ſeam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn theſe ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all ſides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter ſpeedily, than able to pierce far; like ſharp tools, whoſe edges be very ſoon *turned*. *Aſcham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel: with *out*, or *out of*.

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for ſervice *out of* the city. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have *turn'd* myſelf *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my pariſhioners. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradiſe, to till the ground, and at the ſame time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peaſant's houſe, finding his wife handſome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

29. To apply by a change of uſe.

They all the ſacred myſteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages ſhall *turn*. *Milton.*

When the paſſage is open, land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverſe; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compaſſion upon thee. *Deuteronomy*, xxx.

31. To keep [illegible] in a courſe of exchange or traffick.

Theſe are certain commodities, and yield the readieſt money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man muſt guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for ſtudies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addiſon.*

33. To put towards another.

I will ſend my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus*, xxiii. 27.

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conſcience, by his inſtigations, *turns* theſe very reaſonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. *To* TURN *away*. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard.

She did nothing but *turn* up and down, as ſhe had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that maſtered her, and hid her face as if ſhe could have hidden herſelf from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being ſo long abſent, or be *turn'd away*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

She *turned away* one ſervant for putting too much oil in her ſallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* TURN *away*. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* ſome evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

37. *To* TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

38. *To* TURN *off*. To diſmiſs contemptuouſly.

Having brought our treaſure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears. *Shakeſp.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of thoſe doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addiſon.*

39. *To* TURN *off*. To give over; to reſign.

The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt. And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent; for beſides the comfort of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

40. *To* TURN *off*. To deflect; to divert.

The inſtitution of ſports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

41. *To be* TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.

Narciſſus now his ſixteenth year began,
Juſt *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Metamorphoſis.*

When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addiſon.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world ſince five and twenty. *Addiſ.*

42. *To* TURN *over*. To transfer.

Excuſing himſelf, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidn.*

43. *To* TURN *over*. To refer.

After he had ſaluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Baſſa's. *Knolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryd. Aureng.*

44. To

ear - [illegible] a corner [illegible]
[illegible] the back [illegible] the eye [illegible] the tables [illegible]
[illegible] (Turn) - [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] he turned it inside
out [illegible] - he turned it into ridicule
[illegible] He accused me but I soon turned the
tables upon him [illegible]
[illegible]

To Turn. v.n. తిరుగుట । మళ్లుట । again తిరుగుబడుట । మగుడబడుట । his head was turning తలకు రిమ్మ వచ్చింది । his stomach turned కడుపు గుండ్రించింది । దేవింది । not knowing which way to turn వెనకముందు తోచకుండా । to turn aside కేడించె । మళ్లె । తిరిగె । చెంపగిల్లె । So saying he turned to the lady and said (M 3. 1. 102) అనిపలికి యమ్మగువ దిక్కుమొగంబై । To turn back తిరిగె । మరలె । వెన్నిత్తగిలె । to turn black నల్లపారింది । నల్లబడింది । to turn from his promise అన్నమాట తిరిగింది । to turn grey నెరియుట । to turn into earth మన్ను అయిపోవుట । మంటికగుట । to turn into stone or wood మాన్పడుట to turn into a new form మారుట । to turn into lumps బద్దలుకట్టుట । to turn out అయిపోవుట । it turned out to be gold బంగారు అయ్యింది । బంగారమై యేర్పడ్డది । యేగింది । బైలుదేరింది । you see how it turned out జరిగింది । సంభవించె । తేలె । అందె । జారలె । కానుపించె । దొరికె । వెళ్లె । It turned out well ఫలించె । ఘటించె । అక్కరకు వచ్చె । దారికి వచ్చె । బాగాతిరింది । బాగా జరిగింది । at last, as it turned out, తేరా । మొత్తంపై to turn up చిక్కుట । కుదురు । బైలుదేరు । అగుపడు । తగులుట । సంభవించె । he turned pale వన్నె వెలసె । to turn upon him in anger కేకె మొగసె । తిరగబడె । when their eyes turned upon him అతనిమీద వారి దృష్టులు పోవగా । the ~~conversation~~ conversation turned upon poetry కావ్యప్రసంగం సప్పుట్టింది । to turn sour పులిసె । to turn to a passage in a poem శ్లోకం తీయుట । I shall now turn to that question యిప్పుడు ఆ కర్యం విచారించవలసినది యేమంటె । my foot turned or slipped కాలు జారింది ।

44. *To* TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over.* *Butler.*

46. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourse to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindlestones. *Ben Jonson.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning.* *Milton.*

The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water: and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long *turning* round breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me she *turn'd.* *Milton.*

He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wiseman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems double with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, *turn* in, into your servant's house. *Gen.* xix. 2.

Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milt.*

A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Tayl.*

This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,
And heaven itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil
They try. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change sides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryd.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift's Intelligencer.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus*, xxxii. 12.

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Proverbs.*

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Asses milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*

Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison's Spectator.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns.* *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper course.

The *turning away* of the simple shall slay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point: as, the needle *turns* to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn.* *Milton.*

22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by;
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are nigh. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns.* *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shak.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns!* friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

The state of Christendom might by this have a *turn.* *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous! *Milton.*

This *turn*'s too quick to be without design;
I'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Odyss.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denh.*

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryd.*

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arb.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid:
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their *tourn*,
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd.*

His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shak.*

To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the *turn*. *Wilkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

15. The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried-up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false *turn*, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Davenant.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryd.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick-ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong,
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virgil.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and, having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square-shank, at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.
—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakespeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. s.* [from *turn.*] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box nor limes without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *n. s.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milt.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *n. s.* A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peach. on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Pastorals.*

TU'RNPIKE. *n. s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arb.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*. *Bacon.*

TU'RNSOL. *n. s.* [*heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *spit.*] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he 's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. s.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudib.*

Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclus.*

Vertgrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TU'RPITUDE. *n. s.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold? *Shakespeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. s.* See TURKOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—
Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had 't when I was a bachelor. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

TU'RRET. *n. s.* [*turris*, Latin.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this *turret's* top. *Shak.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairf.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TU'RTLE.
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *n. s.* [turtle, Saxon; *tortorelle*, Fr. *tortorella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;
When turtles tread. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

We 'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shak.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove*. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiseman.*

2. It

Turn n.s. చుట్టు । గుణం । భావం । రాచకార్యం । తిరి । పొంతమెవి । తిరుగుడు । in rotation సారి । వంతు । వరస । the disease is on the turn వ్యాధి తిరుగుదలగా వున్నది । మళ్లి ముఖముగా వున్నది । అభిముఖమైనది । in turn వెరుదురుగా । పూటకు పూట । మేరకు మేర । సారికి సారి । వేరాకు । a good turn ఉపకారం । a bad turn అపకారం । the turn of an epigram స్వారస్యం. the turn the affair took వైఖరి । అవస్థ matters took a good turn బాగాకుదిరింది । took a bad turn భంగం వచ్చింది

Turncoat ద్రోహి । గురుద్రోహి.

Turned or routed తిరిగి పోయి { a well-turn'd foot కాలిఅందం. turned into wood దారుభూత a turned up nose నత్తిముక్కు a silk cap turned up with velnet

Turner తిరివెన పని చేసేవాడు । Turning యంత్రాంగం లో తిరివెన పని Turnery

Turning తిరుగు. an inner turning పుటం twists & turnings తిరుగు మెరుగులు

Turnip పతదుంప । శాలిగ్రామం అని పిస్తుంది । కంద దుంప లభేదం

Turnpike సుంకం చెల్లించే చవుకి । ఠాణా । మంతుప. a turnpike road చవుకీలుగల దారి । రాజమార్గం । ఘుంటూ పథం । కొనెజునేలకు భాడునొప్పు ప్రతిగుర్రము కొకటి తిరా కలుకట్టుదారి

Turnkey అనగా Jailor

Turnscrew మలుచుట్టుని పేరూరి । మరితాలు । Turnsole గురుగుచెట్టు । భూరుంతి వృక్షము । తేలుకొండి

Turnspit కుక్క భేదం । చిన్నపొట్టికుక్క.

Turnstile కిర్రుమాను । యిరుకుమాను

Turpentine బంక భేదం । ధూపభేదం । గుగ్గిలం వంటిది 2 W says వృక్షధూపం See Sab. C. m. శ్రీవాస

Turpitude ప్రకృత । నల్లష్టం । దుర్ణతి ।

Turquoise సూర్యకాంత । పకభేదం నవిరాయి । Haughton says fīrōzā ఫీరోజా and Reeve says నీల, i.e. a blue stone. فیروزه = ఫీరోజి

Turret శిరోగ్రహం । కోట మీద కట్టిన చిన్న మంటపం । చిన్న బురుజు । sometimes it signifies a hut &c or shed in a garden వంటి పందిళ్లు

Turtle పెల్లిపిట్ట గువ్వ in poetry చక్రోరపక్షి (or tortoise) తాబేలు — NB in Robinson Crusoe turtle is the word for a tortoise

Tush ఛీ ఛీ।

Tusk కోర। కొత్రుపల్లు। కొమ్ము।

Tusked } కోరలుగల। దంతురమైన। Tusker - పెద్దయేనుగు। పెద్దపంది
Tusky

Tussle - r.s. = struggle, rivalry

Tut ఛీ ఛీ। అట్టైపావె। చింతలేదు।

Tutanag సత్తు। (this is the spelling used by Johnson)

Tutelage రక్షణం। పోష్య ~~[illegible]~~ పు। శిశుత్వాపు సంరక్షణం।

Tutelar పోషించే। a t. god యిష్టదేవుడు। జయప్రదుడు। పాలిదైవం। క్షే

త్రపాలుడు।

(Y) Tutenague సత్తు। (pewter or zinc) తెల్లతిగనాగము Bellmetal

Tutor n. s. గురువు। అయ్యవారు। ఉపాధ్యాయుడు। చదువులపంతులు।

To Tutor ఉపదేశించుట। నేర్పుట। గురుశోతిగాగద్దించి బుద్ధిచెప్పుట।

Tutorage రక్షణం।

Tutty సత్తువంటిది।

Tuz. జొమ్మ।

Twaddle పిచ్చిసుద్దులు। జబ్బుమాటలు। To Twaddle. (or totter as #Z

Twaddling. ప్రిజస్సిగా ళ్ళండే। అటుకాదు ఇటుకాదు

Twain రెండు। యిద్దరు। కూడా। betwixt us * మనకు। ఉభయులసంబంధ

To Twang v. n. ఢంగుమనుట

To Twang v. a. ఢంగుమనేలాగు ఊరించుట

Twang n. s. ఢంకారం। శింజ అనేధ్వనుర్ధ్వని। సింజ। through the nose మొగమాటు

నంగిపలుకుస్వనం। He pronounced the word with a * that made the people start

'Twas He has a twang of the hawk countenance రక్షణంతకలు తమ్ముడుగలవాడు

to Twattle వదరుట See Tattle, prattle... Defoe. XIX. 259

Z # an infant.. Wilberforce chap XXXIX) తొటగానడుచుట

(Y) Tutenague (see Penny Cycl) is not zinc — It is an alloy used in China in making gongs — composed of copper, zinc, nickel & iron కంచు లోహవిశేషము See descr in Johnson

2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

Tush. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expreſſion of contempt.

Tuſh, ſay they, how ſhould God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Moſt High? *Pſalm* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's continual chiding, ſaying; the conſideration of the time, for it was lent, ſhould reſtrain her. *Tuſh, tuſh*, my lord, ſaid ſhe, look, here is one ſtep to heaven-ward, ſhewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one ſtep will not bring you up a ſtep higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tuſh, never tell me: I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhouldſt know of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tusk. *n. ſ.* [tyxaꝼ, Saxon; *teſken*, old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tuſks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tuſks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

As two boars,
With riſing briſtles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with *tuſks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monſtrous boar
Whetting his *tuſks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

Tu'sked. } *adj.* [from *tuſk.*] Furniſhed
Tu'sky. } with tuſks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the *tuſky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*

Of thoſe beaſts no one was horned and *tuſked* too: the ſuperfluous blood not ſufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

Tu'ssuck. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *tuzz.*] A tuft of graſs or twigs.

The firſt is remarkable for the ſeveral *tuſſucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

Tut. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shak.*

Tu'tanag. *n. ſ.*

Tutanage is the Chineſe name for ſpelter, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which caniſters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

Tu'telage. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle, tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as thoſe paſt worlds did pleaſe,
Some to Minerva gave, and ſome to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the poſſeſſion of lands die, and leave a minor to ſucceed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambaſſage with an article in the nature of a requeſt, that the French king might, according unto his right of ſeignory or *tutelage*, diſpoſe of the marriage of the young ducheſs of Britany. *Bacon.*

Tu'telar. } *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Hav-
Tu'telary. } ing the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* ſpirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age; the precept of reaſon, as well as religion, and phyſician of the ſoul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddeſs of health, and univerſal medicine of life. *Temple.*

Theſe *tutelar* genii who preſided over the ſeveral people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods, who guard this royal fabric! *Rowe.*

Tu'tor. *n. ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death. *Shakeſp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors*;
No hereticks burnt but wenches ſuitors. *Shakeſp.*

A primitive Chriſtian, that coming to a friend to teach him a pſalm, began, I ſaid I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon which he ſtopt his *tutor*, ſaying, This is enough, if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next deſign'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He ſought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And ſtudy'd leſſons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No ſcience is ſo ſpeedily learned by the nobleſt genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

To Tu'tor. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foreſt born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many deſperate ſtudies by his uncle. *Shakeſp.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakeſp.*

The cock has his ſpurs, and he ſtrikes his feet inward with ſingular ſtrength and order; yet he does not this by any ſyllogiſtical method, but is merely *tutored* by inſtinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' inſinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give ſorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this ſubmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horſes, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addiſon.*

Tu'torage. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care leſs for theirs, who would make them children by uſurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Tu'toress. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs.

Fidelia ſhall be your *tutoreſs*. *Moore's Foundling.*

And, what ſtill more his ſtagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'reſs* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

Tu'tty. *n. ſ.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

Tu'tsan, or *parkleaves. n. ſ.* [*androſæmum*, Latin.] A plant.

Tuz. *n. ſ.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are ſleek;
And then thou kemp'ſt the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of theſe thy barbers take a coſtly care. *Dryden.*

Twain. *adj.* [tpæᵹen, batpa, Saxon, both, twain.] Two. An old word, not now uſed but ludicrouſly.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cauſe betwixt us *twain*. *Shak.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long ſince are *twain*. *Milt.*

When old winter ſplit the rocks in twain;
He ſtripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryd.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

A thouſand *twanging* inſtruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

His quiver o'er his ſhoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thund'ring voice ſhe menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with ſmarting ſorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips*

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiv'ring ſtring. *Pope.*

To Twang. *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply.

A ſwaggering accent ſharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Twang. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp quick ſound.

They by the ſound and *twang* of noſe,
If all be ſound within, diſcloſe. *Butler's Hudib.*
So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and braſs. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with *twang* and tautology, paſs for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has ſuch a *twang* in his diſcourſe, and ungraceful way of ſpeaking through his noſe, that one can hardly underſtand him. *Arbuthnot.*

Twang. *interj.* A word making a quick action accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and litle deſerving to be uſed.

There's one, the beſt in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

Twa'ngling. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noiſy.

She did call me raſcal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty ſuch vile terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Twank. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to ſound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with *twanking* of a braſs kettle. *Addiſon.*

'Twas. Contracted from *it was.*

If he aſks who bid thee, ſay *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To Twa'ttle. *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen*, Germ.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* goſſip to undertake. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tway. For Twain.

Gyon's angry blade ſo fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan ſhone,
That quite it clove his plumed creſt in *tway*. *Spenſer.*

Twa'yblade. *n. ſ.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are ſo diſpoſed, as to repreſent in ſome meaſure an helmet, the under one being headed and ſhaped like a man. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag*
To TWEAK. } by *Skinner*, but *tweak* by other writers; *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate acroſs,
Tweaks me by the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To rouſe him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his noſe. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your noſe. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Per-
TWEAK. } plexity; ludicrous diſtreſs. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

To TWE'EDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence derived] To handle lightly. Uſed of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice. *Addiſon.*

TWE'EZERS. *n. ſ.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There heros' wits are kept in pond'rous vaſes,
And beaus' in ſnuff boxes and *tweezer* caſes. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [tpelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Eliſha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* 1 *Kings*, xix. 9.

Suppoſing, according to the ſtandard, five ſhillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about ſixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* ſilver, it is plain here the quantity of ſilver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [tpelf, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

Thou haſt beat me out *twelve* ſeveral times. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

What man talk'd with you yeſternight,
Out at your window, betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakeſpeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis ſung, by Tyber's brook,
Preſage of ſway from twice ſix vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

I ſhall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reaſon that the moon's months are ſhorter than thoſe of the ſun, is about eleven days ſhorter than the ſun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly conſumed, watering them upon all occaſions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the ſpace of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thouſand pound upon her. *Addiſon.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling.

I would wiſh no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *adj.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelveſcore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [tpenteogoða, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *B. Jonſon.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of droning kings? *Dryd.*

This crown now muſt be raiſed, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yeſterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY. *adj.* [tpentig, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

Hammond ſeldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and ſome fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At leaſt nineteen in *twenty* of theſe perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* reſpects, could not have been the man. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TWI'BIL. *n. ſ.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*; *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

TWICE. *adv.* [tpigið, Sax. *twees*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his creſt he ſtruck him ſo,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenſer.*

He *twice* eſſay'd to caſt his ſon in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With *twice* the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryd.*

3. It is often uſed in compoſition.

Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowſy man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twice-born Bacchus burſt the thund'rer's thigh. *Creech.*

Extol the ſtrength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the ſtupe, I preſſed cloſe upon it, and *twiddled* it in, firſt one ſide, then the other. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *n. ſ.* [tpig, tpigga, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outſide with hides, and ſo had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They choſe the fig-tree, ſuch as ſpread her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Canſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulruſh bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleaſant juice comes out. *More.*

From parent bough
A cyon meetly ſever: after force
A way into the crabſtock's cloſe-wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Incloſe the foſter *twig*, around which ſpread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shak.*

The ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; tpeoneleoht, Saxon.]

1. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſun-ſet; obſcure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which underſtood
Her worth; and though ſhe have ſhut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth ſtay. *Donne.*

He that ſaw hell in 's melancholy dream,
And, in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proſelyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambroſial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and ſhade
Spring both, the face of brighteſt heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When the ſun was down,
They juſt arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greateſt part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, ſuitable to our ſtate of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and duſky caves,
Long-ſounding iſles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A death-like ſilence, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN. *n. ſ.* [tpinn, Sax. *tweelingen*, Dut.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins.

In this myſtery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for mine never ſhall. *Shakeſpeare.*

In beſtowing
He was moſt princely; ever witneſs for him
Thoſe *twins* of learning, Ipſwich and Oxford. *Shakeſpeare.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of ſuch moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the conſtitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have ſtrange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

No weight of birth did on one ſide prevail,
Two *twins* leſs even lie in Nature's ſcale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and ſtill they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to ſtars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery ſteed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the ſame likeneſs in all men, as ſometimes in *twins*, it would have given occaſion to confuſion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiac.

This, when the ſun retires,
Firſt ſhines, and ſpreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the ſame birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall loſe me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich maſters do make. *Tuſſer.*

3. To be paired; to be ſuited.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt

The

To Tweak వ్రేళని ముక్కును పట్టియీడ్చుట|

To Tweedle చేతితోపీడించుట| వూరికే ఆడించుట|

Tweezers తుంపసం|చిమటా|~~స్థానం~~ స్థావరం| a t. case మన్నెవుళ్ళపర|

Twelfth పన్నెండోది|ద్వాదశమైన|

Twelfthday క్రిస్తుసు అనేమహాపండుగకు తరువాత పన్నెండోదినమందు చేసే పండుగ|

Twelve పన్నెండు twelve o'Clock రెండుఝాములవేళ

Twelve month సంవత్సరం|

Twelve pence అనగా one shilling అరరూపాయి

~~Twelve penny~~ పన్నెండురూకలు వెలగల| Twelves – see Duodecimo

Twelve score యిన్నూటనలుభయి| అనగా పన్నెండు యిరువయిలు

Twentieth యిరువయ్యోది|వింశమైన|

Twenty యిరువై or many పదిమంది the 24 hours అరువయ్యారు గడియలు 25 as a quarter of 100 పాతిక 20 yards ౧౦ బారలు

Twice రెండుసార్లు|రెండుతేపలు| * as much రెండింతలు|రెట్టింపుగా|
he called * రెండుపిలుపులుపిలిచినాడు Bramins are styled by them-selves Twice born. ద్విజులు

To Twiddle వేళ్ళతో ఆడించుట|గుచ్చుట|చేతితో పీడించుట| or twirl the thumbs in idleness But Tweedle is the true spelling

Twig తీగ|లత|బరికె|చితుకు|చువ్వ|పుల్ల|పుడక|మిల్లె| limed twigs జిగ పాండ్లు

Twilight రేపుమాపు|కనుమబ్బు|సంధ్యాకాలం|

Twilight adj. చీకటిగా తెలిసేటి|తెలిసీతెలియనది

Twin adj. సరిగావుండే| his *. brother తనతోకూడా అమడగా పుట్టినవాడు| Twins అమడలు|కవలబిడ్డలు|కవలవాండ్లు దంటపిల్లలు Gemini మిథునం అనే రాశి| a twin కవబిడ్డ| కవపిల్ల| twin almonds, twin plantains.

Twinborn కూడా పుట్టిన

To Twine v. a. అల్లించుట। పురిపెట్టుట। తారుపట్టుట।

To Twine: v. n: పెనగుట। అల్లుట। పెనియుట।

Twine: n: s: పురి।

to Twinge: v. n: నొప్పుట। జల్లుమనుట।

Twinge: n: s: శూలనొప్పి। సళుక్కునొప్పి।

to Twinkle: v. n: చుక్కరీతిగా తళతళలాడుట। కండ్లాడ్చుట। రెప్పలార్చుట।
రెప్పలను మూసివిప్పుట చేయుట।

Twinkle }
Twinkling } n: s: నిమిషం। తళతళ। తృటిలు। క్షణం। in a * తక్షణం।

to Twine: v: n: పెంచుకొనుట।

to Twirl: v. a: గిరగిర తిప్పుట।

to Twirl v. n: గిరాగిర తిరుగుట।

Twirl: n: s: సుడి। చక్రపుసుడి। తిరుగుడు

to Twist: v. a: పురిపెట్టుట। ముడుచుకొనుట। తాళ్లుట। పెనుచుట।
పేనుట। తారుపట్టుట।

to Twist: v. n: పెనిగివేయుట। మెలిగొనుట। మెలితిపెట్టుట।

Twist: n. s: పురి। తిరి। మెలిక। మరక। twist & turnings
తిరుగుమెలుకులు। between the legs గజ్జలు

Twisted ముట్టిన। నేసిన। అల్లిన। వంకర। బాంట్లు। మెలిగొన్న। వికారమైన।
తారుగా వేసిన।

The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* ſtones
Upon the humble beach? *Shakeſpeare.*

O how inſcrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth.

Our ſins lay on the king; he muſt bear all.
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatneſs!
Shakeſpeare.

To TWINE. *v. a.* [ꞇpinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more.

Thou ſhalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus*, xxvi. 36.

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.*

By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being.
Milton.

3. To unite itſelf.

Lumps of ſugar loſe themſelves, and *twine*
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine.
Craſhaw.

To TWINE. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cried, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interpoſition of parts.

Friends now faſt ſworn, who *twine* in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
On a diſſention of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the ſea their courſe incline:
Or as philoſophers, who find
Some fav'rite ſyſtem to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to ſubmit. *Swift.*

The deer ruſtles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomſon.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As ſhe ſome web wrought, or her ſpindles *twine*,
She cheriſht with her ſong. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A twiſted thread.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken *twine.* *Spenſer.*

A pointed ſword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Suſtain'd but by a ſlender *twine* of thread. *Dryd.*

2. Twiſt; convolution.

Nor all the gods beſide
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in ſnaky *twine.* *Milton.*

Welcome joy and feaſt,
Braid your locks with roſy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round.

Everlaſting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Claſps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Daniſh.]

1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain.

The gnat charged into the noſtrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himſelf, and ſo maſtered him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is paſt his ſenſe,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and noſe,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Short ſudden ſharp pain.

The wickedneſs of this old villain ſtartles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own ſin, though far ſhort of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a maſter that gives you ſo many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Eſt.*

TWINK. *n. ſ.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied ſo faſt, proteſting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſp.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꞇpinclian, Saxon.]

1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine with intermitted light; to ſhine faintly; to quiver.

At firſt I did adore a *twinkling* ſtar,
But now I worſhip a celeſtial ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſy ſtream,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So ſeems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some their forked tails ſtretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* ſtars from trembling ſky.
Fairfax.

God compriſes all the good we value in the creatures, as the ſun doth the light that *twinkles* in the ſtars. *Boyle.*

The ſtar of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proſelytes are come
To ſtarve abroad, becauſe they ſtarv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night
Twinkling with ſtars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſtars do not *twinkle* when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Eſtr.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his ſoul.
Donne.

TWI'NKLE. }
TWI'NKLING. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.

1. A ſparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damſel broke his miſintended dart. *Spenſer.*

I come, I come; the leaſt *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will ſupply:
Shields, ſteeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenſer.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a *twinkling.* *Dryden.*

The action, paſſion, and manners of ſo many perſons in a picture, are to be diſcerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the ſight could travel over ſo many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *twin*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increaſe bring. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

TWI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerley by twinning rich maiſters do make,
The lambe of ſuch *twinners* for breeders go take.
Tuſſer.

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw ſilk by moiſture incorporate with other thread; eſpecially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twiſting and *twirling* about of ſpindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damſels *twirl* the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel.
Dodſley.

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twiſt; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heteroſtropha, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left.
Woodward on Foſſils.

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ᵹeꞇpiꞅan, Sax. *twiſten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but deſpair,
And if thou want'ſt a cord, the ſmalleſt thread
That ever ſpider *twiſted* from her womb
Will ſtrangle thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To reprove diſcontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell ſtood a man *twiſting* a rope of hay; and ſtill he twiſted on, ſuffering an aſs to eat up all that was finiſhed. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho waſh her hands in milk,
And *twiſt* our thread with gold and ſilk;
Would ſhe in friendſhip, peace and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty;
And ſhould we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worſe ambition;
Elſe theſe two paſſions by the way
May chance to ſhew us ſcurvy play. *Prior.*

The taſk were harder to ſecure my own
Againſt the power of thoſe already known;
For well you *twiſt* the ſecret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttelton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twiſt* it into a ſerpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about.

There are pillars of ſmoke *twiſted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou doſt love fair Hero, cheriſh it,
And thou ſhalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'ſt to *twiſt* ſo fine a ſtory? *Shak.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great ſoul thou art, longing to *twiſt*
Bays with that ivy which ſo early kiſt
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to inſinuate.

When avarice *twiſts* itſelf, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when eccleſiaſticks diſpute for money, the miſchief ſeems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twiſting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deep in her breaſt he plung'd the ſhining ſword:
Th' Inachians view the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
Her *twiſting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva n rs'd him
Within a *twiſt* of twining oſiers laid. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord.

Winding a thin ſtring about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the ſeveral *twiſts* againſt one another. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. A cord; a ſtring.

Through theſe labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy ſilk *twiſt*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

5. The manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arb.*

TWI'STER. *n. s.* [from *twist*.]

1. One who twists; a ropemaker.

2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

When a *twister* a twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twicheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [edpitan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy stowers
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twiten* each other's life. *Spenser.*

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*

Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what 's amiss. *L'Estrange.*

This these scoffers *twitted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [tpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow, to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

Bee Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estra.*

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackm.*

Mighty physical their fear is,
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*.

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. s.* A plant.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

TWITTER. *n. s.*

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.

Twilight, short arbiter '*twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; tpu, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakesp.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for some times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lay
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in composition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better described man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-shap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Add.*

Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceased members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide before-hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirksom air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Sha.*

Our *twofold* seas wash either side. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *Matt.* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *twohanded* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If little, then she 's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakesp.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. s.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakespeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour 's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *n. s.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *n. s.* [See TIKE.] *Tyke* in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog; and from thence perhaps comes *teague*.

Base *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now,
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakesp.*

TY'MBAL. *n. s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle drum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*

TYMPANI'TES. *n. s.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the Christian grace, must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*;
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Est.*

properly means to irritate [illegible]

to Twit: v. a: ఆక్షేపించుట। [illegible] Twitted at these remarks she replied sharply [illegible]

to Twitch: v. a: [illegible]

Twitch: n. s: [illegible] of * of conscience [illegible] or blow [illegible] * of gout [illegible] "Building is the general weakness of old people: I have had a * of it myself" Lady MWM 2/242

to Twitter: v. n: [illegible] (see Beaumont, 5, 468) [illegible] Lady MWM. 2. 242

Twitter: n. s: [illegible] or slight giggle [illegible]

Twittering n. s: [illegible] or giggling [illegible]

Twixt [illegible] Betwixt, [illegible]

Two: adj: రెండు। ఇద్దరు। two hundred [illegible] a day or two [illegible] in a day or two [illegible]

Twoedged రెండువారలుగల। [illegible]

Twofold [illegible]

Twohanded. [illegible]

Twopence [illegible]

Tyburn [illegible]

to Tye [illegible] to Tie [illegible]

Tye [illegible] Tie [illegible]

Tyger పులి। Tiger [illegible]

Tyke [illegible]

Tympanum [illegible]

Tympany: n. s: [illegible] not in Dz .... [illegible]

...e unmanlike...
...ontent with their ty...
brought the others virtuous p...

See notes written in Parkhurst on ΤΥΠΟΣ

Type: n. s. గురుతు, సంజ్ఞ, ముద్ర, విశేషం, or masterpiece తిలకం, printing అచ్చు, అక్షరం, of a disease లక్షణం, or instance, example, illustration దృష్టాంతరం, మచ్చు. He is the ⌂ of a class

Typhus fever విషజ్వరం, [illegible] Ainslie 2.534

Typical ఉపమానముగా ఉన్నటువంటి, ముద్రగా ఉన్నటువంటి, a * form సాంప్రదాయం, సాంకేతికం.

Typically ఉపమానముగా, ముద్రగా.

to Typify ముద్రగా చూపించుట.

~~Typographer~~ అచ్చువేసేవాడు.

Typographical అచ్చుల సంబంధమైన, * errors అచ్చుదోషములు.

Typography అచ్చుశాస్త్రం, [illegible]

Tyrannical క్రూరమైన, నిర్దయుడైన, దుర్మార్గమైన, దౌర్జన్యమైన

Tyrannically క్రూరంగా, అన్యాయముగా, దౌర్జన్యంగా

to Tyrannise క్రూరంగా ఏలుట, క్రౌర్యం చేయుట, దౌర్జన్యము చేయుట

Tyranny క్రౌర్యం, దౌర్జన్యం, అన్యాయం, దౌర్జన్యము

Tyrant ఉగ్రశాసకుడు, క్రూరుడు, నిర్దయాత్ముడు, దుర్జనుడు (2)

Tyre (Indian word for a sort of curds) పెరుగు It is Tamil "Curdled milk, curds, Rottler

Tyro: n: s: శిష్యుడు, అభ్యాసము నేర్చుకొనేవాడు.

(2) ~~The grief dence, as~~ (the word is not in the Bible.) is Zemindar or Nait ~~vide Martyr in~~

at victory above
Add proof unto mine armour
And with thy blessings steel my la

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs; thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou 'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is ſo rarified in this kind of dropſical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TY'NY. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakeſp*

TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of ſomething.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall ſtockings,
Short bolſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of travel,
And underſtanding again the honeſt men. *Shakeſp.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh roſe,
Type of ſweet rule, and gentle majeſty. *Prior.*

2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſtin'd ſeed to bruiſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The Apoſtle ſhews the Chriſtian religion to be in truth and ſubſtance what the Jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhadow. *Tillotſon.*

3. A ſtamp; a mark. Not in uſe.

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engliſh yeoman. *Shakeſp.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be diſcovered, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children gentle lady!
—Up to ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads!
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shak.*

Which, though in their mean *types* ſmall matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the ſhiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and poſitive laws, in reſpect of their ſpiritual uſe and ſignification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and pre-figured by them. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *adj.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*,
TY'PICK. } Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of ſomething elſe.

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the Chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſtitution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Moſes. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory ſhow
What fuller bliſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical*.] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to ſhew in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the power of a pattern to us, and is ſo *typified* in baptiſm, as an engagement to riſe to newneſs of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain; at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and vail of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography*.]

1. Emblematical; figurative.

2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.

Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant*.] A ſhe tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranneſs*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe ſurmiſe. *Spenſer.*

The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. *ty-*
TYRA'NNICK. } *rannique*, Fr. τυραννικος.]
Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannick power. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

Our ſects a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roſcommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

While we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able to *tyranniſe* over us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carauſius *tyranniſe* anew,
And 'gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And ſo Alectus treacherouſly ſlew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenſer.*

I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakeſp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannis'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. Not in uſe.

It is ſtrange to ſee the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two charming words comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shakeſpeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννις; *tyrannie*, French.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in the exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which ſpring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny*, lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and huſbands to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly inthral
His outward freedom: *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night 's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TY'RANT. *n. ſ.* [τυραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. *Rowland* contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare; *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer, or divider of and among his vaſſals.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.

2. A cruel, deſpotick and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant*'s graſp,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſſembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrants* *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious? *South.*

Thou mean'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dry.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſhackled man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE. *n. ſ.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *n.* [illegible] [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; or [illegible] his rudiments.

Th[illegible] ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

V.

V, Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. s.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

> How is't,
> That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
> And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse?
> *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts's Logick.*

3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Lesley.*

In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*Vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

> If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
> Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the Christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle.*

> A better race to bring into their *vacant* room.
> *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Lest the fiend invade *vacant* possession. *Milton.*

Others, when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstaple. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

> The wretched slave,
> Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
> Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.
> *Shakespeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

> He *vacates* my revenge;
> For, while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
> To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

VA'CCARY. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VACUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dictionary.*

VA'CUIST. *n. s.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.

Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestedly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtile matter. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Latin; *vacuité*, French.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

> He, that seat soon failing, meets
> A vast *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they 'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Latin; *vacué*, French.] Empty; unfilled.

> Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
> Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

VACUUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

> Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
> That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;

Whose

The Teligus are ill able to perceive the difference between V and W – Usually they say whale for veil and vite for white. Yet in their own language the letter వ has in various places the two separate sounds, though V is most usual

V

Note యీడిక్షనెరీసాధ్యప్రాశంటప్పుడు U. V. యీరెండు అక్షరములు కలిసి వ్రాయబడుండా వేరువేరుగా యేర్పర్చవలసినది. First print the pages containing U and afterwards V. beginning as hereinunder arranged

Vacancy శూన్యం। ఖాలీస్థలం। ఖాలీగావుండే వుద్యోగం।

Vacant వృత్తి। వ్యాపారకగావుండే। వట్టి। ఖాలీ। a v: house యెవ్వరులేనియిల్లు। a v. face [illegible]

To Vacate v: a. విడిచిపెట్టుట। he vacated the house సంసారంతో కూడా ఆ యింట్లోనుంచి వెళ్లిపోయినాడు। కదలిపోయినాడు।

Vacation సెలవు। దేశమునకుపోయే సెలవు।

Vaccination

Vaccine ఆవునుంచిపుట్టిన। గవ్యమైన vaccine inoculation స్ఫోటకం పోయిం[illegible]చేది। vaccine matter స్ఫోటకంపోసే రసం।

To Vacillate సందేహించుట। యిటు అటు ఆడుట।

Vacillating [illegible] నమ్మరానివాడు a * friend,

Vacillation [illegible] Disgrace & ruin will follow [illegible]

Vacuity [illegible]। బిలం। సందు

Vacuum ఆకాశం। బయలు। శూన్యం। this causes a *

Vade-mecum పద్ధతి। శాస్త్ర సంక్షేపం। సంక్షేపము

Vagabond adj. పోకిరి। దిక్కుమాలిన

Vagabond n: s. దేశదిమ్మరి। అనాథుడు। దేశసంచారి। [illegible] దిక్కుమాలిన హరంజాదా

Vagary వికారపని, చేష్ట, చమత్కారం, ఉల్లాసం, వినోదం, తాండవం
to cut vagaries, తాండవించుట, చమత్కరించుట
Vagina ఒరాని, చిన్నదాని వైళ్లు
Vagrancy యాచకవృత్తి,
Vagrant యాచకుడు, పరదేశి, తిరుగుబోతు
Vague నిశ్చయము కాని, అనిశ్చయమైన, నిర్ధారకానిది, అప్పటి పిల్లి, ఆటకాని అర్థంకాని
Vail ఏమంటే veil తెరపడుట,
to Vail: v. a. తప్పుట, దాచుట, తెరవాటున పెట్టుట
~~to Vail v. n. వ్యాంతిపోవుట~~
Vain { Strictly this means Empty, silly, worthless
Vain { అసారకమైనది, నిష్ఫలమైన, వట్టి, or proud అహంకరించిన, గర్వించిన
శృంగారమైన, he was * of this ఇందువలన గురించి అహంకరించినాడు, in vain వృథా, వ్యర్థత, Vain, empty, mortal,
transient మాయమైనవుండె, they took Gods name
దేవుని తిరస్కరించిరి
in vain + పేరు వ్యర్థకై చెప్పినారు, ప్రతి శేపద్య తెలిపినారు, it is vain
to deny that he went there పోయినాడు, కాదం తే పనికిరాదు
Vainglorious అహంకరించిన, మదమెక్కిన, ప్రల్లదుడయిన,
Vainly వ్యర్థకై, నిష్ఫలంగా, గర్వించి

Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoak shall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, French.]
1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shakespeare.*

Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Reduc'd like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison's Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke on Education.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *n. s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. s.* [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *wagrants* of the sky,
To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, French; *vagus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever, and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. *n. s.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.]
1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.
3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French. *Addison* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]
1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their topsails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles's History.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Lat.]
1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakesp.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryd.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain glory*; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryd.*

The minstrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryd.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*

Ye *vain!* desist from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Shewy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell us 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.
7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts *in vain*. *Milton.*

Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Estrange.*

Strong Halys stands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison's Spectator.*

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *West on the resurrection.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vainglory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scar. *Pope.*

VA'INLY. *adv.* [from *vain*.]
1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.

Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shak.*

In

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sibylline oracles. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

VA'INNESS. *n. s.* [from *vain.*] The state of being vain. Pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakespeare.*

VAIR, or VA'IRY. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VA'IVODE. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakesp.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shakespeare.*

VALE. *n. s.* [*val*, French; *vallis*, Lat.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.

In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale*?
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*

Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver serpentines with ease. *Harte.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewel. If from *avail* it must be written *vail*, as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale.*] Money given to servants.

Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*

His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewel.

A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n. s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

VA'LET. *n. s.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting servant.

Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudi-*
VALETU'DINARY. } *naire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne.*

Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore.*

Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n. s.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, French.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say, a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Samuel*, xviii. 17.

Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*

The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*

It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.

Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'st it from me. *Shakespeare.*

Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclus*, xxxi. 25.

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*validité*, French; from *valid.*]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Generill. *Shakespeare.*

VALLA'NCY. *n. s.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face.

But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n. s.* [*vallée*, French; *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies, are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove
That hills and *vallies* yield.
Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Raleigh.* *Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time after have suffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown's Travels.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

VA'LOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *valorous.*] In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR. *n. s.* [*valeur*, French; *valer*, Latin. *Ainsworth.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldier's defence as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admired,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value.*]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*

The value of several circumstance in story, lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*

VALUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *value.*]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

VALUA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *value.*] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where else.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

~~Vaivode (Johnson)~~ ఒక దేశమందు దొరగారి పేరు।

Valance పరుపు మొదలైనవి।

Vale కొండసందు, వాగు। the gloomy vale of affliction (Spectator No 302) ఇహం, ప్రస్తుతం అనుభవించిన దుఃఖం। he was now declining into the * of years (ఆయన వయస్సు తప్పిన వాడయ్యె) this * of tears ఇహం

Valediction దండం పెట్టు వెళ్లడం।

Valedictory సెలవు అడిగేటప్పుడు చెప్పిన।

Valence — see Valance

Valentine ఒక ఋషి పేరు। St Valentines day అనే దినమున పక్షులు జంటలుగా ఒకటి పడుతుంటున. పెండ్లి పండుగ అంటున్నది।

Valerian జటామాంసి।
[illegible]

Valet పనివాడు, ఆ దేశములో dressing-boy అనే పేరు కద్దు। the same word "Valectus" as Yeoman q. v. in Pehry Cyc

Valetudinarian దీర్ఘరోగి, నిత్యం బాధ్యంగా వ్యాధిగల వాడు।

Valiant శూరులైన, యుద్ధప్రియులైన। pot-valiant తాగినవాడు

Valiantly ఘట్టిగా, ధైర్యంగా।

Valid. adj: ఘనమైన, మంచి, ప్రబలమైన। a * objection సదాక్షేపం। he has no very * pretensions to the name of a pandit — ఘనమైన

Validity: n: s: బలం। he questioned the * of the bond ఆ పత్రం బల్లి [illegible] తాకీదని ఆక్షేపించినాడు।

Valley: n: s: పల్లం, తగ్గుప్రాయము, పల్లపునేల, కొండలకు నడిమి, కొండసందు।

Valorous వీరులైన, శూరులైన।

Valorously ఘట్టిగా।

Valour ధైర్యం, శూరత్వం, ~~a [illegible] of *~~ వీరశాలి।

Valuable: adj: ఘనమైన, మంచి।

Valuation: n: s: మదింపు, యెన్నిక, వెల।

Value n: s. యెన్నిక । గుణం । వెల । ధర । క్రయం । సారం । మహిమ । intrinsic * తారతమ్యం ।
or regard, respect, విచారణం । గౌరవం । the * of a bond పత్రార్థం । or of a
bill పైకం । of what * is this gold యీ బంగారు యేపాటిది । he gave goods
to the value of 20 Rupees సామానులు యిరువై రూపాయిల లెక్క యిచ్చినాడు ।
this is a house of inferior * మధ్యమమైన యిల్లు గాదు । goods of superior * ఘనమైన సరుకులు
To Value v: a. విచారించుట । లక్ష్యపెట్టుట । to * highly గొప్పగా యెంచుట । or
set the price వెలకట్టుట । or guess the price మదింపు తీర్చుట । బద్దింపు తీర్చు
ట । I do not * him a straw తృణప్రాయముగా చూడను । he * himself
upon this యిందును గురించి గర్వించుకొన్నాడు । he does not * the pain = regard the pain
Valued యెంచిన । much * అతిఘనమయిన ।
Valueless స్వల్పమయిన । పిచ్చి । శ్రేయోహీనమైన — His assertions are * నిరర్థం
Valuer వెలవిచారించేవాడు । మదింపు తీర్చేవాడు ।
Valve n: s. మూత । చిన్నద్వారం । నీళ్ళగొట్టములందు వుండే మూత । నీళ్ళు, పాగ, వి...
గొట్టములమూత । that of a bellows is vulgarly called a wind-clap
Vamp n: s. జోడుపయి తోలు ।
To Vamp up v: a. సర్దించుట । లేనిపోనివి తీరుగా సింగారించుట । పిచ్చిగా జబ్బు తీరుగా
ప్రాతికి కుట్టించుట ।
Vampire రక్తప । డాకిని । దయ్యం । పెద్ద గబ్బిలం । రాక్షసుడు । Vampire bat యుష్టిపిల్ల; as a metaphor రక్తప
Van n: s. ముందు వరుస । అగ్రం । in ~~the~~ the van ముందరగా । for winnowing
they who are in the * of civilization నాగరికతలో ముందున్నవారు
corn చేట । a cart పెద్ద బండి ।
Vandyked లాహిరి అంచులుగల । పాగడములవలె ~~ullll~~ వంకరగా వుండే అలంకారం
Vane n: s. యీ తట్టుగాలి కొట్టుతుంది అని తెలియచేసే టెక్కెం ।
Vanguard నాసిరం । ముందరి బలం । సేనాముఖము
Vanilla పరిమళముయిన ఒక దినుసు ।
To Vanish v: n. మాయమైపోవడం । మాయమయిపోవుట । దాగుట । అంతర్ధానం పొందుట । అదృశ్యత వహించుట ।
They vanished అదృశ్యులైపోయిరి
అంతర్ధానం పొందుట । అదృశ్యమయిపోవుట । these difficulties will * యీ ఇబ్బంది
అంతయు మాయమవుతుంది । he vanished తేరపోయినాడు. So saying the
Serpent King vanished (Nala, p: 108) అంతర్ధానమయెను all these doubts
vanished సందేహం లేకపోయింది । ఆక్షేపణ లేకపోయింది

VA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are phyſicians of no *value*. *Job*, xiii.

Learn to live for your own ſake, and the ſervice of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a ſervice to God, and a means of your future happineſs. *Law.*

2. High rate.

Cæſar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore ſets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendſhip,
And name your terms. *Addiſon.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He ſent him money; it was with this obliging teſtimony, that his deſign was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, becauſe they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenſer.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all diſhoneſt gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem.

Some of the fineſt treatiſes in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and Engliſh appear. *Addiſon.*

He *values* himſelf upon the compaſſion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleaſing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* theſe. *Pope.*

3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate.

If he be poorer than thy eſtimation, the prieſt ſhall *value* him. *Leviticus*, xxvii. 8.

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

5. To take account of.

If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thouſand ſtrong:
Her faction will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shak.*

7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important.

The king muſt take it ill,
So ſlightly *valued* in his meſſenger. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Neither of them *valued* their promiſes, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

8. To compare with reſpect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job*, xxviii. 16.

9. To raiſe to eſtimation. This is a ſenſe not in uſe.

She ordered all things, reſiſting the wiſdom of the wiſeſt, by making the poſſeſſor thereof miſerable; *valuing* the folly of the moſt fooliſh, by making the ſucceſs proſperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themſelves to their country by jealouſies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a deſire of *valuing* ourſelves by ſhewing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value.*] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Reſembling majeſty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

VA'LUER. *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Opening their *valves*, ſelf-mov'd on either ſide,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they cloſe, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the ſucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VA'LVULE. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, French.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſworth.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean, laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

You wiſh
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous phyſick,
That 's ſure of death without. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the firſt line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had ſurvey'd,
Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*Van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the ſea was an oar; they call it a corn *van*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His ſail-broad *vans*
He ſpreads for flight, and in the ſurging ſmoke
Up-lifted ſpurns the ground. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His diſabled wing unſtrung:
He wheel'd in air, and ſtretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one ſide, and narrower on the other; both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin; *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe.

The corn which in *vanning* lieth loweſt is the beſt. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. ſ.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

VANE. *n. ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man ſhe would ſpell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If ſpeaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight againſt the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely ſtood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for ſtrength a ſavage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or ſpices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin; *evanouir*, Fr.]

1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but muſt be nurſed by the like, or elſe *vaniſheth* as ſoon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vaniſh'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear.

Whither are they *vaniſh'd*?
—Into the air; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vaniſheſt*. *Shak.*

He cut the cleaving ſky,
And in a moment *vaniſh'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To paſs away; to be loſt.

All theſe delights will *vaniſh*. *Milton.*

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs, by which we had diſtinguiſhed ourſelves, *vaniſhed* all at once, and a ſpirit of infidelity and prophaneneſs ſtarted up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Eccl.*

2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour.

Vanity poſſeſſeth many, who are deſirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To uſe long diſcourſe againſt thoſe things which are both againſt ſcripture and reaſon, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the anſwerer not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Falſehood; untruth.

Here I may well ſhew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the ſtory of Walſingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhew; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not ſtrange if God ſhould have made ſuch ſtore of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be conſumed in ſecular *vanity*, allowing none but the baſer ſort to be employed in his own ſervice? *Hooker.*

I muſt
Beſtow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make her free will ſlave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldeſt equal the youngeſt in the *vanity* of their dreſs; and no other reaſon can be given of it, but that they equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the *vanity* of their deſires. *South.*

Think not, when woman's tranſient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* ſhe ſtill regards,
And though ſhe plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Oſtentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilſt they would not ſeem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged hiſtories of their own antiquity. *Spenſer.*

Whether it were out of the ſame *vanity* which poſſeſſed all thoſe learned philoſophers and poets, that Plato alſo publiſhed, not under the right authors' names, thoſe things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the ſeverity of the Areopagite, and the example of his maſter Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds; pride operating upon ſmall occaſions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conqueſts which you make? *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the ſchools,
That *vanity* 's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condeſcend to take a bit. *Swift's Miſcell.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*; and mankind ſeem to conſider them in no other view, than as ſo many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their paſſions. *Law.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue.

Were't not a ſhame, that, whilſt you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquiſhed*,
Should make a ſtart o'er ſeas, and *vanquiſh* you? *Shakeſpeare.*

They ſubdued and *vanquiſhed* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquiſh'd* choſe:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuſe the *vanquiſh'd*, and reſtore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold aſſertion has been fully *vanquiſhed* in a late reply to the biſhop of Meaux's treatiſe. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs reſtitution, ſo he might
Be call'd your *vanquiſher*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall riſe victorious, and ſubdue
My *vanquiſher*; ſpoil'd of his vaunted ſpoil. *Milt.*

Troy's *vanquiſher*, and great Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage.*]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a paſtor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; ſtate in which one hath better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuſe,
Hath he excepted moſt againſt my love. *Shakeſp.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and haraſſed with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned perſon muſt not think to ſtand upon the ſame *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be aſſur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit. Not in uſe.

We yet of preſent peril be afraid;
For needleſs fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *n. ſ.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put on *vantbraſs*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; maukiſh; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuſe; leſt, too ſoon disjoin'd,
From ſpritely it to ſharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viſcous conſtitution of blood, are ſtagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh; maukiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporatio*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart.

This ſhews theſe *vaporers*, to what ſcorn they expoſe themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapouriſh* place. *Sandys.*

2. Splenetick; peeviſh; humourſome.

Pallas grew *vap'riſh* once and odd;
She would not do the leaſt right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ſhifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more ſubtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much-beans, or ſuch *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more ſubtile corporeal element may ſo equally bear againſt the parts of a little *vaporous* moiſture, as to form it into round drops. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

The food which is moſt *vaporous* and perſpirable, is the moſt eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off theſe *vaporous* ſteams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, French; *vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful ſtorm call'd forth
Againſt our navy; covered ſhore and all
With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*

Vapour, and miſt, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

When firſt the ſun too pow'rful beams diſplays,
It draws up *vapours* which obſcure its rays:
But ev'n thoſe clouds at laſt adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; ſteam.

The morning is the beſt, becauſe the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the ſtill be taken off, the *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the ſtill. *Newton's Opticks.*

For the impoſthume, the vapour of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Theſſalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themſelves into other bodies. Theſe fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapours*, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his ſorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not diſcernible even to himſelf. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

To this we muſt aſcribe the ſpleen, ſo frequent in ſtudious men, as well as the *vapours*, to which the other ſex are ſo often ſubject. *Addiſon's Spect.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters *vapour* not ſo much as ſtanding waters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true? quoth he. Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

Theſe are all the mighty pow'rs
You vainly boaſt, to cry down ours;
And what in real value 's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be *vapour'd* down by inſignificant teſtimonies, I uſed the name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville.*

Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curſe,
No ſorrow we ſhall find. *E. Dorſet's Song.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this laſt lamenting kiſs,
Which ſucks two ſouls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*

He 'd laugh to ſee one throw his heart away,
Another ſighing *vapour* forth his ſoul,
A third to melt himſelf in tears. *Ben Jonſon.*

Opium loſeth ſome of its poiſonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

It muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver, never to be reſtored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into ſuch a maſs of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

O ſwear not by th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe *variable*. *Shakeſp.*

Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, ſhall expel
This ſomething ſettled matter in his heart. *Shak.*

By the lively image of other creatures did thoſe ancients repreſent the *variable* paſſions of mortals; as by ſerpents were ſignified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *variable.*]

1. Changeableneſs; mutability.

You are not ſolicitous about the *variableneſs* of the weather, or the change of ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

2. Levity; inconſtancy.

Cenſurers ſubject themſelves to the charge of *variableneſs* in judgment. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

I am come to ſet a man at *variance* againſt his father. *Matthew.*

A cauſe of law, by violent courſe,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set

Vanishing తిరోధానమయ్యె. అంతర్ధానమయ్యె the * fly [illegible]

Vanity n: s. మాయ. అహంకారం. వృథాశ్రమము. in the theological sense, [illegible]

vanity is మాయ. See Clarke on Job XV. 31. The words in the Polyglot are הבל, باطل, ματαιότητος. Fabr: says మాయ (See page 19 at end of this vol.)

to Vanquish గెల్చుట. [illegible]. సాధించుట. జయించుట

Vanquished ఓడిన. [illegible]

Vantage అనగా advantage; vantage ground (clear, unoccupied space, so used in a newspaper) [illegible]

Vapid [illegible]. విరసమైన.

~~Vaporish~~ [illegible]

Vaporous వాయువు. అస్థిర.

Vapour: n: s. వాయువు. మారుతం. Vapours or nervousness see under Descend; see Z [illegible]; అధైర్యం. వికారభావ[illegible]. విస్మయం. or absence of mind పరధ్యానం. to emit * ఆవిరి [illegible]. this gave him the ~~fo~~ vapours to the highest degree = frightened him

to Vapour [illegible]. అహంకరించుట. vapouring language [illegible]. [illegible]

Vapouring n s (pretence) జంభాలు. బడాయి. [illegible]

Variable వికల్పమైన. వ్యత్యయమైన. a * blue tint [illegible]

Variableness వైషమ్యం. అన్యథాభావం. C. వికల్పం

Variably విషమంగా. విచిత్రముగా.

Variance: n: s. పగ. వ్యత్యయం. [illegible]. విరోధం.

See notes under Descend

Z Vapours (Buffon 5. 57 says) – a period of languor, indolence or disgust; in which we are incapable of any determination; when we wish one thing and do another: this is a state to which idle persons are peculiarly subject. We then appear as divided into two distinct beings of which the first or rational faculty blames everything done by the second, but has not strength enough effectually to subdue it – the second is formed of all the illusions of sense and imagination: it constrains and often overwhelms the first, and makes us either act contrary to our judgment or remain inactive though disposed to action by our will --- Beckford says, The Portugueze use such rich diet & so many sweetmeats that we need not wonder at their complaining of headaches & vapours = [illegible]

Variation వ్యత్యాసం। in music మళ్ళుట। a certain tune is called సారంగం। and the variations thereof are called చిత్రసారంగం।

Varicose veins ఉబ్బునరాలు। గంతి? పెరిగిననరములు। తెగితే చప్పులు

to Variegate చిత్రవిచిత్రము చేయుట

Variegated చిత్రమైన। విచిత్రమైన। a * snake తెల్లపాము। మచ్చపాము।

a * necklace తెల్లదండ। of cattle బొల్లిగొడ్లు।

Variegation విచిత్రవర్ణములు। చిత్రవిచిత్రం।

Variety: n. s: భేదం। చిత్రం। విధం। or species వర్ణం। many varieties చిల్లరవాదనా। in a variety of instances నానాపర్యాయములు।

i.e sort, kind, విశేషవిధ see W. on Sankhya 125 * note

Various: adj: నానా। చిల్లర। అనేకములయిన। చిత్రములయిన। వివిధమైన।

a * reading, or deviation పాఠాంతరం। ప్రత్యంతరం।

news received from * quarters నాలుగుదిక్కుల విన్న సమాచారం। in the * books అల అల గ్రంథములలో

Variously నానావిధములుగాను। బహుళః। అప్పుడప్పుడు

Varlet: n: s: పోకిరి। దుష్టుడు। లుచ్చా।

Varnish n: s: మెరుగుమాసె। మెరుపు। or misrepresentation నెపం। సాకు। సమాధానం। ⊔ tree Rox. 2. 603-604

to Varnish చెక్కతల మెరుగుమాసె పూయుట। or misrepresent సాకుపెట్టుట। ముసుగుపరచుట। చెప్పిపెట్టు తెలియచేయుట

Varnished మెరిసిన। మెరుగుగల।

Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at variance with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

Who are they that set the first and second articles at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably together? *Waterland.*

VARIA'TION. *n. s.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, Fr.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission; but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.* *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an intire translation of the whole for his private use. *Fell.*

If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *variegate.*] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations.* *Evelyn's Kalend.*

VARI'ETY. *n. s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterb.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryd.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*

Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd;
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryd.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX. *n. s.* [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET. *n. s.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tuss. Husb.*

They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shakesp.*

Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. s.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome? *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopat.*

VA'RNISH. *n. s.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the same. *Shakesp.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnish'd.* *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on Christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Young people are used to *varnish* over their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denh.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes. *Addis.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. s.* [from *varnish.*]
1. One whose trade is to varnish.
An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers.* *Boyle.*
2. A disguiser; an adorner.
Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *n. s.* [*vervelles,* Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To VARY. *v. a.* [*varior,* Latin; *varier,* French.]
1. To change; to make unlike itself.
Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*
2. To change to something else.
Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*
We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*
He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*
3. To make of different kinds.
God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*
4. To diversify; to variegate.
God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*
1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
Darkling stands
The *varying* shore o' th' world.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
2. To be unlike each other.
Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary.* *Collier on Pride.*
3. To alter; to become unlike itself.
He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary,* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*
So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*
4. To deviate; to depart.
The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*
5. To succeed each other.
While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison's Cato.*
6. To disagree; to be at variance.
In judgment of her substance thus they *vary,*
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Dav.*
7. To shift colours.
Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in use.
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shak.*

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *vasculum,* Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.
Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero,* Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE. *n. s.* [*vase,* French; *vasa,* Latin.]
1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.
The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL. *n. s.* [*vassal,* French; *vassallo,* Italian.]
1. One who holds of a superior lord.
Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift's View of Irel.*
The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*
2. A subject; a dependant.
She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal,* whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker.*
Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals;* but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal.* *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Davies.*
The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals,* not her masters. *Raleigh.*
Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryd.*
He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal.* *Baker.*
3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
I am his fortune's *vassal,* and I send him
The greatness he has got. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*
4. A slave; a low wretch.
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

VA'SSALAGE. *n. s.* [*vasselage,* Fr. from *vassal.*] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.
He renounc'd the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*
All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto mere *vassalage.* *Raleigh.*
Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid *vassalage.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Curs'd *vassalage,*
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er,
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryd.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaste,* Fr. *vastus,* Latin.]
1. Large; great.
What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clar.*
That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*
His open stores,
Though *vast,* were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*
2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.
The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Jons.*
So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke and *vaste.* *Chapman.*
They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss. *Milt.*
Others with *vast* Typhean rage, more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

VAST. *n. s.* [*vastum,* Latin.] An empty waste.
They shook hands, as over a *vast;* and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds. *Shak.*
Through the *vast* of heav'n it sounded. *Milton.*
The wat'ry *vast,*
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION. *n. s.* [*vastatio,* from *vasto,* Lat.] Waste; depopulation.
This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations,* in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *n. s.* [*vastitas,* Lat. from *vasty.*] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.
Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity.* *Shakespeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vast.*] Greatly; to a great degree.
Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*
They may, and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship. *Wilkins.*
It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *vast.*] Immensity; enormous greatness.
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanv.*
Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*
Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vast.*] Large; enormously great.
I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakesp.*

VAT. *n. s.* [*vat,* Dutch; fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*
Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo,* Lat.] A murderer of prophets.
The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor,* Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.
The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

to Vary: v. a: చిత్రవిచిత్రముగా చేయుట। బదులాయించుట। మార్చుట। మారుచు చేయుట।

to Vary: v. n: మారిపోవుట। భిన్నించుట।

Vascular నరములుగల।

Vase: n. s: కలశం। కుంభం। [illegible]

the vassals [illegible]
Vassal: n. s: దాసుడు। [illegible]। రయితు
Vassal. adj చేతికింద వుండే the * peasantry [illegible]
Vassallage దాసుతనం। [illegible] తనము

Vast: adj: విస్తారమయిన। [illegible]మైన। విశాలమైన। అపారమైన। a * undertaking [illegible] a * difference [illegible] a * scull [illegible] a vast oak [illegible] a * distance

Vastly [illegible] * cold [illegible] * well [illegible]

Vastness విశాలత। [illegible] from the * of the distance

Vat: n. s: [illegible]

to Vaticinate కాలజ్ఞానముగా చెప్పుట। జోస్యం చెప్పుట

Vaticination కాలజ్ఞానం। జోస్యం

Vatican. The palace in which the Pope lives at Rome. The thunders of the * [illegible] Pope చెప్పిన ప్రకటన। [illegible]

[illegible] Vateria Indica, a beautiful forest tree - the baubul? = [illegible] This is not certain [illegible] 2.603-604. Parr's See Fr Buch 2.476 & 3.604 + Rox. 2.603-604. Parr's ... Ainsl 2.482. London Medical Dict 4° in PÆNOE

Vaudeville బవ్వాంబాంటలు।

Vault: n: s: మళిగ, కొంతెప్పు, గుహ, a * under ground నేలమాళిగ, కమానుమీదుగా కట్టింది. the * of heaven ఆకాశం, అంతరిక్షం, మిన్ను for corpses సమాధి, for treasure కిత్తిలి। or leap, jump గంతు

to Vault: v.a. మళిగరీతిగా కట్టుట।

~~to Vault: v.n.~~ గంతులువేయుట, దాటుట, దొమ్మరతీరుగా దుముకుట, లఘువు వేయుట, పొంకళించుట।

~~Vault: n: s:~~ a leap, spring, bound, jump, గంతు

Vaulted కమానుగా కట్టిన, Hindu pagodas are * & so are bridges

Vaulter దొమ్మరవాడు, దుముకేవాడు,

~~to Vaunt: v. a:~~ { వట్టిప్రాగ్భం చెప్పుట / అహంకరించి మాట్లాడుట, గ్రామణ్యం చేయుట।

to Vaunt: v: n: మల్లెచరుచుట, ఢీఢీ పెట్టుట, బింకాలు కొట్టుట।

Vaunt: n: s:
Vaunting } గప్పు, గప్పా, బింకం, బిల్లి, పౌరుషం, వట్టిప్రాగ్భంభేములు

Ubiquitous From his language you would imagine him ... (Z)

Ubiquity సర్వవ్యాపకత్వం, because the deity possesses * దేవుడు సర్వవ్యాపకుడు గనుక।

Udder పొదుగు।

Veal దూడమాంసం।

Veda (Indian Scriptures) నిగమం, శృతి, వేదం।

(Z) అనగా కొకతె విలాలు లేదు

Va'vasour. *n. ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſor*, ſquire. *Camd.*

Va'udevil. *n. ſ.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets. *Trevoux.* A ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voulté*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of ſtone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault*; and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.
He will ſeek there; neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To baniſh rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*

4. A repoſitory for the dead.

Shall I not be ſtifled in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Vault. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to ſhape to a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' humbled beach? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton.*

To Vault. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps,
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dry.*

If a man ſhould leap a garret, or *vault* down the Monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addiſon.*

2. To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

Vault. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

Va'ultage. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shak. Henry V.*

Va'ulted. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave.

Reſtore the lock! ſhe cries, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

Va'ulter. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

Va'ulty. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſehold worms. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll ſay that 's not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Sha.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, French.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp fits did haunt. *Spenſer.*

Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine. *Spenſer.*

My vanquiſher, ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Milt.*

To Vaunt. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt.

You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shak.*

The illuſions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 7.

So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep deſpair. *Milt.*

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe *Dryden* has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vaults*.

'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryd.*

Vaunt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counſels. *Spenſer.*

Him I ſeduc'd
With other promiſes and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* as his who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fall,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

Vaunt. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firſtlings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'unter. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, French, from *vaunt*.] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

Some feign
To menage ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenſer.*

Tongue-valiant hero! *vaunter* of thy might!
In threats the foremoſt, but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

Va'untful. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures ſmil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

Va'untingly. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wert cauſe of noble Gloſter's death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'untmure. *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*. *Camden's Remains.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the ſame; and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it till greater help came running in; who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*. *Knolles.*

Va'ward. *n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part. Obſolete.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſick of my hounds. *Sha.*

Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

U'berty. *n. ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

Ubica'tion. } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.]
Ubi'ety. } Local relation; whereneſs. A ſcholaſtick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanv.*

Ubi'quitary. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Exiſting every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

Ubi'quitary. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] One that exiſts every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſe of a friar is more ſubtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the Papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

Ubi'quity. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other, *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem ſhe hight,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet
In any ſtreet
In that *ubiquity*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet? *South.*

U'DDER. *n. ſ.* [uder, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Latin.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioneſs, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'ddered. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders.

Marian ſoft could ſtroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

Veal. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *veſler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

Wouldſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

Ve'ction. } *n. ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*,
Vectita'tion. } Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

Ve'cture. *n. ſ.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation ſelleth unto another; the

the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Ess.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milt.*

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*

I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoln success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryd.*

A-head the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryd.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it unto a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Let brutes, and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Wall.*

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies not propagated by seed it is the colour, we most fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

VEGETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties and virtues of the field. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.

The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tusser.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryd.*

VE'HEMENCE. } *n. s.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakespeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Ad. Cato.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shak.*

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE. *n. s.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Add. Guard.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin. See VAIL.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet, to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. s.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.

When

We ought t
e compass
in.
avour
in

to Veer: v: n: తిరుగుట।

to Veer: v: a: పారవిచ్చుట।

Vegetable తరకారులు। vegetables ఆకుకూరలు। కాయకూరలు। కూరదుంపలు। గ్రంథస్థలోని శాకములు।

Vegetable: adj: కూరగా వెలిగే।

Vegetate: v: n: మొలుచుట। మొదళ్లగా పెరుగుట। పిల్లవేరుగా కలంగ దుప్పుట।

Vegetation పంట। పెట్టు। చెమ। పెరగటం। మొదగటం or botanical objects ఉద్భిజ్జకోటి

Vehemence } సాహసం। మోహం। ఆవేశం। అతిశయం।
Vehemency }

Vehement సాహసులయిన। ఆవేశులయిన। అతిశయమువయిన।

Vehemently అతిశయంగా। వగవగ। బిగ్గన।

Vehicle carriage వాహనం। బండి। రథము or horse గుర్రము or means సాధనం। for swallowing medicine అనుపానం। the nerves form a vehicle of ~~gratification~~ pleasure as the veins convey blood (Ananda J. VII. 126) కాళ్ళు ద్రవ్యం ప్రవాహింపజేస్తే కాలిబిద్దు వ్యాపారాలు విరాకొట్టి Fielding (Jos Andr Bk 2 ch. 2) applies it literally; to a bag he had taken out his last shirt & the [i.e. bag] remained empty. A newspaper is a [bag] of intelligence

to Veil: v: a: ముసుకువేయుట। కప్పుకొనుట। దాచుట। కప్పిపుచ్చుట। మరుగుపరుచ్చుట। ముంచికొనుట।

Veil: n: s: ముసుకు। ముసుగువస్త్రం। or curtain తెర। to take the veil అనగా సన్యాసించుట। లోకంవిడిచి ఆశ్రమం వెళ్ళి అనగా తపస్వినిగా మారుట। కప్పియుండుట చేసుకొన్నది।

Veiled: part: ముసుగుకొన్న। కప్పిన।

Vein, n: s: నరం। రక్తనాడి। in a stone చారిక। inclination, humour, or style రసం। or department of art ప్రకారం vein of gold ... a ~ of land crosses the bog See (Z)

Veined: adj: చిత్రమైన। చారలుగల।

Velleity అభిప్రాయము। ఇచ్ఛ। తలంపు। ~~కోరిక~~

Vellum దూడలతోలు కాగితం। ...

Velocipede

Velocity: n: s: త్వరిత। వడి। వేగం। with * అతిత్వరగా। హెచ్చువేగముగా।

Velvet ముఖమలు అనేగుడ్డ। soft as * నున్నగా ఉండే। మెత్తనిది। మెలమైన। మృదువు।

Velveteen - a sort of cloth worn by farmers రైతులు ధరించే ఒక గుడ్డ। ముతకది

Venal: adj: ద్రవ్యలోభులైన। లంచం తినేవాడు।

Venality ద్రవ్యలోభభావం। లంచములను ఆశించేభావం।

to Vend: v: a: అమ్మజూపుట। విక్రయించుట।

Vender అమ్మేవాడు। అంగడివాడు।

Vendible అమ్మగల। అమ్మవలసిన। విక్రయమైన।

(z) Veins - He has royal blood in his veins అతని పెద్దలు రాజులు। అతను రాజవంశీకుడు।

When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it found sick, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN. *n. s.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Lat.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shak. R.* III.

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The carrier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Estrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, French; from
VE'INY. } *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELLE'ITY. *n. s.* [*velléité*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To **VE'LLICATE.** *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts on the Mind.*

VE'LLUM. *n. s.* [*velin*, French; *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VE'LVET. *n. s.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakespeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakespeare.*

Such blessings nature pours,
O'er-stock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores;
In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To **VE'LVET.** *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

VE'LURE. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown.*

To **VEND.** *v. a.* [*vendre*, French; *vendo*, Latin.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *n. s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakespeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be *vendible* under ſuch a determinate name, has neither the deſign nor ſkill to make nice ſeparations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *adv.* [from *vendible.*] In a ſaleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boaſtful diſplay.

Some, by a cunning proteſtation againſt all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the ſagacity of their readers from themſelves, and cool the ſcent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are ſo rank as a man may find whole pages together uſurped from one author. *B. Jonſon.*

VENDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching.

The magical virtues of miſſelto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, ſeemeth a Pagan relique derived from the ancient Druides.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poiſon or witchcraft.

Leſt witches ſhould draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiouſly* miſchief their perſons, they broke the ſhell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, French.] Poiſonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous.*

The barbarians ſaw the *venemous* beaſt hang on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 4.

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon.

Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo energic as to *venenate* the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.
Woodward on Foſſils.

VENENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *venenate.*] Poiſon; venom.

This *venenation* ſhoots from the eye; and this way a baſiliſk may impoiſon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

VENE'NE. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from
VENENO'SE. } *venenum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; venemous.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, demonſtrates that all ſuch tumours, where any inſects are found, are raiſed up by ſome *venenoſe* liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the miniſtry of ſaints, it pleaſed God there to ſhew ſome rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which thoſe ſaints have ſuffered for the teſtimony of Jeſus Chriſt, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable.* *Hooker.*

To make the paſſage eaſy, ſafe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou *venerable* ſky!

Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

VE'NERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial ſeat,
An awful pile! ſtands *venerably* great:
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.
Addiſon.

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, French; *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baſeneſs is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the perſon's ſake:
The ſhrine is that which thou doſt *venerate*,
And not the beaſt that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeiſance made,
And ſeem'd to *venerate* the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman muſt love and *venerate* the goſpel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clariſſa.*

Even the peaſant dares theſe rights to ſcan,
And learn to *venerate* himſelf as man. *Goldſmith.*

VENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect.

Theology is the comprehenſion of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happineſs of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a ſecret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illuſtrious courſe of virtue. *Addiſon.*

VENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.

If the ſtate of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal exiſtence, the arguments muſt be concluſive to thoſe great prieſts and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

Theſe are no *venereal* ſigns;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Sha.*

Then ſwoln with pride, into the ſnare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averſe to *venereal* pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

Venereal diſtempers confirmed by frequent relapſes, where the tranſient ſatisfaction is overbalanced by a ſad variety of tragical ſufferings that attend it, often produce a downright conſumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

2. Conſiſting of copper, called *venus* by chemiſts.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unſophiſticated ſoever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; luſtful.

The male is leſſer than the female, and very *venereous.* *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, French.]

1. The ſport of hunting.

To the woods ſhe goes to ſerve her turn,
And ſeek her ſpouſe, that from her ſtill does fly,
And follows other game and *venery.* *Spenſer.*

Deſcribing beaſts of *venery*, and fiſhes, he hath ſparingly inſerted the vulgar conditions thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The Norman demoliſhed many churches and chapels in New Foreſt, to make it fitter for his pleaſure and *venery.* *Howel.*

2. [from *Venus.*] The pleaſures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleaſure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chaſtity.
Grew's Coſmologia.

VENESE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be ſudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyſter and *veneſection*, have recourſe to anodynes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

VE'NEY. *n. ſ.* [*venez*, French.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruis'd my ſhin with playing at ſword and dagger, three *veneys* for a diſh of ſtewed prunes. *Shak.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to puniſh.

You are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our nether crimes
So ſpeedily can *venge.* *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* deſpite. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the ſtor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſouls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard.
Shakeſpeare.

Let me ſee thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xi. 20.

Reſolutions of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's ſon his wrath expreſs'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated prieſt. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal.
Addiſon's Spectator.

Round him a crowd of threat'ning furies ſtands,
With inſtruments of *vengeance* in their hands.
Harte.

2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.* This phraſe was formerly ſolemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

Till the day appear, of reſpiration to the juſt,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the ſame king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance.* *Raleigh.*

Aſmodeus the fiſhy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the ſpouſe
Of Tobit's ſon, and with a *vengeance* ſent
From Medea poſt to Egypt, there faſt bound. *Milt.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Diſſembling for her ſake his riſing cares,
And with wiſe ſilence pond'ring *vengeful* wars.
Prior.

VE'NIABLE. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *ve-*
VE'NIAL. } *nia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; ſuſceptible of pardon; excuſable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a *venial* ſlip. *Shakeſp.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelſus, who died himſelf at forty-ſeven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What horrour will invade the mind,
When the ſtrict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find! *Roſcommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal ſins, I ſhould rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* tranſgreſſions. *Addiſon.*

2. Permitted;

Veneer సన్నమైన బద్ద। పేర, పలక। సన్నమైన ...

Veneer – v. a: వస్త్రాంగంలో శృంగారమైన పని చేయుట।

Venerable: adj. పూజ్యమైన। పూజ్యులయిన। పూజ్యమైన। a * character మహాపురుషుడు। ।మాననీయుల। A word of honour as The ... Sir W. Jones (శ్రీమత్

Venerably పూజ్యముగా।

to Venerate: v. a: పూజించుట। పూజ్యపరుచుట।

Venerated పూజనీయులు। శ్రీమత్। పూజితమైన।

Veneration n. s. ఆదరణ। భయభక్తి। పూజ

Venereal సంయోగమును గురించిన। the * disease సుఖసంకటం। * congress సంగమం

Venery వేట। శికారు

Venesection శోణితరం నుంచి నెత్తురు తీసే ... రుతి ...

Venetians వెనిసువారు। ... a gold coin బంగారు రూకల భేదం (Johnson)

Vengeance దండన। శిక్ష ... with a * ప్రచండంగా। మహారాజుల
గు (vengeance ప్రతిఫలం C. ఆజ్ఞ P. శిక్ష G.)

Vengeful శిక్షించే

Venial స్వల్పమైన। క్షమించతగిన।

Venison వేట మాంసం। లేడిమాంసం। మృగమాంసం।

Venom n.s. విషం। క్ష్వేళం। గరళం
~~Venomed~~ విషపు। క్రూరమైన
Venomous విషమైన a snake మంచిపాము
Venomously చెడ్డగా। క్రూరముగా
Venomousness క్రూరత్వం। విషము
Vent n.s. సందు। రంధ్రం। బెజ్జం। బాహాటం। అమ్మకం। విక్రయం। to give vent దారియిచ్చుట। there was no * for the smoke పొగకుదారిలేదు they gave * to cries కేకలువేసిరి। Bhâscara Sat. 32. బొబ్బలు పెట్టిరి। Do not give * to grief దుఃఖపడకు। she gave * to her tears కన్నీరు విడిచింది। to her sighs నిట్టూర్పు విడిచింది to give * to rage చలరేగుట। the sentiments he gave * to వాడు మనసులో ఉంచిన మాటలు। she gave * to a sigh దీర్ఘనిశ్వాసము విడిచింది the anus of a bird పక్షిగుదస్థానము
To Vent వెళ్లగక్కుట। బయలుదేర్చుట। బయలుచెప్పుట। he ~~[illegible]~~ vented his spleen on me ఆడిపోసుకొన్నాడు। తనమనసులో వచ్చినట్టు తిట్టినాడు। to * a report బయలుపరచుట।
The house is insufficiently ventilated గాలి చాలదు
To Ventilate యింటిలో వుండే గాలిని జారనిచ్చుట। ముంచివేయుట। or divulge బయలుపరచు। బాహాటం
Ventilation గాలి చొచ్చుట। This door is merely intended for the purpose of * గాలి రావడానికి
Ventilator గవాక్షం। పంఖా। కిటికీ See Torrens's Arab N[ts] p 262.
Ventricle కడుపు
Ventriloquism పెదవులు ఆడకుండానే కడుపులోనుంచి మాట్లాడే చమత్కారం। మనిషి ఎదురుగా ఉండగా వాడు ఆడే మాటలు మరి ఎవరో తట్టు వినపడుతున్నవి। యిట్లా తిరుగా మాట్లాడేవానికి Ventriloquist అనే పేరు కద్దు।
Venture n.s. అదృష్టం। సాహసం। జోస్యం। a merchant's * వేరే దేశమునకు పంపే సరుకులు। at a * సందేహం మీద। మొత్తం మీద। he drew his bow at a venture గురి చూడకనే ఎటో తగులునేమో అని బాణం వేశినాడు। నా అదృష్టం యేమి కానో అని యిట్లా చేశినాడు he can open any Sanscrit book at a ~ and read it easily

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-gueſt,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To ſit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt; permitting him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venial.*] State of being excuſable.

VE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*venaiſon*, Fr.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is ſpoken, *venzon.*

Shall we kill us *veniſon?*
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſp.*

We have a hot *veniſon* paſty to dinner. *Shakeſp.*

To our *venzon*'s ſtore
We added wine, till we could wiſh no more. *Chap.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, tho' there be vert and *veniſon* within this land. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

He for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *veniſon* ſhar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *n. ſ.* [*venin*, French.] Poiſon.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering baſiliſks:
The *venom* of ſuch looks we fairly hope
Have loſt their quality. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Like ſome tall tree, the monſter of the wood,
O'erſhading all that under him would grow,
He ſheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poiſon; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poiſonous.

Thy tears are ſalter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Malignant; miſchievous.

A poſterity not unlike their majority of miſchievous progenitors; a *venomous* and deſtructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falſity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careleſs of truth or falſehood. *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties;——theſe things ſting him
So *venomouſly*, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His praiſe of foes is *venomouſly* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſneſs; malignity.

VENT. *n. ſ.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out.

On her breaſt
There is a *vent* of blood, and ſomething blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With niceſt touch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole ſtopped with a ſpile. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of theſe fiery *vents*, diſgorging that fire whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or, if you take out the *vent*, ſtay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the ſwelling bag he rent,
And all the furies iſſued at the *vent.* *Pope.*

2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late ſetting-out, and ſome contrariety of weather, whereby the particular deſign took *vent* before hand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhauſt, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emiſſion; paſſage.

The ſmother'd fondneſs burns within him;
When moſt it ſwells and labours for a *vent*,
The ſenſe of honour and deſire of fame,
Drive the big paſſion back into his heart.
Addiſon's Cato.

5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. [*Vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for Engliſh cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple's Miſcellany.*

He drew off a thouſand copies of a treatiſe, which not one in threeſcore can underſtand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope's Letters.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *ſventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke ſtone walls; that the gods ſent not
Corn for the rich men only: with theſe ſhreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

When men are young, and have little elſe to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

Lab'ring ſtill, with endleſs diſcontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent.* *Dryd.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and impoſed in ſome of the moſt learned ages, it might then, with ſome pretence of reaſon, have been ſaid to be the invention of ſome crafty ſtateſman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or, whilſt I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To publiſh.

Their ſectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the ſtolen treaſures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and diſguiſed by poetical converſions. *Raleigh.*

6. To ſell; to let go to ſale.

This profitable merchandize not riſing to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the ſame. *Carew.*

Therefore did thoſe nations *vent* ſuch ſpice, ſweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff: as, he *venteth* in the air. *Spenſer.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *vantail*, French.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA. n. ſ. [Span.] A window.

What after paſs'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I ſate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryd.*

VE'NTER. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters.*

2. Womb; mother.

A has iſſue *B* a ſon, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a ſon by another *venter*. If *B* purchaſes in fee, and dies without iſſue, it ſhall deſcend to the ſiſter, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A paſſage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wiſh I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of theſe organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.

In cloſe, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obſtructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and ſinking new ſhafts, give free paſſage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to diſcuſs.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in right of that party, ſo far perempted, but that the ſame may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate.*]

1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned.

The ſoil, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe.

To his ſecretary Doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpiration by ſuitable and ephractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate.*] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The ſtomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other; and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*avanture*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture* and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryd.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the

the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture?* *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float:
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture,* ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture,* without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture,* yet the ſure unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventured* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the Saviour of the world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryd.*

I am ſo overjoy'd, I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } in; or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope.

That ſlander is found a truth now; and held for
certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon,* if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but timorouſly *ventured on* ſuch terms as aurietas and ſaxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterb.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expoſe to hazrrd.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To put or ſend on a venture.

The fiſh *ventured* for France they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring; bold; fearleſs; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not; but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Columbus having led the way, was ſeconded by Americus Veſpuſius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylyn.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners coſt this iſland many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek, through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearleſsly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous.*] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her ſight, and made her repent her *vent'rouſneſs.* *Boyle on Colours.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.* [*diuſacus major,* Lat.]
VE'NUS' *comb.* [*pecten Veneris,* Lat.]
VE'NUS' *hair.* [*adiantum.*]
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *n. ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax,* Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*verax,* Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.

2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

VERB. *n. ſ.* [*verbe,* Fr. *verbum,* Latin.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a *verb.* *Shakeſp.*

VE'RBAL. *adj.* [*verbal,* Fr. *verbalis,* Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by the mouth.

Made ſhe no *verbal* queſts?——
——Yes; once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of
father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſp.*

3. Conſiſting in mere words.

If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at leaſt;
And loſes, though but *verbal,* his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanv.*

It was ſuch a denial or confeſſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

4. Verboſe; full of words. Out of uſe.

I am ſorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being ſo *verbal.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

6. Literal; having word anſwering to word.

Whoſoever offers at *verbal* tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language abroad, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumbered with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*Verbal,* Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expreſſion.

Sometimes he will ſeem to be charmed with words of holy ſcripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality,* who muſt only ſtart at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal.*]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Chriſt here prohibited, was by words and oral expreſſions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate *verbally,* and well, at the ſame time, *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearſe the method of my pen. *Shak.*

See the tranſcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero,* Latin.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verberation,* Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking againſt great winds is a great exerciſe, the effects of which are redneſs and inflammation; all the effects of a ſoft preſs or *verberation.* *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verboſus,* Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy,
Ill-judging and *verboſe,* from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeaſurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verboſe* in their way of ſpeaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*verboſité,* Fr. from *verboſe.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verboſity*
Finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shakeſp.*

To give an hint more of the *verboſities* of this philoſophy, a ſhort view of a definition or two will be ſufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verboſity,* and of a tedious prolix manner of ſpeaking: he is the greateſt talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant,* Fr. *viridans,* Lat.] Green. This word is ſo lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous buſhy ſhrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [*verdier,* Fr. *viridarius,* low Lat.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT.

To Venture v. n. సాహసంచేయుట, తెంపుచేయుట, ప్రయత్నంచేయుట, యత్నంపడుట | I will ventured to ask him ధైర్యంతెచ్చుకొని అడిగినాను, మనవి చేసినాను | will you * upon this యిదిపుచ్చుకునేవా | he ventured into the house

To Venture v. a. ఆడించుట

Venturesome సాహసులయిన

Venturous సాహసులయిన

Venus లక్ష్మీదేవి, రంభ, రతి, మోహిని, నగ్న, నగ్నికే | దిగంబర స్త్రీ, బత్తెము, ప్రతిమ, బొమ్మ | the rites of * రతి (సంభోగం) | the star * శుక్ర అనే నక్షత్రం |

Veracious తథ్యమైన, ప్రామాణికే | a * man సత్యవాది, ~~సులభుడు~~ నిజాయితి |

Veracity సత్యవాక్యం, ప్రామాణికత్వం | a man of * సత్యవాది, ~~సులభుడు~~ సత్యసంధుడు | a man of no * అబద్ధాలకోరు, వాక్శుద్ధి లేనివాడు | They are remarkable for their * వాండ్లు నిజస్థులు. ... forces me to confess that...

Veranda వసారా, వాకిటవాకిలి, పంచపాళి |

Verb n. s. క్రియ

Verbal adj. ముఖవచనమైన, నోటిమాటగావుండే, వ్రాయనిది | the * agreement నోటిమాట | a * translation పదమునకుపదం

Verbally నోటిమాటగా, వాచా, మాటమీదమాట, నా...

Verbatim మాటకుమాట, సరిగా, శబ్దతః, తూచా తప్పక See Fielding 1. 311. note

(4) Verbose అపన్యాసమైన, మహామాటలుచెయ్యుముగల, తూలయిన |

Verbosity అపన్యాసం, మాటలచయం, శబ్దజాలం |

Verb: sap: ...

Verdant పసరికగల, అనగా ఆకుపచ్చనైనగల, పచ్చని

Verdict తీర్పు, వ్యవస్థ | to find a * విచారించి తీర్పుచెప్పుట | their * condemned him తప్పితం ఆపాదించినారు

(4) Verbiage. (Wordiness ~~mean~~ (weak poetry, nonsense) శబ్దపుష్టి, మాటలడంబు, పిచ్చిపాట) వ్యర్థము — see Boswell VII. 91. line 8 Verbiage and fine writing are the two great plagues with which modern literature is infested: (Colburn's United Service Journal Sep 1845. p. 18 శబ్దపుష్టి

Verdigris చిలుము, మైలతుత్తం, జంగాలిపచ్చ

Verditer జంగాలిపచ్చ (Lavanya Satacam)

Verdure పచ్చిక we observed that under the trees there was no ~

Verge n.s. అంచు, ప్రదేశం, పొలిమేర, సమీపం, I was on the * of falling పడితప్పుకుంటిని he was on the * of eternity పరలోకాభిముఖుడై, చావుతప్పక వుండె

To Verge v.n. వాలుట, తిరుగుట, సమీపించుట this verges upon treason యిది కొంచెం తక్కువ రాజద్రోహమే he is verging on 60 దరిదాపు అరవైయేండ్లు గలవాడై

Veriest సాక్షాత్కరించిన, స్పష్టమైన, పచ్చి Put this under Very

Verification సాదృశ్యం, సత్యాపనం, దృఢత్వనం, రుజువుచూపడం, ధృవపరచడం
of a dream స్వప్నఫలం H.D. I. 1233 జై of powers See (Z)

Verified సహేతుకమైన, నిజమయిపోయిన, ... her dream was verified స్వప్నం ఫలించింది

To Verify v.a. దృఢపరచుట, రుజువుచూపుట, నిశ్చయించుకొనుట, స్థాపించుట, స్థిరపరచుట to * accounts సంప్రతించుకొనుట or test, prove పరీక్షించుట

Verily నిజముగా, నిశ్చయముగా, సత్యంసత్యం * they will come వస్తున్నారు మరి In Anand. J. V. 71. the phrase is సత్యం సత్యం వదామ్యహం The Modern Greek N T changes Αμην Αμην into βεβαια βεβαια

~~Verisimilar~~ సాదృశ్యమైన looking like truth

~~Verisimilitude~~ సాదృశ్యం falsely seeming true

Veritable (Fr.) నిజమయిన real, actual సాక్షాత్కరించిన

~~Veritably~~ నిజముగా, వస్తుతః

Verity సత్యము, వాస్తవ్యము

Verjuice పుల్లనికాయలరసం he looked as if he had drunk * or vinegar ఆవద్రావినజోరక్షుపుమఖలై

(Z) See Giffordi France, 4° vol 5. p: 220 note

VE'RDICT. *n. s.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser.*

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians, whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*. *Bac.*

VE'RDITER. *n. s.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VERDURE. *n. s.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*
Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton.*
There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* pasture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful. *Dictionary.*

VERGE. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. [*Vergo*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shak.*
I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shakesp.*
You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milt.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's houshold, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shak.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-appulse; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps, acts second to some sphere unknown:
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal:
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dictionary.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. a.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought to be restored. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
So spake this oracle, then *verified*,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift.*

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shak.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.]
VERISI'MILOUS. } Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.]
VERISIMI'LITY. } Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is 't true?
——Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well. *Shakespeare.*

The presage of the year succeeding, made from insects in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable*.] In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *n. s.* [*verité*, French; *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That 's *verity*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why, by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*
Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he 'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*
The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

> With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
> She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, French; *vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vermiculate.*] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation.* *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *formo*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*,
VERMI'LION. } French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium.* It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

> How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
> And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
> Like crimson dy'd in grain! *Spenser.*
> There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
> Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
> As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
> Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenser.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

> A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
> And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granv.*

VE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*vermin*, French; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

> What is your study?——
> —How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin.* *Shakespeare.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazel taken in a trap was charged with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estrange.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

> He that has so little wit
> To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

> The stars determine
> You are my prisoners, base *vermin.* *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin.*] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verminate.*] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin.*] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *verminarous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.

> With the year
> Seasons return; but not to me returns
> Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milt.*

VE'RNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flourishing as in the spring.

> Else had the spring
> Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
> Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. s.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dictionary.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [a cant word for *universal.*] Total; whole.

> Some, for brevity,
> Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round.

> Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
> Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;
> *Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
> Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *versatile.*]
VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being versatile.

VERSE. *n. s.* [*vers*, French; *versus*, Lat.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

> Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
> With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shak.*

2. [*Verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

> *Verse* embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
> Preserve frail transitory fame as much,
> As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*
> If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
> More pow'rful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*
> Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose;
> Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*
> You compose
> In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

> This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

> In the shape of Corin sate all day,
> Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shak.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

> This *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
> And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. s.* [*verse* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

> The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*
> From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
> Whole groups of pigmies, who are *versemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*versification*, French, from *versify.*] The art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification.* *Dryden.*

Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. s.* [*versificateur*, Fr.
VE'RSIFIER. } *versificator*, Latin.]

A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts on the Mind.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, French; *versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify.* *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*

> I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,
> To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse.

> Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
> I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. s.* [*version*, French; *versio*, Latin.]

1. Change;

Vermicelli సేవెలు, తేనెతొలలు అనే పదార్థం। The bazar name is Lucksome లక్సం

Vermiculated (streaks) ఘుణాక్షరం, చిత్రమైన

Vermilion ఇంగిలీకం, హింగుళం

No. Bees and ants are పురుగులు but are not [illegible] Say క్షుద్రజంతువు

Vermin పురుగులు, [illegible], నక్కలు, క్షుద్రజంతువు, క్షుద్ర జంతువులు, పెద్దగా [illegible] అనగా నల్లులు, పేలు, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] నక్కలకు, గండుపిల్లులకు, ముంగిసలకు మరి [illegible] జంతువులకు చెల్లుతుంది।

Vernacular — ~~dialect~~ దేశీయమైన, [illegible] (గ్రామ్యమైన) [illegible] — language దేశభాష, ప్రాకృతభాష। a book in the Vernacular dialect భాషా గ్రంథం। — or vulgar, mean (గ్రామ్య), [illegible] ②

Vernal { వసంత ఋతు సంబంధ, vernal air తెమ్మెర, వసంతసంబంధమైన।
vernal equinox విషువత్సంక్రాంతి ([illegible])

Versatile అలక్షిత, అస్థావధానమైన, చంచల, సర్వతంత్రస్వతంత్ర। [illegible] — Khya, page 55

Versatility ([illegible]) చాతుర్యం, వ్యుత్పత్తి, సర్వతంత్రస్వతంత్రత్వం [illegible] W. in San-

Verse n. s. పద్యం, శ్లోకం, పాదం, ఛందం। in the Bible వచనము (Howell) he brought chapter and [illegible] to prove this [illegible]

Versed in తెలిసిన, నానుడుగా ఉండె అధికారి, వ్యుత్పత్తులు, ధక్షుడు।

Y ప్రవేశకుడు, ప్రౌఢ, he is well versed in logic వానికి తర్కం నానుడుగా వచ్చును, అతనికి నలిగింది, తలమునకలైనది। versed in the scriptures వేదపారగుడు, సాధించినాడు।

Versification కావ్యసరణి, శ్లోకరూపం।

To Versify పద్యములు కట్టుట।

Version భాషాంతరం, మారుబాస, his version [i.e. description] of the occurrence differs from yours [illegible] నీకు చెప్పిన వేరు। Such is her description of what passed but he gives quite another version of it [illegible] జరిగిన [illegible] [illegible] వేరువేరుగా [illegible] — In this sense it is best ren-

Verst ~~dered~~ వర్ణనం, చెప్పిన వైఖరి
(Russian Verst) about three fourths of an English mile

Versus

Vertebra

Vervain ... There is an elegant Peruvian shrub: whose handsome blossoms have a delicious fragrance — It is a variety of the Vervain and is denominated Verbena triphylla. Bourgoing

② the vernacular name of a plant is different from the scientific name ([illegible] పేరువేరు [illegible]) What is the [illegible] name of the Sacred Fig tree? అశ్వత్థ [illegible] Kasi is the [illegible] name of Benares [illegible] The "Vernacular Educⁿ Socʸ" of Bengal styles itself in Sansc letters [illegible] & in Persian [illegible] ورناکولر ایدوکیشن سوسیتی

Versus [illegible]

Vertebra వెన్నుపూసలు, పృష్ఠవంశం

Vertex [illegible] ఊర్ధ్వం, అంతరిక్షం, Vertigo

Vertical [illegible], under a * sun [illegible] {but see foot of preced. page}

V Vexed

Vervain [illegible], Schlegel uses verbena for [illegible] !! an excellent rendering

Very (adj) [illegible], the very man అతడే, In the very house [illegible], It is the very book [illegible], the very end [illegible], at the very beginning [illegible], the very point [illegible], in the very middle [illegible], at the very time అప్పుడే, at her very breast [illegible], for this very reason [illegible], Very God [illegible] Y

Very (adv) [illegible], very cruel [illegible], very good [illegible], It is not very old [illegible], very well! (a phrase of consent) [illegible], I know him very well [illegible], Very fine! [illegible], very true [illegible], very sweet [illegible], a very clear proof [illegible], very bad [illegible], the very last [illegible], ~~the very worst~~ [illegible] *Z very likely he did so [illegible]

Vesicle [illegible]

Vespers [illegible] the vesper hour [illegible]

Vessel [illegible] they are vessels of wrath — See Vem 3.55

Z * in the very smallest houses they have fireplace [illegible]

Y veriest [illegible] the veriest ~~infant~~ schoolboy knows this [illegible] Johnson quotes verier & veriest from Shakespeare

Very God [illegible] Thus [illegible] is a Very Saint

Change; tranformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *verſion* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *verſion* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Tranſlation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but muſt confeſs, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himſelf. For where the original is cloſe, no *verſion* can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

It will be as eaſy, nay much eaſier, to invent ſome pretence or other againſt the reading, *verſion*, or conſtruction. *Waterland.*

4. The act of tranſlating.

Vert. *n. ſ.* [*vert*, French.]

Vert, in the laws of the foreſt, ſignifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithſtanding the great plenty of *vert* and veniſon. *Sir John Davies.*

Ve'rtebral. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and ſplenick arteries are not only variouſly contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ve'rtebre. *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

The ſeveral *vertebres* are ſo elegantly compacted together, that they are as ſtrong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VERTEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And ſhining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thouſand figur'd conſtellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains eſpecially abound with different ſpecies of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VERTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the ſun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſon.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From theſe laws, all the rules of bodies aſcending or deſcending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

Vertica'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *vertical*.] The ſtate of being in the zenith.

Unto them the ſun is vertical twice a year; making two diſtinct ſummers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ve'rtically. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Aſia, yet it *vertically* paſſeth over Peru and Braſilia. *Brown.*

Vertici'llate. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

Verti'city. *n. ſ.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Thoſe ſtars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is alſo common. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteneſs in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

Verti'ginous. *adj.* [*vertiginoſus*, Lat.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night ſucceſſively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

Theſe extinguiſh candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, ſuffocate and kill them. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of viſible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in 's head
Will never leave him till he 's dead. *Swift.*

Ve'rvain. } *n. ſ.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*,
Ve'rvine. } Latin.] A plant.

She night-ſhade ſtrows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some ſcatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

Ve'rvain *mallow*. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

Ve'rveles. *n. ſ.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French; whence *veray* in ancient Engliſh. It has its degrees *verier* and *verieſt*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart deſpiſeth me? *Shakeſp.*

In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.

O that in *very* deed we might behold it! *Dryden and Lee.*

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Thoſe who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beaſts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on. *Milton.*

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Eſpecially againſt his *very* friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakeſpeare.*

We can contain ourſelves,
Were he the *verieſt* antick in the world. *Shakeſp.*

In a ſeeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times paſſes but for ignorance in a better dreſs. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are cloathed down to the *very* wriſts, and up to their *very* chin. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roſes, whoſe fair flower
Being once diſplay'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which ſhe laid to heart: but finding theſe *very* cocks cutting one another, ſhe comforted herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the ſpecial opportunity of any other chriſtian grace, that *very* time is alſo the ſpecial opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

Ve'ry. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was ſo *very* famous for this, that his antagoniſt reading over the oration which had procured his baniſhment, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addiſon.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* ſtrange. *Leſley.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter.

Celſus propoſes, that in all theſe internal wounds, the external parts be *veſicated*, to make more powerful revulſion from within. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I ſaw the cuticular *veſicated*, and ſhining with a burning heat. *Wiſeman.*

Vesica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate*.] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle.

I applied ſome vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *veſication* with pledgets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Vesi'catory. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

Ve'sicle. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, but in a *veſicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lungs are made up of ſuch air-pipes and *veſicles* interwoven with blood-veſſels, to purify, ferment, or ſupply the ſanguineous maſs with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

Vesi'cular. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

A muſcle is a bundle of *veſicular* threads, or of ſolid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

Theſe ſigns are black *Veſper*'s pageants. *Shak.*

Ve'spers. *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

Ve'spertine. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelle*. Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's iſſue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If you have two *veſſels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*; of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Another cauſe of a waſting ulcer in the lungs, is, the diſruption of a *veſſel*, whence the blood iſſues into the cavities and interſtices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Phœnicians firſt invented open *veſſels*, and the Egyptians ſhips with decks. *Heylyn.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon on Medals.*

From ſtorm of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous

Impetuous of this life let thy command
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the painted *vessel* glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vessel* can contain. *Milt.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen *vessels*, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the feed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

When the queen in royal habit's drest,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest.* *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With either *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna spoke,
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with: it has *with* before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with *in* before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested in* the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *vested in* him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal.* *Shakespeare.*

How happy is the blameless *vestal*'s lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakespeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges.* *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*

The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry* and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries.* *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. s.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling. *Fairfax.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded? *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakespeare.*

Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings;
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shak.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans* which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*

The British youth shall hail thy wise command,
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes.* *Shakespeare.*

When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges*, xvi. 16.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train! *Dryden.*

You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met ev'n now,
As mad as the *vext* sea, singing aloud. *Shakesp.*

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vex.*]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated
vexations of it! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sundred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*

Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth:
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakesp.*

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation.* *Bacon.*

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEX'ER. *n. s.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

~~Ugliness~~ కురూపం. వికారం

~~Ugly~~ కురూపి. యెబ్బెట్టైన. సుందరం కాని. [illegible]

Vest - వస్త్రం. కోక. పరిధానం. వేషం. vest is the modern word for a shirt కమీజు

To Vest ఉంచుట. [illegible] To vest v:n (law phrase) కలుగుట. The money was vested in land [illegible]

Vestal పురుషుని యెరగని కన్య. [illegible] (NB దేవదాసి and దేవాంగన are vile senses.)

Vestal adj. నిర్మల. Vested (law phrase) గల

Vested with గల vested with power అధికారకర్తుడైన. vested rights స్వతంత్రం. అధికారం

Vestibule నడవ. వసారా. సింహద్వారం. పడసాల

Vestige. n:s. అడుగు. గుర్తు. [illegible] vestiges శేషం

Vestment వస్త్రం. వేషం

Vestry గుడిలో ఆచార్లు వుండే గది or committee for carrying on the affairs of a parish గ్రామసభాపతులు [illegible]

~~Vest వస్త్రం. కోక. పరిధానం. వేషం~~

Vesture వస్త్రం. బట్ట. కోక. పరిధానం. వేషం. Veterinary doctor

Vetches శనగలు [illegible] పప్పు Bp Heber observes that the Indigo is a real vetch having a vetch shaped leaf with a blossom like a pea.

Veto [illegible]

Veteran ముదిరిన బంటు.

To Vex [illegible] why should you vex yourself about it [illegible]

Vexation [illegible]

Vexatious [illegible] a much * question

Vexed [illegible]

[illegible] సందేహాస్పదం. సందిగ్ధ వ్యవహారం

(2) Veterinary అశ్వవైద్య సంబంధ the Veterinary art అశ్వవైద్యం
a Veterinary professor అశ్వవైద్యుడు

(Y) Virtu - రసం mere articles of [illegible] Say. articles of mere curiosity [illegible]

Ugliness కురూపం, వికారం.
i.e. bad, awkward, hard, difficult, దుష్ట, చెడ్డ, కాని, క్రూర వెరపు
Ugly కురూపి, అందములేని, సుందరము కాని, తొర్రి, an * affair కానిపని! చెడ్డపని
he proved an ugly customer వాడు తిరిగి అవాయిద్యమైన వాడు
he met an * tiger కానిపులి an * objection చెడు సంశయము
here's an * hard rosebud fall'n into my neck చెడు మెలక
Horrid, frightful, dreadful భయంకరమైన confused noises (Defoe)
Vi et armis (Latin words) బలాత్కారముగా, దౌర్జన్యముచేసి
Via (మార్గాన అను Latin భాషమాట) he went to madras via Nellore నెల్లూరు మార్గాన
Viaduct మార్గాన నడచే పట్టం వెళ్ళిన దారి, a bridge over a plain
Vial బుడ్డి, చెంబు, కలశం R
Viand ఆహారం, వంటకం, పదార్థం.
Viaticum బత్తెం, ~~ప్రయాణపుఖర్చు~~ చావుకాలమందు దేవసిద్ధమైన మనిషికి ఆచరించే కర్మం
To Vibrate ఊగులాడు, కదలికలాడు, ఇటు అటు ఆడు as a swing or pendulum ఊగిసలాడు
the thrilling notes ... through the groves
Vibration ఊపు, ఆటు, నడక, కదలిక, వకసారి విసరివిడి, ఇటు అటు పోర్లుట
Vicar. n.s. మారుస్థానం గల ప్రతినిధి తనకు ఆధ్యాత్మికుడు, వురత్రి.
Vicarage ఆశ్రమం, మారుస్థానం, గురువుని ఇల్లు
~~To Vice ... to vie with ... her face vied &c~~ — Erroneously placed — See 2 pages further
Vicarious ప్రతినిధ్యముగావుండే, మధ్యవర్తిగావుండే, మంత్రిగావుండే.
Vice n.s. దుర్మార్గం, దుర్గుణం, దురాచారము, a carpenter's vice వడ్లవాని తిరుగుడు, పట్టుబట్టె, ఇరుకురాగి
Vice-admiral వాడలపెద్ద అనగా Admiral అనే సేనాపతికి బదులుగావుండే అధికారి, అది Assistant కు సమానమైన పేరు.
Vice-admiralty ధర్మసభలలో ఒకటి
Vice-chancellor న్యాయాధిపతులలో ఒకనికి వుండే ఆఖ్య
~~Vicegerency~~ బదులుగావుండే అధికారం
Vicegerent అధికారికి ప్రతినిధ్యముగావుండే ఆయన, మంత్రి

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U'GLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness.* *Spenser.*

She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *ugliness.* *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence Mr. *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph, elf,* or *goblin.* In Saxon, oga is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly.* *Shakespeare.*

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shakesp.*

Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. s.* [φιαλη.] A small bottle.

You gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*

Take thou this *vial,* being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakesp.*

Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belonging to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass *vial.* *Wilkins.*

I placed a thin *vial,* well stopped up, within the smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*

Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same *vial.* *Addison.*

To **VI'AL.** *v. a.* To inclose in a vial.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds, at the festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. s.* [*viande,* Fr. *vivanda,* Italian.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand.* *Shakespeare.*

No matter, since
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Will't please you taste of what is here? *Shakesp.*

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands,* had better to abstain. *Ray.*

The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To **VI'BRATE.** *v. a.* [*vibro,* Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To **VI'BRATE.** *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vibro,* Latin.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

VI'CAR. *n. s.* [*vicarius,* Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryd.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order! *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius,* Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul? *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. s.* [*vitium,* Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity.

No *vice,* so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shak.*

Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakespeare.*

Where the excess and defect do make *vices,* or such things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity must denote something that ought to be, and consequently must be a virtue. *Wilkins.*

Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice.* *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

Proud views and vain desires in our worldly employments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*

3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice,*
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakesp.*

His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*

4. [*Vijs,* Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws, the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but fist him once; if he come but within my *vice.* *Shakespeare.*

6. [*Vice,* Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit,* who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *vice*roy, *vice*chancellor.

To **VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

VICEA'DMIRAL. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rear admiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral.

The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. s.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Satan hath made his *viceagent,* to cross whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius,* Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice.*] Vitious; corrupt. Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. s.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. s.* [*vicem gerens,* Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent.* *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spratt.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT.

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee, *Vicegerent* Son! To thee I have transferr'd All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. s.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd, Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakesp.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish out *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VI'CETY. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point devise*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *Ben Jonson.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near;
VICI'NE. } neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VICI'NITY. *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness? *Atterbury.*

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitudes* of things. *Gifford.*

VI'CONTIELS. In law, *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. s.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Cleumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n. s.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia*. We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakesp.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shak.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd so well our *victor's* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*

2. *Pope* has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorised.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The Son return'd *victorious* with his saints. *Milt.*

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shak.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakespeare.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shak.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n. s.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittovaglia*, Italian.]
VI'CTUALS. }

Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakespeare.*

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And, in a good large knapsacke, *victles* store. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *King Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakespeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n. s.* [from *victuals*.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE'LICET. *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show, or practise in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions. *Evelyn.*

2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast,
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakesp.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In

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Viceroy రాజుకేసంమనరాజ్యమేలే అధిపతి (యిదికాక్షదేశములలాగవనరుకులకేశ పేరు

Viceroyalty యిదిగవనరుపుద్యోగం(

Vice versa pronounced vy-see వైసివర్స (విపరీతంగా (యిదిలక్షణా) అదియిక్లైడా పెద్దపూర్వప్రవర్తించేది what the English call filial love the Hindus call parental affection and vice versa తన్నిమేమలు తల్లిదండ్రుల కొడుకులుమనిరంపారుగనుక తల్లిదండ్రులమనిరంపారుమోదాన్నివాండ్లు పిత్రువాత్సల్యమనిరంపారుగనుక The first దానిపేరుచదివే దానిపేరుదానికిలగడానవరుపోతువయినది the first class reads grammar when the second is at arithmetic and vice versa మొదటిరన్నాసువాండ్లు గ్రామరు యెప్పుడు చదువుతారో రెండోన్నా సువాండ్లుగుణింతంచదువుతారు (యీరెండున్నాసులవాండ్లు వేరవండ్లు గుణి తంచదివేటప్పుడు వకళ్లు గ్రామరుచదువుతారు (వకళ్లు గ్రామరు చదివేటప్పుడు రెం డోవాండ్లుగుణింతంచదువుతారు యీప్రకారం బదలాయించుకుంటూ ఫుంటారు

See Appx page 26

Vicinage సమీపం(

Vicinity n. s. సందు (యిరుగుపొరుగు (సమీపం (in that * ఆప్రాంత్యములందు

Vicious పాపిష్టి (దుర్మార్గుడైన (

Vicissitude వృత్యయంపాటవిపర్యయు (మొగుడుపులు (యిప్పుడు సుఖం ఆప్పుడుదుఃఖం

Victim n. s. బలి (చావవలసినపశువు (a hapless wretch దౌర్భాగ్యుడు వివకపుణిసపడ్డ fallen a * to Cupid మన్మథునివారిజిలోనువయిన (being a * to passion మోహావశుడై the * of tyranny అన్యాయంపొందినవాడు మోహావశానున్న he is a * to injustice అన్యాయగ్రస్తుడయినాడు he made us the victims of his fury అతనిఆగ్రహానికిబలి అయినాడు the child is a * of parental neglect house fell a * to the devouring element యిల్లుపరశురామప్రీతి అయినది

మోసపోయినది దగాపడినది

to Victimize గా తలగా తిప్పట (పరుల ప్రతిపస్త్రింపేశాపోలికనాన్ని victimized కలిగ స్రమపొందిన (మో సపోయిన

Victimiser మోసకుడు దగాకోరు

Victor n. s. జయించినవాడు (దమనుడు (

Victorious జయించిన (సిద్ధించిన (

Victoriously జయించినవాడై (

The rest of this page is written under Violator

Victim. the way [illegible] his * [illegible] him [illegible]

Victimizing n. s.

To Vie [illegible] the weather yesterday might have vied with the finest day of summer [illegible] to vie with [illegible] her face vied in brightness with the summer moon [illegible]. In warlike skill he (rivals) vies with Mars (Tara [illegible]

To View v. a. [illegible]

View n. s. [illegible] or country [illegible] or picture [illegible] or opinion [illegible] with a view to going there [illegible] with a view to screen himself [illegible] with a view to this [illegible] The point in view [illegible] in every point of view [illegible] to set out of view [illegible] I took that view of the question [illegible] In that view of the subject [illegible] the first view ([illegible]) of the question [illegible] [as contrasted with [illegible] or, another view [illegible]] You must keep this in view [illegible] a clear view of the meaning [illegible]. Whichever view you take of this [illegible]

He went out of view [illegible] it came into [illegible]

Viewer [illegible]

Viewless [illegible] (a gnat)

Vigil [illegible]

Vigilance [illegible]

Vigilant [illegible]

Vigilantly [illegible]

Vignette [illegible]

In a trading nation, the younger fons may be placed in fuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beft of their family. *Addifon.*

The wool, when fhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeft Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addif.*

Now voices over voices rife;
While each to be the loudeft *vies*. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To furvey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Jofhua*, vii. 2.

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*

View not this fpire by meafures giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* fome well-proportion'd dome,
No fingle parts unequally furprize;
All come united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To fee; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghaft
View'd firft their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*;
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profpect.

You fhould tread a courfe
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The refidence of Pofthumus. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Vaft and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenfions of the uttermoft objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryd.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wifh your hill a fhelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

Thefe things duly weighed, will give us a clear *view* into the ftate of human liberty. *Locke.*

Inftruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* fet all the bright abode,
And make my foul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual fight; mental ken.

Some fafer refolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*

4. Act of feeing.

Th' unexpected found
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noife, he fcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illufions of his fear
Had giv'n this falfe alarm; but ftraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denh.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thofe of a larger fize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleafing path purfue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual furvey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of fight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; fhow.

In that accomplifh'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the fplendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Difplay; exhibition to the fight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this miftaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becaufe he is lefs determined by wife confiderations than a wife man? *Locke.*

11. Profpect of intereft.

No man fets himfelf about any thing, but upon fome *view* or other, which ferves him for a reafon. *Locke.*

12. Intention; defign.

He who fojourns in a foreign country, refers what he fees to the ftate of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againft the Parthians, he paffed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fifher, the Jefuit, in the year 1626, feconded the cardinal in the fame plea, and upon the fame *views*. *Waterland.*

VIE'WER. *n. f.* [from *view*.] One who views.

VIE'WLESS. *adj.* [from *view*.] Unfeen; not difcernible by the fight.

To be imprifon'd in the *viewlefs* winds,
And blown with reftlefs violence about
The pendant world. *Shakefpeare.*

Each ftair myfterioufly was meant, nor ftood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n fometimes
Viewlefs. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

Swift through the valves the vifionary fair
Repafs'd, and *viewlefs* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rife;
Their feet half *viewlefs* quiver in the fkies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*vigefimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuftomary hours of reft.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying faints, whofe ftatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A faft kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and fees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feaft his neighbours,
And fay, To-morrow is St Crifpian. *Shakefpeare.*

And that, which on the Baptift's *vigil* fends
To nymphs and fwains the vifion of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service ufed on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be confecrated without reliques, which placed before the church-door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfl.*

The rivals call my mufe another way,
To fing their *vigils* for th' enfuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of fleep.

Though Venus and her fon fhould fpare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy fufpend her fleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and thofe cutting paffions which attend them. *Addifon.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. f.* [*vigilance*, French;
VI'GILANCY. } *vigilantia*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of fleep.

Ulyffes yielded unfeafonably to fleep, and the ftrong paffion for his country fhould have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulnefs; circumfpection; inceffant care.

Shall Henry's conqueft, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counfel die? *Shak.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occafions under the duke, faving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his perfon. *Wotton.*

Of thefe the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mift
Of midnight vapour, glide obfcure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to fubdue all other creatures; and ufe for our behoof the ftrength of the ox, the fagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No poft is free, no place,
That guard and moft unufual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

In at this gate none pafs
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but fuch as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumfpect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very fhort, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of fudden quicknefs; left that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceffary, fhould be wafted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noife or foldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakefpeare.*

The treafurer, as he was *vigilant* in fuch cafes, had notice of the clerk's expiration fo foon, that he procured the king to fend a meffage to the mafter of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumfpectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings fo *vigilantly* obferved every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ftrength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At fea fuccefsful, *vigorous* and ftrong! *Walker.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always frefh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and fuccefsful, their progrefs has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weaknefs.

The prince had two giant fhips:
With his one fo *vigoroufly* he prefs'd,
And flew fo home, they could not rife again. *Dryd.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigoroufly*, it is no matter by what means it was at firft kindled. *South.*

That prince whofe caufe you efpoufe fo *vigoroufly*, is the principal in the war, and you but a fecond. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vigour*.] Force; ftrength.

He hath given excellent fufferance and *vigoroufnefs* to the fufferers, arming them with ftrange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible refolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. f.* [*vigor*, Latin.]

1. Force; ftrength.

Shame to be overcome,
Would utmoft *vigour* raife, and rais'd unite. *Milt.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their ftrength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milt.*

The mind and fpirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* foon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witnefs thefe heaps of flaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive elfe, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Cartefius all his finews ftrain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain! *Blackm.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Bafe; mean; worthlefs; fordid; defpicable.

Our cafe were miferable, if that wherewith we moft endeavour to pleafe God, were in his fight fo *vile* and defpicable as men's difdainful fpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

I dif-

I disdaining scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteemed. *Shakesp.*

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakespeare.*

O ye Pegasian nymphs, that, hating *viler* things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs! *Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairf.*

A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile.*] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *viled* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakesp.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *vile.*]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be,
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

VI'LIFIER. *n. s.* [from *vilify.*] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

VILL. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n. s.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shakesp.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n. s.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. s.* [from *village*] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakesp.*

VI'LLAIN. *n. s.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sid.*

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakespeare.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shak.*

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n. s.* [from *villain.*]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage.* *Spenser.*

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain.*]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry; in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shak.*

6

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *villanous.*] Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY. *n. s.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*, old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany.* *Shakesp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No *villany*, no flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. *n. s.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible.* *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vincible.*] Liableness to be overcome. *Dictionary.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the

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Vigorous గట్టి। ప్రాణగల। గమకించిన। దృఢ। సుకుమార ప్రౌఢ। a appetite మంచి

Vigorously గట్టిగా।

Vigorousness పటిమ।

Vigour పసురు। చేవ। దార్ఢ్యం। శక్తి। పరాక్రమం। ఫించం। పుష్టి। సారం। of eloquence అత్యుత్ప్రే।

Vile - adj - చెడ్డ। దుష్ట। క్షుద్ర। పాపిష్టి। నీచమైన। కొద్ది। కష్టమైన। కాని। దిక్కుమాలిన। a * wretch అమానుషుడు। దుష్టుడు।

Vilely - చెడ్డగా। దిక్కుమాలినరీతిగా। పాపిష్టిగా। అన్యాయంగా। విష్ఠాకారంగా।

Vileness - నీచత్వం। తుచ్ఛత్వం। కష్టం। భ్రష్టత।

Vilification - రట్టడి। రట్టు। అపఖ్యాతిపరచడం। చెరపుట। దూషణం

To Vilify - చెరపుట। నిందించుట। భ్రష్టపరచడం। దిగాష్టరమిలు బృందావనవనం

Villa - (garden house) పూరికి ప్రత్యేకంగా కట్టిన ~~పెద్ద యిల్లు~~ వనముతో తోటతోకూ... కలిగిన శృంగారమైన యిల్లు। క్రొన అన వీళ్లు బృందావనవనం।

Village - n - s - పూరు। గ్రామం। small * పల్లి। పూడు। if inhabited by bramins alone అగ్రహారం।

Village - adj - గ్రామ్యమయిన। సాధారణమైన। పల్లెటూరి।

Villager - కాపు। గ్రామస్థుడు। పల్లెటూరిమనిషి। పల్లెవాడు। పూరిలో మనిషి। the villagers జనం। ప్రజ।

~~Villagery - పల్లెలు।~~

Villain - దొంగ। దుర్మార్గుడు। ఆకతాయి। పలుగాకి। or village drudge మాలవాడు

Villanous - పాపిష్టి। తుంట। a * stink పాపిష్టి కంపు

Villanously - చెడ్డగా। పాపిష్టిరీతిగా।

Villein బంటులు। మాల

Villany - దొంగతనం। స్వామిద్రోహం। దుర్మార్గం

Vinaigrette పరిమళాల బరణి బుడ్డి

Villous - బొచ్చుగా వుండే।

To Vindicate - యథార్థం అని సాధించుట। సమాధానం చెప్పుట। See Z below

Vindication - సమాధానం। ముక్తి। సందేహనివారణం।

Z They vindicated him అతనిమీద తప్పులేదని చెప్పినారు। అతి శుభ్రమైన నిర్మలుడే అని అన్నారు

~~Vindicative - క్రూర।~~

Vindicator - సాధించేవాడు।

Vindictive - పగపట్టిన। క్రూర। a * temper పగ। Vindictive

Vindictiveness - పగ। Vindictive

Vine - n - s - ద్రాక్షతీగ। అంగూరుచెట్టు। the wild * పుల్లబచ్చలిఆకు। వెర్రిద్రాక్షచెట్టు।
the betel vine నాగవల్లి; the melon vine పొపరచెట్టు।

Vinefretter - ద్రాక్షచెట్టుచెరిపేపురుగు।

Vinegar - కాడి। సిర్కా

Vinery (ద్రాక్షతోట

Vineyard - ద్రాక్షతోట। వనం। (simply a garden as in Luke XIII.6) శం।
గారవనం।

Vinous - సారాయివంటి।

Vintage - ద్రాక్షపంట। ఆపంటకాలం।

Vintner - యీడిగవాడు। సారాయిఅమ్మేవాడు।

Viol - వీణె।

~~Violaceous -~~

To Violate - చెరుపుట। భ్రష్టపరుచుట। బలాత్కారించుట। అతిక్రమించుట। to — a tomb

Violation - బలాత్కారం। అతిక్రమం। — of the law చట్టమునకు వ్యతిరిక్తం, or

Violator - చెరిపేవాడు। తప్పువాడు।

— of etiquette అమర్యాద
acts of decency మానభంగము
— of a woman స్త్రీని భ్రష్టచేసుట

Victory జయం (Victoriousness * Clarke's Harmer 1.226 జయించినవాడు

3 Victuals మేత। ఆహారం। మెతుకు।

To Victual ఆహారములుసిద్ధంచేయుట। (ఘర్వాయిష్టిచేయుట। the town was victualled
for six months ఆరుమాసములకు కావలసిన సామాను జాగ్రతచేసి
చాచినారు

Victualler సైన్యమునకు భోజనపు సామాగ్రి జాగ్రతచేసే వ్యవహారికుడు।

Vide అనగా see (దృష్టవ్యము

Videlicet అనగా। ఏమనంటే

A child will have as much wit as he hath *way-wardneſs.* *Wotton on Education.*

WE. *pronoun.* [in oblique caſes *us.*] See *I.*

1. The plural of *I.*

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fair and noble hoſteſs,
We are your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Notwithſtanding animals had nothing like the uſe of reaſon, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greateſt ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. I and others, indefinitely.

We firſt endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe, *us.*

To poor *we,*
Thine enmity's moſt capital. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEAK. *adj.* [pæc, Saxon; *week,* Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not ſtrong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

Here only *weak,*
Againſt the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand ſhould force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the leaſt ſenſe of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their intereſt. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the courſe of nature born *weak,* and unable to provide for themſelves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I ſtand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak,* and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm; humbling himſelf to perverſe, rude, ignorant people, wherever he can find them, *Law.*

3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.

4. Low of ſound.

A voice not ſoft, *weak,* piping, and womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong, and manlike. *Aſcham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; wanting diſcernment.

As the caſe ſtands with this preſent age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet ſo *weak,* but that
He ſhew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She firſt his *weak* indulgence will accuſe. *Milt.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they were ſo *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in inviſibility, in eternity, in greatneſs. *Waterland.*

To think every thing diſputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and captious temper. *Beattie.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I muſt make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more ſtrong. *Shak.*

The *weak,* by thinking themſelves ſtrong, are induced to venture and proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the ſtrong, by conceiting themſelves *weak,* are thereby rendered unactive and uſeleſs. *South's Sermons.*

If the poor found the rich diſpoſed to ſupply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well ſupported by argument.

A caſe ſo *weak* and feeble hath been much perſiſted in. *Hooker.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* ſide, where moſt our nature fails,
Would be a conqueſt worthy Cato's ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength.

The firſt which *weakened* them was their ſecurity. *Hooker.*

Their hands ſhall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Nehemiah,* vi. 9.

Inteſtine broils,
Weakening the ſceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it leſs durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* ſtill the weaker ſide
By our diviſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Solemn impreſſions, that ſeem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to ſtrengthen it. *Clariſſa.*

WEA'KLING. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a weight;
And, *weakling,* Warwick takes his gift again;
And Henry is my king, Warwick his ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ulyſſes; who I thought was mand
With great and goodly perſonage; and bore
A vertue anſwerable; and this ſhore
Should ſhake with weight of ſuch a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing. *Chapman.*

Æſop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling,* and bade him pleaſe himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

WEA'KLY. *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; faintly; without ſtrength.

2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly,* both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith ſo *weakly* ſeal'd above,
That for one error I muſt looſe your love? *Dryden.*

3. Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind.

This high gift of ſtrength committed to me,
Under the ſeal of ſilence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman muſt reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am diſpos'd to make
Requeſt for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much leſs deny the deed; but leaſt of all
Beneath pretended juſtice *weakly* fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly,* twenty years in priſon, it was ten to one that ever I ſhould have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs.

Troy in our *weakneſs* lives, not in her ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*

Argument
Of human *weakneſs* rather than of ſtrength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can purſue:
Laſting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakneſs* knew. *Dryden.*

2. Want of ſprightlineſs.

New graces yearly like thy works diſplay,
Soft without *weakneſs,* without glaring gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of ſteadineſs.

By ſuch a review we ſhall diſcern and ſtrengthen our *weakneſſes* with good reſolution, and ſo order our future converſation as may render us leaſt expoſed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthineſs.

Perſons in thoſe poſts derive a *weakneſs* of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She ſeems to be conſcious of the *weakneſs* of thoſe teſtimonies. *Tillotſon.*

6. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind.

A woman, and thence weak.——
——*Weakneſs* is thy excuſe,
And I believe it; *weakneſs* to reſiſt
Philiſtian gold: if *weakneſs* may excuſe,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Inceſtuous, ſacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedneſs is *weakneſs.* *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you muſt know his nature, and ſo lead him; or his *weakneſſes* and diſadvantages, and ſo awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleaſure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in ſpreading abroad the *weakneſſes* of an exalted character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WEAKSI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his maſter in any other caſe; but the love of mutton was his *weakſide.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade has increaſed their ſhipping, which they found to be their *weakſide* in their laſt attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealuſt,* Dutch.]

1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal,* that he have liberty. *Shak.*

As we love the *weal* of our ſouls and bodies, let us ſo behave ourſelves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy ſons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milt.*

Ireland ought to be conſidered not only in its own intereſt, but likewiſe in relation to England, upon whoſe *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

Blood hath been ſhed
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the general *weal.* *Shak.*

How ſhall the muſe from ſuch a monarch ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal?* *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly, ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealð. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [paleð, rich, Saxon.]

1. Proſperity; external happineſs.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth,* in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. *Common Prayer.*

2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of *wealth* doſt hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uſance. *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhould forge
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for *wealth.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Once they flouriſhed in *wealth* and wit. *Holyday.*

I wiſh thee, Vin, above all *wealth,*
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bp. Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily,* then happily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *wealthy.*] Richness.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow
Ere three days pass. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breast; to ablactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool! to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Psalms.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sights
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*

I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*

Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarse cake, and homely husks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans.* *Dryden*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL.
WEA'NLING. } *n. s.* [from *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* wast,
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *n. s.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenser.*

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not women's *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it first around;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before,
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æneid.*

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Sampson
Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. s.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*; participle *worn.* [peпan, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use, or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed, to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job*, xiv. 19.

An hasty word, or an indiscreet action, does not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found in heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To consume tediously.

What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours! *Shakespeare.*

In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Wisest and best of men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear.* *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Why art thou angry?——
—That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What is this,
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am the first-born son of him that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Peter*, iii. 3.

Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear.* *Milt.*

He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear.* *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author, every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. *To* WEAR *out.* To harass.

He shall *wear out* the saints. *Daniel*, vii. 25.

7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waste or destroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as *out*, *away*, *off.*

Thou wilt surely *wear away.* *Exodus*, xviii. 18.

In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out.* *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore out* night; and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*; and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear off*, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

WEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pæп, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *wier.*

They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or stops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

WEARD. *n. s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care; from the Saxon peaрdan, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*

WEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *wear.*]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave 't to-day. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but, the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer.* *Addison on Italy.*

§

2. That

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Wealthy [illegible] ధనవంతుడు। భాగ్యవంతుడు।

To Wean బిడ్డను చను మాన్పించుట। a weaned child [illegible] in a metaphorical sense, weaned from this world is విరక్తి।

Weapon ఆయుధం। అస్త్రం। peculiar weapon [illegible]

To Wear v: a (or waste) [illegible] = damage

Wear and tear { [illegible] } ~~This~~ cloth wears very w

~~To Wear v: a~~ (as clothes) [illegible] he wears his own hair [illegible] ② his beard [illegible] he wears [illegible] his patience wore out [illegible]

To Wear v: n. [illegible] this cloth wears very well [illegible] wear and tear [illegible]

Wear ns [illegible] or wier for a dam — A net of twigs to catch fish

Wearer [illegible]

② he wears a cane [illegible] one who wears a sword [illegible] he wore a calm countenance.

Wearied అలసిన, బడలిన

Weariness ఆయాసం

~~Wearing n.s.~~

Weasel ముంగిసు, ముంగిస, నకులం

Weather కాలం Hot weather ఎండకాలం, వడగాల్పు weather కాలమానం the House is weather-tight ఆ యింటికి వాన వచ్చుట లేదు violent weather ఘోరవాన

The ship was driven into this port by stress of weather ఆ ఓడ

ఘోరవాన ..... in spite of the * .....

Weather beaten ..... see Johnsons citations

In such compounds weather signifies Storm

To Weather v:a

~~To weather out~~

~~Weather beaten~~

~~Weather bound~~

~~The Weather bow & the lee bow~~

You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without virtue from those that feed in the vallies.

VIRTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good: applied to persons and practices.

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Though ostensibly the trial of one person it was virtually the trial of three – "in point of fact" – = ప్రభావమున

"The pope is now virtually deposed" 1848 ..... In fact virtual is real. = నిశ్చయముగా It means

Virtue ἀρετή { In 2 Pet. ..... A†
Philipp. IV.8 .....
..... A ..... C† ..... P†
..... K† ..... G (Rhen) & F

Virtue, power efficacy ..... in virtue of being a kinsman ..... you receive this in virtue of your being a member

Virtue – δυναμις ..... A Mark 5.30

బలము GP vallamei = ... F.

..... A ..... CK

Virtue – (Johnson's 7th sense) రసము – Thus Shak. Tempest 1.2. speech 6 The very virtue of compassion ..... రసము The plain word is సద్గుణము

Virtue as meaning chastity – సదాచారము, a man of ..... a woman of ..... పతివ్రత ..... people ..... The particular virtues ..... are much preached by Hindu books: but in vain: they are practiced by the English alone, say the bramins

After a woman has forfeited her .....

.....

Here enter foot note printed on Reason

Virtuoso See Tatler No 216 "whatever appears trivial or

Weariness
Wearing n.s
Weasel
Weather Hot
weather-tight
The ship was
Weather beate
In such com
To Weather v:a
weather out
weather beaten
weather bound
Weather b

To impeach your modeſty too much,
To truſt the opportunity of night,
And the ill counſel of a deſert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakeſp.*

Natural *virginity* of itſelf is not a ſtate more acceptable to God; but that which is choſen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and ſeparation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI′RILE. *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI′LITY. *n. ſ.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was paſt, before they begat children, or gave any teſtimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of ſixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI′LION. *n. ſ.* properly *vermilion*. A red colour.

Ægle, the faireſt Nais of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples ſtain'd. *Roſcom.*

VI′RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.

Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a *virtual* tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? And how their love
Expreſs they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance; *virtual* or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milt.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA′LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence ſometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

VI′RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words ſtill continued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Such is our conſtitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addiſon.*

To VI′RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not uſed.

Potable gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being aſſimilated to the innate heat, and radical moiſture; or at leaſt *virtuated* with a power of generating the ſaid eſſentials. *Harvey.*

VI′RTUE. *n. ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodneſs: oppoſed to *vice*.

Either I'm miſtaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falſtaff. *Shakeſpeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy. *Addiſon.*

Virtue only makes our bliſs below. *Pope.*

The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakeſpeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we ſee a dawn of greatneſs and *virtue*. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And ſhe is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Remember all his *virtues*,
And ſhew mankind that goodneſs is your care. *Add.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An eſſay writer muſt practiſe the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addiſon.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is uſed ſometimes *by* and ſometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in conſequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try ſtones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where there is a full purpoſe to pleaſe God, there, what a man can do, ſhall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not ſure, *by virtue* of ſyllogiſm, that the concluſion certainly follows from the premiſes. *Locke.*

This they ſhall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promiſe made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He uſed to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addiſon.*

6. Acting power.

Jeſus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark*, v. 30.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action.

She moves the body, which ſhe doth poſſeſs;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Truſt to thy ſingle *virtue*; for thy ſoldiers
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The conqueſt of Paleſtine with ſingular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better obſerved than in Terence; who thought the ſole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the ſticking in of ſentences, as ours do the forcing in of jeſts. *Ben Jonſon.*

10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb unwearied doſt thou fly. *Tickel.*

VI′RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All ſecond cauſes, together with nature herſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, *virtueleſs*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueleſs ſhe wiſh'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith falſe men increaſe their patients' harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make thoſe glorious creatures *virtueleſs*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO′SO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

Methinks thoſe generous *virtuoſi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoſo, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongſt our French painters, the word *vertueux* is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuoſi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuoſos* of France covered a little vault with artificial ſnow. *Addiſon.*

VI′RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good: applied to perſons and practices.

If his occaſion were not *virtuous*,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo faithfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakeſp.*

What ſhe wills to do or ſay,
Is wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*

Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domeſtick good combines:
Happy that houſe! his way to peace is ſmooth. *Milton.*

Since there is that neceſſity of it for God's ſervice, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offenſive and unlawful to us. *Kettlewell.*

2. [Applied to a woman.] Chaſte.

Miſtreſs Ford, the modeſt wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband! *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryd.*

Conſider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;
Which with her *virtuous* drugs ſo tame ſhe made,
That wolf nor lion would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic ſun
Produces, with terreſtrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, ſo many precious things. *Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand
That *virtuous* ſteel he rudely ſnatch'd away. *Spenſer.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* ſtaff on high,
He ſmote the ſea, which calmed was with ſpeed. *Spenſer.*

He own'd the *virtuous* ring and glaſs. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some obſerve that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beaſt that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from thoſe that feed where no ſuch herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies ſought around
For *virtuous* herbs; which gather'd from the ground,
They ſqueez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI′RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witneſſes, I deſire to do *virtuouſly*. *Sidney.*

In ſum, they taught the world no leſs *virtuouſly* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuouſly*, and yet do ſo,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our paſt life, when *virtuouſly* ſpent,
Muſt to our age thoſe happy fruits preſent. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuouſly* educated. *Addiſon.*

VI′RTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *virtuous*.] The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuouſneſs* of Belphœbe; and the laſciviouſneſs of Helenora. *Spenſer.*

VI′RULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *virulent*.]
VI′RULENCY. } Mental poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs.

Diſputes in religion are mingled with *virulency* and bitterneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly diſobliged him. *Fell.*

It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. s.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shak.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She 'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milt.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To **VI'SCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *viscid*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their styptick city. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. s.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VISCO'UNTESS. *n. s.* [from *viscount*. *Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtile spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make birdlime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers's Sermons.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*visible*, French; *visibilis*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the fig'ur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryd.*

What 's true beauty, but fair Virtue's face,
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. s.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton's Opticks.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newt. Opticks.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Ham. Practical Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shak.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Him God vouchsaf'd
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer's come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. s.* [*visionnaire*, French.]
VI'SIONIST. } One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. a.* [*visiter*, French; *visito*, Latin.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.——I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job*, xxxi. 14.

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isa.* xxix. 6.

God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith*, xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*, xv. 1.

4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *n. s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

Virulence వైషమ్యం। క్రూరభావం।
Virulent తీక్ష్ణ। విషము। క్రూర। or violent language దూషణం।
Virus విషం। కల్మషం। vaccine virus
Vis ప్రభావం। vis inertiæ అచైతన్యప్రభావం।
Visage ముఖం। మూతి।
Viscid బంకలు సాగని। బంకగా వుండే। జిగటగా వుండే
Viscount జమీందారుడు। రాజు।
Viscous బంకలు సాగని। బంకగా వుండే।
Viscus చీమిడి। చీమిరి। పొట్ట। మాంసములకుల వైద్యనామములు
Vishnu విష్ణు। This name is equivalent to Jupiter
Visibility రూపకత్వం। సన్నిధానం। సన్నిధి।
Visible చూడదగిన। విశేష। అగుపడే। స్థూలమైన। మూర్తిగా కనబడే। తేటగా తెలిసే। విశదమైన। darkness visible కనబడే చీకటి। He became visible ప్రత్యక్షమయ్యెను। [illegible]
Visibly నిగనిగ। విశేషంగా।
Vision దర్శనం। జ్ఞానదృష్టి। జ్ఞాననిద్ర। ధ్యానం। స్వప్నం। to be seen in vision అవతరించు। seen in vision దివ్యదృష్టికి ప్రత్యక్షమైన। అవతరించిన। A historical sketch in the guise of a vision కాలజ్ఞానం q.v.
Visionary adj. వట్టిమాయలు। లేనిపోని। నిరాధార। బల్లిజ
Visionary n. s. దీర్ఘసూత్రుడు। నిగ్గని ఆలోచించేవాడు।
To Visit v. a. చూడపోవుట। దర్శనము నకు రావడం। to visit a place చూడపోవుట। I visited his house అతనింటికి పోతిని Do you visit మీరు వారికి దర్శనానికి పోవుట। వెళ్ళి చూచుట। We do not visit వారికి మా సంబంధము లేదు। ... or touch as the breeze does a flower తాకు... The town was visited by a storm గాలివాన కలిగించింది। the city was visited with disease రోగం సంభవించింది। their sorrows shall be visited on thy head వారి దుఃఖము నీ తల...

కుతాకుసు। In the theological sense శిక్షించుట। శిక్ష తగిలించుట। ప్రాయశ్చిత్తం పొందించుట। his sins have visited him, he is severely visited for those sins పాపంబు చుట్టుకొన్నది। తలకు చుట్టుకొన్నది। (when God visited them with sickness) తప్పులనుండి రక్షించుట। విధించుట। he hath visited and redeemed his people విలోకించి రక్షించెను। See Visited.

Visit n. s. దర్శనం। పోవడం। రావడం। భేటి। Here enter the page written Appx 39

Visitation దైవికం। (కర్మఫలం।) శాసనం। గండం। inspection as of a college విమర్శ సమయం। by the visitation (of God, దైవికం।) of God (దైవవశాత్) ఈశ్వరాజ్ఞ చొప్పున। (దైవవిధి చొప్పున, దైవికంగా,) a bishop's visitation శిష్యసంచారం — In Luke XIX. 24 ... లం. C.

Visiter / Visitor } దర్శనమునకు వచ్చేవాడు or superintendant అధిపతి। అధికారి।

Visor ముసుకు ముఖం దాగే తెర

Vista చాలుచెట్ల నడిచూపు। సాలు। సరణి।

Visual దృష్టిసంబంధమైన। దర్శించే।

Vital adj. ప్రాణాధారంగా వుండే। ముఖ్యమైన। విశేష్యమైన। ప్రాణకారణమైన। the * powers ప్రాణములు the * spark జీవజ్యోతి। * religion సద్భక్తి। * members మర్మస్థానములు అంగములు the * principle జీవలింగం। the * frame శరీరం। దేహం। ప్రాణి the * moisture రసము। this hot wind dries up the * moisture యీ వడగాలి రసములు అన్నీ పీలుస్తుంది See Vitals. This is a * point యిది అతిముఖ్యమే ... * స్వచ్ఛమైన భక్తి

Vitality n. s. జీవత్వం। దార్ఢ్యం। it has an inherent spirit of * యిందు ప్రాణశక్తి కలిగివున్నది

Vitally అతిముఖ్యముగా। అతి... * important అతిముఖ్య * prejudicial అతి చెడ్డ

Vitals n. s. మర్మములు। ఆయువులు। ప్రాణములు। అపాయస్థలములు

Vitex Negundo or Chaste Tree వావిలిచెట్టు

To Vitiate v. a. చెరుపుట। దుర్బలించేయుట।

Vitiation n. s. భంగం। పాడని। పాతకం। of the air దుర్గంధం కలగడం। భ్రష్టత్వం of language తప్పుమాట। ... పు।

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit.*] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. s.* [from *visit.*] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the East. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed. *Young.*

VISITA'TION. *n. s.* [*visito*, Latin.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

What would you with the princess?——
——Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. [*Visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry; but others say, that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutinii*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITER. *n. s.* [from *visit.*]

1. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*. *Shakespeare.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of *visiters*. *Shakespeare.*

Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visiters* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift to Gay.*

2. [*Visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

The *visiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges. *Wotton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visiter*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*visif*, French; *visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VI'SOR. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin *visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word: *visiere*, French.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before, made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government since, makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sidney.*

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *visar*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakespeare.*

One *visor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakespeare.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-piece, or *vizor*. *Broome's Odyssey.*

Swarms of knaves the *vizor* quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a naked face. *Young.*

VI'SORED. *adj.* [from *visor.*] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falshood and base forgery? *Milton.*

VI'STA. *n. s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulest *vistas* that the eye can pass through. *Addison on Italy.*

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my fire
Can soone repose in it the *visual* fire. *Chapman.*

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

On the watry calm
His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know, grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vital.*] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, Providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will continue its fæcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Philips.*

VI'TELLARY. *n. s.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature before she was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits

Viviparous గుడ్లులేనిజన్మంగల। చూలుపెట్టే పక్షులు। oviparous వుంటవి అనగా గుడ్లుపెట్టు తున్నవి। పశువులుమొదలయినవి viviparous వుంటున్నవి।

Vixen n. s. గయ్యాళి। పిచ్చిముండ। మంటమారి। సొంటిముంజ। or an old fox (Johnson) వరటు।

Viz యేమంటే అనగా (This is a contraction for videlicet) – the houses, viz, those he sold యిల్లు అనగా వాడుఅమ్మినవి।
videlicet అనేమాటవ్రాయకుండా viz అని వ్రాస్తున్నారు। మెట్లునుచదవడము లో That is అంటారు।

Vizard ముసుకు

Vizier వజీరుడు। మంత్రి। యిదితురకమాట। UKase ప్రకటన। ఆజ్ఞ। పట్టము। శాసనం

Ulcer n. s. వ్రణం। పుండు। నెత్తురు కారేగడ్డ। సెలపారినగాయము। an indolent * నంజుకురుపు। a sinus in an * సెల।

Ulceration వ్రణం। పుండ్లుపారడం।

Ulcered వ్రణంగల। పచ్చిపుండుగావున్న

Ulcerous పుండ్లుపారిన। పచ్చి

~~Ulcerousness~~ వ్రణంకలిగివుండడం। పుండు।

Ulterior adj. ఉత్తర। ఉత్తరోత్తర। ఆవలి। పరమందువుండే। an * dispute (అప్రత్యక్షమైన) పైవివాదం। ulterior consequences ప్రభావం। ఫలము

Ultimate కడాపటి। his * object ఉత్తరోత్తరాభిప్రాయం। this led to his * ruin కడాకు యిందువల్ల చెడిపోయినాడు

Ultimately కడాపట। (కట్టాకడ। తుద।) ఉత్తరోత్తర। తుదకు। తదనంతరము। * death అపమృత్యువు।

Ultimatum సిద్ధాంతం। నిశ్చితార్థం। ఆఖరుమాట Ultimo (2)

Ultra adj. విశేషమైన। వెర। సాంప్రదాయికుల। an * royalist దోషబాగా

Ultramarine n. s. ~~ఫైరోజా~~ రంజా (వర్ణనం) ఆనేరాయిపొడిచేసినందునపుట్టినవన్నెవర్ణం।

Ultramontane పరదేశసంబంధమైన।

Ultramundane పరదేశమందుకలిగిన।

(2) Ultimo. This word ought never to be used

~~Ultra~~

~~Umbel~~ ~~Umbellated~~ ~~Umbelliferous~~

Umber తవుసువర్ణంవంటిది। నల్లని। గోధుమరంగుల

Umbered నల్లని। చీకటి।

Umbilical సంబంధమైన। the * cord బొడ్డుతాడు।

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION. n. s. [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. adj. [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. v. a. [*vivifier*, French; *vivus* and *facio*, Latin.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would shew that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VIVI'PAROUS. adj. [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. *More against Atheism.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VI'XEN. n. s.

Vixen, or *fixen*, is the name of a she-fox: otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Verstegan.*

O! when she's angry, she is keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shak.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherley.*

VIZ. adv. [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft, by sundry writers,
Has been applied t' almost all fighters,
More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

VI'ZARD. n. s. [*visiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æschylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity. *Atterbury.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask; but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison.*

To VI'ZARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shak.*

VI'ZIER. n. s. [properly *Wazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

This grand *vizier* presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west;
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER. n. s. [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakespeare.*

My *ulcers* swell,
Corrupt and smell. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To U'LCERATE. v. n. To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. v. a. [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ULCERA'TION. n. s. [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. adj. [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. adj. [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous*, he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. n. s. [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. adj. [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. adj. [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

U'LTIMATELY. adv. [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTI'MITY. n. s. [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. n. s. [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE. adj. [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. adj. [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. adj. [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. adj. [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. n. s. In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dictionary.*

UMBE'LLATED. adj. In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dictionary.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. adj. [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. n. s.

1. *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shak.*

Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fissures, are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*

2. A fish. [*thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton's Angler.*

U'MBERED. adj. [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

UMBI'LICAL. adj. [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dictionary.*

U'MBO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The pointed boſs, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in ſmall hanks,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; ſkreen of trees.

O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage; in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Men ſwelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtrologer ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon of its ſide. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the maſs, and collecting of it in another, has miſled ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace: and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool receſs. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomſon.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlightening and redemption. *Ral.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the ſhade.

U'MBREL. / UMBRE'LLA. } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Latin.] A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyſhip. *Dryden.*

Good houſewives,
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives

from *un pere*, Fr. a *father*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes. It is by *Brown* taken ſimply for a judge, in a ſenſe not uſual.

Give me ſome preſent counſel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,
Which the commiſſion of thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring. *Shakeſp.*

Juſt death, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

But as ſwayne unkent fed on the plaines,
And made the echo *umpire* of my ſtraines. *Brown.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God; and this Chriſt did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their ſynod take. *Dryd.*

Among thoſe perſons, going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on ſuch accounts as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires*. *Kettlewell.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have eaſily been made more; for almoſt every adjective has a ſubſtantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful, unfaithfulneſs, unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptneſs, unaptly*; and to paſſive participles, as *hurt, unhurt*; *favoured, unfavoured*: it is prefixed likewiſe to participial adjectives, as *pleaſing, unpleaſing*, but rarely in the verbal ſenſe expreſſing action; we cannot ſay, the dart flew *unwounding*, though we ſay, the man eſcaped *unwounded*. *In* and *un* may be thus diſtinguiſhed: To words merely Engliſh we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the poſitive ſenſe, but made negative by ourſelves, we prefix *un*, as *generous, ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant, inelegant*; *politick, impolitick*. Before ſubſtantives, if they have the Engliſh termination *neſs*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as *unfitneſs, ungraciouſneſs*. If they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude*, *ice*, or *ence*, and for the moſt part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt, unaptneſs, inaptitude*; *unjuſt, injuſtice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful, unfaithfulneſs, infidelity*.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Earleſs on high, ſtood *unabaſh'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalekites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and *unable to* reſiſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To pleaſe thy gods thou didſt it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince, *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd, and look'd, and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happineſs worthy his reaſonable ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shak.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unaboliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*; and all men are willing to ſlink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleaſantneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If he ſkrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing.

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or inſtant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed; incomplete.

Beware of death: thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods, diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryd.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule.

I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies paſs upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſ.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their reſiſting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The Chineſe are an *unaccountable* people, ſtrangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

The manner whereby the ſoul and body are united, and how they are diſtinguiſhed, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not

Umbrage n. s. [illegible] to take umbrage [illegible] to give umbrage [illegible] dont give them [illegible]

Umbrageous నీడగల।

Umbrella గొడుగు।

Umpire మధ్యవర్తుడు। [illegible]

Un [illegible] unjust [illegible] Unusual, or uncommon [illegible] broken [illegible] unbroken [illegible] educated [illegible] uneducated [illegible] born [illegible] unborn [illegible] initiation [illegible] uninitiated, or, [illegible] Elsewhere by the negative participle thus [illegible] taught [illegible] untaught [illegible] broken [illegible] unbroken (2)

Unable [illegible] I was unable to go [illegible] unable to decide how to write the passage I omitted it [illegible] unable to stand before him [illegible] I am unable to shew [illegible] unable to do [illegible] being unable to do it [illegible] he who is unable to earn his bread [illegible] being unable to refrain from sleep [illegible]

Unabridged [illegible]

Unacceptable [illegible]

Unaccommodating [illegible]

Unaccompanied [illegible] The accounts were unaccompanied by vouchers [illegible] children unaccompanied by their anxious mothers [illegible]

Unaccomplished [illegible] in elegant learning [illegible]

Unaccountability [illegible]

Unaccountable [illegible] The best word is [illegible] or = odd = queer = [illegible] causeless

(2) The word UN is licentiously used in several compounds meaning [illegible] as Un-English [illegible]

Unaccountably విచిత్రంగా। మహా। అనేకముగా। ~~unaccompanied by vouchers~~ I feel * weak today ఆ దౌర్బల్యం అశక్తత్వం చే ~~children unaccompanied by their anxious mothers తల్లులదగ్గరలేనిపిల్లలు~~

~~Unac~~customed వాడికెపడని। కొత్త। unaccustomed as I am to public speaking నేను మాట్లాడడం అరుదుగాని। మాట్లాడనలవడలేదు। నేను మాట్లాడడంకొత్తరికమేగాని।

Unacknowledged అప్రసిద్ధ। దాగిన। ఒప్పని। చెల్లని

Unacquainted యెరగని। being unacquainted with him అతనికెనాకునెళవులేనందున। I am unacquainted with his name అతనిపేరునాకురాదు।

unactive పాలుమాలిన। జడుడు the medicine remained … స్ఫలంగాలేదు

Unactuated. See Actuated - Unactuated by anger కోపగించనివాడై। క్రూరభావంలేనిదై।

Unadmired అప్రసిద్ధమైన। పేరుపొందని।

Unadored అపూజిత। అప్రశస్త।

Unadorned సాదా। వుత్త। శృంగారించని। అనలంకృత। తేరని। unadorned with wisdom జ్ఞానంఅనే ఆభరణములేని।

Unadvisable కాని। పిచ్చి। అయుక్తం। తగని।

Unadvised పిచ్చి। యెరుకమాలిన। తోచని। అవివేకమయిన = foolish = silly

Unadvisedly పిచ్చిగా। యెరగక। తోచక। అవివేకిగా

Unadulterated ఏకమైన। నిష్కల్మషం। మంచి। స్వచ్ఛ। నిర్మలమైన। సాదా
the … dialect అచ్చతెనుగు

Unaffected నిజమైన। నిష్కపట। చేలు। సొంపు he was unaffected at their grief వాండ్లుపడ్డవ్యసనమునుగురించి వాడుచింతపడలేదు। యెరగడు। … surprise …

Unaffectedly నిజముగా। మనఃపూర్వకముగా। ముఖ్యముగా। I am … astonished

Unaffecting విరసమైన। పిచ్చి। మనసుతప్పని।

~~Unaffectionate~~ వాత్సల్యంలేని। దయలేని। నిర్దయాత్మక। క్రూరుడు

Unafflicted దుఃఖంపడని। తొందరపడని।

Unagitated నిర్భిన్న। తొందరపడని। చల్లగావుండే। విరాగమైన।

Unaided సహాయంలేనిదై। అసహాయుడై।

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. s.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactness. For this are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy.*

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used; not habituated: with *to.*

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed to* the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed to* the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakesp.*

Their pristine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts's Logick.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

The first is an utter *unacquaintance with* his master's designs, in these words: The servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And the *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted with* such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet,
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we feared death only because we were *unacquainted with* it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all understandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd
In some lone isle, or distant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*,
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous.* *Milt. Par. Reg.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakesp.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, It lightens. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary publick resolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shak.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated.* *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight;
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison's Cato.*

Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched; as, *he sat* unaffected *to hear the tragedy.*

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. — *Daniel's Musophilus.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milt.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel œconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNA'IDABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakespeare.*

UNA'IDED. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNA'IMING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned

disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him.
Collier on Pride.

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*

The fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder on Time.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow:
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered,* and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be matched by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea-shores.
Woodward's Natural History.

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd,* she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis,* Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved.
Addison's Spectator.

Nor are the hills *unamiable,* whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

UNA'NALYSED. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchor'd,* and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This sense I doubt.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of unformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. s.* [*unanimité,* French.] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men acting with *unanimity,* are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views.
Addison.

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime,* Fr. *unanimis,* Latin.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great fire,
Hymning th' eternal Father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With those which Minio's fields and Phyrgi gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient Christian authors.
Addison on the Christian Religion.

UNA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *unanimous.*] The state of being unanimous.

UNANO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *unanointed,* unanel'd. *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument.
Raleigh.

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable.* *L'Estr.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable.* *Addison's Spectator.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable.*
Atterbury's Sermons.

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd?* Thou 'rt a traitor.
Addison.

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* likewise.
Hooker.

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dry.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses,
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappall'd?*
Sidney.

Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryd.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd,*
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing? *Smith's Phædra and Hyppolitus.*

UNAPPA'RELED. *adj.* Not dressed; not cloathed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility.
Bacon's Holy War.

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable,* still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd.* *Shakesp.*

His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd;*
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd! *Dryd.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable,* and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other.
Clarendon.

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended,* are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd,* and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not

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Unalarmed భయ[illegible]లుద్రైరవనే| [illegible]
Unalienable ఏ[illegible] [illegible]ఇవ్వసమ్మైనవిచారనా se ~~Inavailable~~ [illegible]
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Unalterably తిరగకుండ| వాలాయముగా| అమరాగ్రది
Unaltered వ్యత్యాసంలేని| leave it unaltered అట్లేవుంచని| it is unaltered నామ్మనామ్మగా వున్నది| అప్పటివలెనే వున్నది| his conduct [illegible] * by his misfortunes వానివర్తన యెన్నిష్టము తెలుగా| యథాప్రకారం వున్నది
Unalteredly యథాస్థితిగా| యెట్లా వున్నది అట్లా| అమరాగ్రదిగానే
Unambitious దీన| నైకట్యంకోరతని|
Unamiable కానిమెంటి| విరస| వికార|
Unanealed మొంతిగా| అధ్యాత్మిస్నంగా| నిరంజనియ్యి|
Unanimated చచ్చిన| బావ| మొండి|
Unanimity సమ్మతి| ఏకమత్యం| సమాధానం|
Unanimous అందరుమెచ్చిన| ఏకవాక్య| ఏకస్థామమగా వుంటే
Unanimously ఏకస్థులై| ఏకగ్రీవంగా| సభాసమ్మతిమగా
~~Unanointed~~ నిరంజనియ్యి|
Unanswerable అసాధ్య| అసమాధాన| నిర్వివాద| గెంటని| విధిలేని| సాధ్యం తుకసిద్ధి|
Unanswerably సాక్షాత్| స్పష్టంగా| నిస్సంశయముగా|
Unanswered ఆక్షేపణచేయని| ప్రత్యుత్తరవుదొరకని|
Unappalled జడవలేని| నిర్భీతి| దిగులుపడరి|
Unapparelled దిద్దని|
Unapparent అగుపడని|
Unappeasable అమితమైన| గొప్పంచు[illegible]| తీరనివయిన|
Unappeased తీరని| శాంతపడని|

...y connected,
...fted.
...nd dangers ... delays at
...ends, the *unassured* foes,
...r's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

Unapplicable తెరని। పొప్పుని। పొందని। పనిమొగ్గముకాని। వెందని। వెల్లని
Unapprehensive జడుడు unapprehensiveness జడత
Unapproachable చిక్కని। అందని। చేరరాని।
Unapproached చేరలేని। U. by human foot మనిషిపాదంతొక్కని।
Unappropriated విడిగావుండె। పుత్తు। పొందు। పనిపాలుకాని। నైరాద।
Unapproved మెచ్చని। మెచ్చకుండావుండె। వెల్లని
Unapt చేతకాని। పొప్పునిపాలుకాని। పొసగని।
Unaptly పొప్పకుండా। పొసగకుండా। not u. తరిదాపున। సానసాన్వయము
Unaptness వ్యతిరేకం। మొండితనం। బుద్ధిమాంద్యం।
Unarmed ఆయుధాలులేకప్పని। పుత్తుచేతులతో। నిరాయుధహస్తుడై
Unarraigned నిరాక్షేపిత।
Unarrayed దిద్దలేని। కుదిరించలేని।
Unartfully మొండిగా। not u. చమత్కారంగా।
Unartificial ప్రాకృత। అయత్నకల్పితమైన। మొండి। సాదు।
Unasked అడగని। అడగకుండా। స్వయంగా। పుణ్యానికిచేసిన।
Unaspirated letter మెల్ల అక్షరం। సాధు అక్షరం।
Unaspiring [illegible]
Unassailable అసాధ్యమైన।
Unassisted అసహాయులయిన। How am I to do this unassisted సహాయములేకనేను యిది యెట్లాచేయగలను।
Unassuming దీన। దీన। అహంకారంలేని। నిరహంకారి
Unassured సందేహంగల। నమ్మని। నమ్మరాని। Unattached విడిగావుండె। ప్రత్యేక
Unattainable యిాడేరని। దొరకని। చిక్కనిరాని। దుర్లభ। వెల్లని
Unattempted చూడని। ప్రయత్నించేరని।
Unattended పరివారంలేని unattended with advantage ఫలంలేని। నిష్ఫలం।

Not [torn] ot propenſe.

I am [torn] d *unapt* to weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

My [torn] een too cool and temperate,
Unapt t[torn]e indignities. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfit [torn] ualified: with *to* before a verb, [torn] re a noun.

Fear do[torn] ow from an apprehenſion of deity indued with irreſiſtible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unapteſt to* admit any conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a diſſolution of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, ſoft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wiſe, or ſpiritual employments. *Taylor.*

Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

[U]NA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He ſwims on his back; and the ſhape of his back ſeems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* reſemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

[U]NA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unapt.*]

Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions, and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the perſon that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and alſo reſtrained from lightneſs by the very *unaptneſs* of his weed. *Spenſer.*

Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion.

That *unaptneſs* made you miniſter
Thus to excuſe yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion.

The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptneſs* or an averſion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

[U]NA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*]

Not diſputed.

What thou bid'ſt,
Unargu'd I obey; ſo God ordains. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Not cenſured.

Not that this work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from thoſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To diſarm; to ſtrip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shak.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's taſk is done,
And we muſt ſleep. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too ſubtle a theory of poiſons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous ſpirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: to our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unreſolv'd to beat them back. *Shak.*

He all *unarm'd*
Shall chace thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, poſſeſſion foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they ſhall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of ſwine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my ſword or pointed lance,
Hope not, baſe man, unqueſtion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas moſt other creatures are furniſhed with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by juſt deſcent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd.* *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dreſſed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd,*
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid, *Dryd.*
Half *unarray'd,* he ran to his relief,
So haſty and ſo artleſs was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A chearful ſweetneſs in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. Wanting ſkill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have ſet him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him! *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the ſpirit of a pleader, there is no great ſkill required to detect the many miſtakes. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, miſplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.*

1. Not courted by ſolicitation.

With what eagerneſs, what circumſtance,
Unaſk'd, thou tak'ſt ſuch pains to tell me only
My ſon 's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Not ſought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn enſu'd
From earth *unaſk'd,* nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why
Should all conſpire to cheat us with a lye?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modeſt and *unaſpiring,* in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from aſſault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unaſſailable* holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my ſoul to leave thee *unaſſail'd.* *Shak.*

I believe
That he, the ſupreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as ſlaviſh officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unaſſail'd.* *Milt. Comus.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unaſſay'd*
Alone, without exterior help ſuſtain'd? *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reaſon, *unaſſiſted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkneſs. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

What *unaſſiſted* reaſon could not diſcover, that God has ſet clearly before us in the revelation of the goſpel: a felicity equal to our moſt enlarged deſires; a ſtate of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With theſe I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle ſtood, with *unaſſiſting* hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and men's more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd: yet theſe I ſway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unaſſuming worth in ſecret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomſon's Winter.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The enſuing [torn] with a timorous and *unaſſured* counten[torn] your preſence. [torn]ville.

2. Not to be truſ[torn]

The doubts and da[torn]
The feigned friends, t[torn]ured
Do make a lover's life [torn] wretch's hell.

UNATO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unaton'd*? *Rowe.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praiſe and prayer are God's due worſhip; which are *unattainable* by our diſcourſe, ſimply conſidered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

I do not expect that men ſhould be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no ſuch *unattainable* privilege; I only ſpeak of what they ſhould do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* State of being out of reach.

Deſire is ſtopped by the opinion of the impoſſibility, or *unattainableneſs* of the good propoſed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not aſſayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of deſtroying his ſon. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakeſp.*

It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*! *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnaſſus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forſaken.

Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is loſt that praiſe,
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending,*
Veſſels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryd.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, wherefore they ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavailable,* the moſt we can learn is, that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the ſcriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You ſafely *unavailing* pity ſhow:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVO'IDABLE. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned.

Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war. *Dryd.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurprize, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*

The

The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotson.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS. *n. s.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakespeare.*

Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *Ben Jonson.*

UNAUTHORI'SED. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or
UNAWA'RES. } *wary.*]

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spens.*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Lest destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalm* xxxvi. 8.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect. *Wake.*

3. In this sense I believe *at unawares* is the proper use.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryd.*

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unbacked* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLASTED. *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and turmoiled with their *unballasted* wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at sea th' *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So, in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky. *Addison.*

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a string, or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*

These rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryd.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* sconce?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shakespeare.*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first? *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*

UNBEA'RING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBE'ATEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton's Angler.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shakesp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryd.*

UNBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *begot.*]
UNBEGO'TTEN. }

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stilling fl.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakesp.*

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton.*

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn

and

B 399

Unavailable [illegible]
Unavailableness [illegible] From his [illegible]
Unavailing [illegible]

Unavoidable [illegible]
an u: act [illegible] this is u: [illegible] Death is * [illegible]

Unavoidably [illegible]

Unauthoratative [illegible]

Unauthorized [illegible] he
was * to do this [illegible]

Unaware [illegible]

[illegible] At
Unawares [illegible] at * [illegible] he
caught them at * [illegible]

Unawed [illegible]

Unbacked [illegible] by any warrant [illegible]

Unbaked [illegible]

Unballasted [illegible]

~~Unbanded~~ [illegible]

To Unbar v: a. [illegible]

Unbearable [illegible]

Unbeaten [illegible]

Unbecoming [illegible] It would be ~ to repeat this
request [illegible]

Unbecomingly [illegible]

Unbefitting [illegible]

Unbegotten [illegible]

Unbelief అపనమ్మిక । నాస్తికమతం । In Rom 3.3. అవిశ్వసనం At
అప్రత్యయము. At in 2 Cor VI. 14

Unbeliever భక్తిహీనుడు । నాస్తికుడు, Cf. భక్తిలేనివాడు Z

~~Unbelieving~~ నమ్మని । భక్తిలేని । In Rev. XXI. 8. అవిశ్వాసి. At

To Unbend v: a విప్పుట ।

To Unbend v: n. after toil విహరించుకొనుట । ఉల్లాసపడుట । princes often * in private అంతరంగమందు సరసులై యుందురు Though of a stately demeanour he was sometimes known to *

Unbending వంగని । తగ్గని । లంపటు । మూర్ఖ ।

Unbeneficed మాన్యంలేని పూజారి ।

Unbenign కాని । దుష్ట. విరసమైన

Unbent విడిగా వుండే । వంగని । as a bow విడిగా వుండే । వదులుగా వుండే

Unbeseeming కాని । విరసమైన
Unbewailed ఏడ్పువాండ్లులేనివాడై he died * అతడు మాయమాయెను ఎవరు ఏడ్వరు
Unbiassed పక్షపాతంలేని । పాక్షికంలేని ।

Unbid -
Unbidden } కోరని । పిలువని । కోరనిదై । పూరికె why should you go there ఆ వారు పిలవనిదై యేల పోవలెను these words presented themselves to my mind తోచనిదై స్ఫురించినవి

~~Unbigotted~~ సమభావంగల ।

To Unbind విప్పుట । విడుచుట ।

Unbitted ఆగని । కళ్లెంవేయని

and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heav'n. *Donne.*

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

UNBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELIE'F. *n. s.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimæras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be: but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagued by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryd.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readiness to believe or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go! *Shakesp.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
Of such an unforeseen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to shew what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war would jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the New Testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true Christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a Christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

UNBELIE'VING. *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

To UN[illegible]. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryd.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-fickly of things. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNBE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryd.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeseeming* myself. *King Charles.*

Far be the spirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeseeming* skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*! *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from fascination.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere, *unbiass'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where 's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbiass'd or by favour or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D.
UNBI'DDEN. } *adj.*

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shak.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Roses *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryd.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoso bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon. *Shakesp. Othello.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That, thus *unblamable* to all beside,
... to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves. *1 Thess. ii. 10.*

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity!
Milton's Comus.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life. *Dryd.*

They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemish'd* lives, to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, if *unblest* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shak.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage and *unbloody* feasts.
Dryden.

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shak.*

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away.
Cowley's Davideis.

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse. *Spenser.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies. *Dryd.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I 'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

UNBO'NNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shak.*

Never so much as in a thought *unborn*
Did I offend you. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here *unborn*! Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat.
Dryden.

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable, sensible qualities serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well; *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.
Milton.

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryd. Horace.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterite of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.
Addison.

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded* range, and examined not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too.
Government of the Tongue.

UNBO'UNDEDNESS. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shak. H. VI.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.

In this chapter I 'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hakewill.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first Christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments.
Decay of Piety.

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryd.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*.
Pope's Iliad.

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Unblamable నిర్దోష। అనింద్య।
Unblamably నిర్దోషంగా।
Unbleached ~~...~~। తెల్లపడని।
Unblemished నిర్దోష। పాలు వంటి। ఘనమయిన
~~Unblenched~~ నిర్భీత।
~~Unblenching~~ బెండని। ... ధైర్యమైన।
Unblended శుద్ధ। ప్రత్యేక।
Unblest ... శాపగ్రస్త। దౌర్భాగ్యవంతమైన
Unbloody సాత్విక - satwica the * sacrifice of the Supper సాత్వికపూజ
Unblown వికసించని। buds మొగ్గ ... ప్రాయమైన
Unblunted అ...ని। తీక్ష్ణ
Unblushing సిగ్గుమాలిన
Unblushingly సిగ్గుమాలి। ... మొండిగా। మొండితనగా
Unbodied విదేహ।
Unboiled పచ్చి। కాగని।
To Unbolt విప్పుట।
Unbolted ముతక। ముడ్డు। as a door విడిగావుండే or not sifted జల్లించని
Unbookish చదవని।
Unborn పుట్టని। అజనిత। కలగని।
~~Unborrowed~~ స్వకీయమైన। సహజమయిన।
To Unbosom మనోభావం చెప్పుట। అంతరంగం తెలియపరచుట।
Unbottomed అగాధ। నిరాధార।
Unbought ... నిష్క్రయ। సిద్ధము। స్వతస్సిద్ధ। దానం
Unbound విడిగా వుండే। విముక్త। కట్టని।
Unbounded అపారమయిన। అపరిమిత। మేరలేని। మట్టులేని।

Unboundedly అమితముగా।

Unbowed వంగని। నిలిచే।

~~To Unbowel కడుపు చీల్చుట।~~

To Unbrace రొమ్ము కట్టు విడిచుట।

Unbraced శిథిలమయిన। విడిగా వుండే।

Unbreathed తాజా। చల్లగనుండే।

Unbreathing ప్రాణరహితమయిన। చావు।

Unbred శిక్షనెరగని। అమర్యాదగా వుండే।

Unbreeched లేత। మొగవాండ్ల చల్లడం యింకా తొడుకనివి।

Unbribed లంచం ఎరుగని।

Unbricked తలవరస వేయుతేని

Unbridled అడగని। తుంటరి। మొండి। సాహసమయిన। ప్రచండ। అమిత

*silence నిశ్శబ్దం। *sleep మంచి నిద్ర।

Unbroken + అఖిల తెగని। అడగని। విరుపుగా వుండే। నిర్విరామైన + whole or unbroken

rice మెరికెలు। మెరికె బియ్యం। In * series దండాయమానంగా।

Unbrotherly + క్రూర। సహోదర విశ్వాసం ఎరుగని। విరసమైన। నిర్దయాత్మకరానా।

Unbruised నలగని। బాగానే వుండే।

To Unbuckle విప్పుట। దర్జులు తీయుట।

~~To Unbuild విప్పుట।~~

~~Unbuilt~~ పెట్టని। a city w: with hands పెట్టని కోట।

* Unburied పాతిపెట్టని। దయలుపాతవేశాల పెళ్ళిగించిన।

Unburning మండలేని।

Unburnt కాలని। పచ్చి। U. brick - పచ్చి

* To Unburden v: a. దించుట। they unburdened the bullocks ఎద్దులకు బరువు దించిరి। గోనెలు దించినారు। he unburdened his heart చింతలు వెలపోసుకొన్నాడు। తన యేడ్పు చెయుట చెప్పె।

Unburdened విడిగా వుండే।

Unbrokenly

Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakesp.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *adj.* Not exercised.
They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shakesp.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.
They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shak.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Government of the Tongue.*
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*
Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.
A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.
The soul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To succour the distress'd;
Unbrib'd by love, unterrify'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakespeare.*
To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNBRO'KE. } *adj.* [from *break.*]
UNBRO'KEN. }

1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shak.*
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken.* *Taylor.*
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.
From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.
A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addis.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother.
UNBRO'THERLY. }
Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.
On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare.*
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriol.*
He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakespeare.*

His starry helm *unbuckl'ed*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze to destroy.
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakespeare.*
What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.
Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakesp.*
The moss, which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*
Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathless he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryd.*
The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope's Statius.*

UNBU'RNED. } *adj.*
UNBU'RNT. }

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.
Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent than wine *unburnt.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.
What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.
We'll shake all cares and bus'ness from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shak. King Lear.*

2. To throw off.
Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shak.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakesp.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*
His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.
Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*
He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milt.*
Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word.
What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.
I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryd.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable.*
Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for. adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for.*

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate Son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* Father. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNCA'SE, *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.
See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shak.*
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakespeare.*
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip.
All men him *uncased* 'gan deride. *Hubb. Tale.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.
Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught.* *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison's Freeholder.*
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same thing. *Pope's Letters.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
Condemn'd on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;

With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief.
Granville.

3. Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

——In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling slings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone.
Gay.

The search of our future being is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.

Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden.

5. Unsettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.

They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet, if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. s.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

All great concernments must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure:
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shak.*

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to, into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. n.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*.
Prior.

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually necessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side.
Dryden.

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profest,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever.
South.

Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same.
Blackmore.

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush.
Shakespeare.

True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addison's Freeholder.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames.
Government of the Tongue.

God commands us to love our enemies, so that if we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by our own *uncharitableness*. *Kettlewell.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably*. *Spenser.*

Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd.
Shakespeare.

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*

In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Whosoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself; and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodw.*

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worships' families.
Arbuthnot.

UNCHE'CKED, *adj.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar.
Smith to J. Philips.

2. Not contradicted.

What news on the Ryalto?
——Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life.
Addison's Spectator.

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore.
Dryden.

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.

It's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*

These *unchristian* fishers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not *unchristian*. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumcis'd* smil'd grimly with disdain.
Cowley.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. s.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton's Par. L.*

An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is *uncircumscribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

The

Unburied పాతిపెట్టని। బయటపారవేసిన। పెల్లగించిన।
~~Unburning~~ మంటలేని।
Unburnt కాలని। పచ్చి U. brick పచ్చి।
~~To Unbury~~ పెల్లగించుట।
To Unbutton విప్పుట।
Uncalled పిలువని। uncalled for నిమిత్తం లేని। [illegible]
[illegible]
Uncandid క్రూరులైన। నిర్దయాళువులు
Uncared for పాడుగా విడిచిపెట్టిన। జాగ్రత్తచేయని।
Uncasted (modern English) కులములేని
To Uncase విప్పుట।
Uncaught విడిగావుండే। చిక్కని।
Uncaused చేయించని।
Uncautious అజాగ్రత।
Unceasing నిత్య। తెగని। తీరని। తీయని। ఆగని, తేమి P. 2. 166 endless want
Unceasingly నిత్యము। [illegible]। సతతం। అనిశ
Uncelebrated అప్రశస్త।
Uncensured నిరాక్షేపిత। నిరాయాస।
Unceremonious అమర్యాద। [illegible]। భయములేని, మొండి, మూర్ఖ
Unceremoniously [illegible]। సంతోషించక, ఉన్నవరుస
Unceremoniousness అమర్యాద, ధూర్తత
Uncertain {తెలియని। సందేహమయిన। I was U: సందేహిస్తి। I am U: where
నమ్మరాని, బాగా తెలియలేని
it is అదియెక్కడవున్నదో।
Uncertainty సందేహం। సంశయం। శంక। on account of the ↔ about his [illegible]
[illegible]
To Unchain విప్పుట। గొలుసు విడిచి
Unchangeable నిర్వికారమైన। తిరగని। స్థిరమైన। [illegible]
Unchangeableness స్థిమితం। నిలుకడ। నిర్వికారం। స్థైర్యము। స్థిమిత స్థైర్యము
Unchangeably [illegible]। నిర్వికారంగా। స్థిరముగా।
Unchanged నిశ్చిత। తప్పని। నిర్వికార।
Unchanging శాశ్వత। నిలకడగావుండే। తిరగని।
Uncharitable కాని। పాపిష్ఠి। ద్రోహమైన। అధర్మ। దయలేని
Uncharitableness క్రౌర్యం। కఠినత్వం। దయలేనితనము

Uncharitably [illegible]

Unchaste [illegible]
Unchastened [illegible]
Unchastity [illegible]

Unchecked [illegible] U. by any shame [illegible] — by fear [illegible] Uncheery (cheerless, dull) [illegible]

Unchristian [illegible] to Unchristianize [illegible] Unchristianized

Uncircumcised [illegible] The — in heart [illegible]
Uncircumcision [illegible] The Latin Bible, in Rom IV. 10 says "praeputiam." ακροβυστια which Martyn renders [illegible] ghilaf Wiclif's version says Prepuce. At says [illegible]
Uncircumscribed [illegible]

Uncircumspect [illegible]

Uncivil [illegible]

Uncivilized [illegible]

Uncivilly [illegible]

Unclarified [illegible]

Unclassical [illegible] ప్రాకృతమైన [illegible]

Uncle (paternal, elder and younger) [illegible] maternal, [illegible] in cant, a pawnbroker (not in Ash or Ainsw)

Unclean [illegible] says Drozario [illegible] while the woman was un: [illegible]
Uncleaned rice [illegible]
Uncleanliness [illegible] In 1 Thes IV. 7 [illegible] ~~SNT, BNT~~ At. Bt.

Uncleanly [illegible]

Uncleanness [illegible]

~~To Unclench~~ [illegible] Unclerical. His dress is —

Unclipped [illegible]

The — spirit. Luke XI. 24 [illegible] At

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscribed*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakespeare.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unciviliz'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shak.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, French.] The father's or mother's brother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murther of his father. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

UNCLE'AN. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milt.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no unclean thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, Shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS. *n. s.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses*. *Ezekiel*, xxxvi. 29.

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed*: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncloath* them of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts's Logick.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a-day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryd.*

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The Father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscom.*

Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

UNCO'INED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said,
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds th' *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness*. *Shakesp.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which

which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered my real *uncomelinefs*. *King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomelinefs* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impreffions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquifitivenefs an *uncomely* gueft, he could not but afk who fhe was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the fame accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding; for great warriors fay, they never faw a more comely man than the Irifhman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenfer's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them moft in their counfels, durft not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbefeeming fkill. *Thomfon's Autumn.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; difmal; miferable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he fuftained many moft grievous indignities, and endured the want of fundry, both pleafures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Chriftmas is in the moft dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would fuffer very much, if they had not good cheer to fupport them. *Addifon.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day paffes, but we eat our bread with forrow and cares: the prefent troubles us, the future amazes; and even the paft fills us with grief and anguifh. *Wake.*

The fun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* feats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyff.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of cheerfulnefs.

The want of juft difpofitions to the holy facrament, may occafion this *uncomfortablenefs*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulnefs.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is eafy to fee what judgment is to be paffed upon all thofe affected, *uncommanded*, abfurd aufterities of the Romifh profeffion. *South.*

UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but fuch as the reader muft affent to, when he fees them explained. *Addifon.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. f.* Infrequency; rarenefs; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not fo much arife out of their greatnefs as *uncommonnefs*. *Addifon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no fuch mutual infufion as really caufeth the fame natural operations or properties to be made common unto both fubftances; but whatfoever is natural to deity, the fame remaineth in Chrift *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatfoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not closely cohering.

Thefe rivers were not ftreams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, fettle in fuch a furrowed, *uncompact* furface? *Addifon.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence fhe fled, *uncompanied*, unfought. *Fairf.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor filver-fhedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompaffionate* fire. *Shakefp.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompaffionate* furges. *Sandys's Journey.*

If thou in ftrength all mortals doft exceed;
In *uncompaffionate* anger do not fo. *Milt. Agonifles.*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulfion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadftone, would never, *uncompelled*, forfake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice fix times defcends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughnefs makes a man *uncomplaifant* to others, fo that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'AT. *adj.* Not perfect; not finifhed.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleat* and unfinifhed parts of the fame fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Harenefs may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton's Opticks.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, fprings
This unconfin'd diverfity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The fubftance of the faith was comprifed in that *uncompounded* ftyle, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakefpeare* it feems to fignify *incomprehenfible.*

The providence, that 's in a watchful ftate,
Knows almoft every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *incomprehenfive* deep. *Shakefp.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compreffion.

We might be furnifhed with a reply, by fetting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompreffed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be underftood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulfe, we can have no other conception, but of the paffing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obfcure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or ftop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Thofe atoms wond'rous fmall muft be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though thefe radiant fpoils difpers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the fun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. f.* Incomprehenfibility.

The *unconceivablenefs* of fomething they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothefis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vaft is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, fcarce loofen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. f.* Negligence; want of intereft; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent perfons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no intereft.

An idle perfon is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and neceffities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithftanding the feeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* fenfes. *Glanville.*

It feems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not difturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unreft, begins
Her rofy progrefs fmiling. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal fhare; and in this depth of mifery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham's Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground
Upftarted frefh, already clos'd the wound:
And *unconcern'd for* all fhe felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the fhore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confin'd their wifhes to their native fhore. *Dryd.*

We fhall be eafy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without intereft or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the moft cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful found,
Which ev'n the beft can hardly bear:
He took the fummons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* caft his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griefly challenger. *Dryd.*

Is heaven, with its pleafures for evermore, to be parted with fo *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance againft the hopelefs death of the atheift, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindnefs to another, would think himfelf juftly dealt with in a total neglect and *unconcernednefs* of the perfon who had received that kindnefs. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not interefting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impoffible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

This fcience of medals, which is charged with fo many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on fuch mean materials, appears ridiculous to thofe that have not examined it. *Addifon on Medals.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. f.* The ftate of having no fhare.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in thofe legal murders, you may take a fweeter relifh of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not decifive;
UNCONCLU'DING. } inferring no plain or certain conclufion or confequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent*. *Hale.*

He makes his underftanding only the warehoufe of other men's falfe and *unconcluding* reafonings, rather than a repofitory of truth for his own ufe. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againft the unaccuratenefs and the *unconcludingnefs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digefted; not matured.

Unclogged [illegible]

Uncloistered [illegible]

To Unclose v: a. [illegible]

Unclosed [illegible]

~~To Unclothe~~ [illegible]

Unclothed [illegible]

Unclouded [illegible]

~~Unclutch~~ [illegible]

~~To Uncoat~~ [illegible] a gem [illegible]

~~To Uncoif~~ [illegible]

To Uncoil v: a. [illegible] he uncoiled himself [illegible]

[illegible] the snake gradually uncoiled itself

[illegible]

Uncoined [illegible]

Uncollected [illegible]

Uncoloured [illegible]

Uncombed [illegible]

~~Uncomeatable~~ (Johnson) [illegible]

Uncomeliness [illegible]

Uncomely [illegible]

Uncomfortable [illegible]

Uncomfortably [illegible] from the beauty of the flower [illegible]

Uncommon [illegible] it is a beautiful [illegible] It is

Uncommonly [illegible] cold this morning [illegible]

Uncommunicated [illegible]

Uncommunicative [illegible]

~~Uncompact~~ [illegible]

~~Uncompassionate~~ adj. [illegible]

Uncompelled [illegible]

Uncomplete [illegible]
Uncompounded [illegible]
Uncompromising [illegible]
~~Unconcealed~~ [illegible]
~~Unconceivable~~ [illegible]
~~Unconceived~~ [illegible] in the womb [illegible]
Unconcern [illegible] Unconcerned [illegible] See Johns
Unconcernedly [illegible]
~~Unconcernedness~~ [illegible]
Unconcocted [illegible]
Uncondemned [illegible] all prisoners who are [illegible]
Unconditional [illegible] The besiegers demanded [illegible] surren See Appx 41
Unconditionally [illegible]
Unconfined [illegible]
Unconfirmed [illegible]
~~Unconformity~~ [illegible]
Unconfused [illegible]
~~Unconfusedly~~ [illegible]
~~Unconfutable~~ [illegible]
Uncongealed [illegible]
Uncongenial [illegible] Uncongeniality [illegible]
Unconnected [illegible]
Unconquerable [illegible]
~~Unconquerably~~ [illegible]
Unconquered [illegible]
Unconscionable [illegible]

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord! an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*;
But in thy ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryd.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from reſtraint.

I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakeſpare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator.*

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.

He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd.* *Milton's Parad. Regained.*

3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n.ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſe-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband.

My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependance of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milt.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio firſt, *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* ſtrong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued; not overcome.

To die ſo tamely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denh.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Inſuperable; invincible.

Theſe brothers had a-while ſerved the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo a rude faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.

A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt for an unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Forming unreaſonable expectations.

You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of my name, for that would reflect too groſsly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word.

His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And lower looks, but in a ſultry chafe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n.ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be uſed ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryd. Juv.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconſcious cauſes only ſtill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert:
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil: for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered; not attended to.

Love yourſelf; and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent.

It ſeemeth a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creator, of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconſtant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shak.*

Th' *unconſtant* ſkies
Do change their courſe as ſeveral winds ariſe. *May's Virgil.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

Will you, with free and *unconſtrained* ſoul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be the miſeries which our firſt parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconſtrained* will. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

His highness is return'd,
And *unconstrain'd*! But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We *unconstrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n.s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described. *Felton on the Classicks.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to me-wards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n.s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falshood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLE. *adj.*

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* precend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd*, and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double cross t' extremest clime
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *adv.* Without controul; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; which nations as yet *unconverted* neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former *unconverted* estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call to the *Unconverted.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v.a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscom.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n.s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine, shew *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Titus*, ii. 7.

To UNCO'VER. *v.a.*

1. To divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To shew openly; to strip off a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every soul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shak.*

UNCOU'NSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCOU'NTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCOU'NTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat's Serm.*

To UNCOU'PLE. *v.a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakespeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakesp.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCOU'RTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCOU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

UNCOU'RTLINESS. *n.s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The

Unconscionableness [illegible]
Unconscionably [illegible]
Unconscious [illegible]
Unconsciously [illegible]
Unconsciousness [illegible]
Unconsecrated [illegible]
Unconsidered [illegible]
Unconstant [illegible]
Unconstitutional [illegible]
Unconstrained [illegible]
Unconstrainedly [illegible]
Unconsumed [illegible]
Uncontented [illegible]
Uncontestable [illegible] See Incontestible [illegible]
Uncontestably [illegible]
Uncontested [illegible]
Uncontrite [illegible]
Uncontrollable [illegible] an excess of fury [illegible]
Uncontrollably [illegible]
Uncontrolled [illegible] this is an * truth (Swift) [illegible]
Uncontrolledly [illegible]
Uncontroverted [illegible]
Unconverted [illegible]
Unconvinced [illegible]
Uncord [illegible]
Uncorrected [illegible]
Uncorrupt [illegible]
Uncorrupted [illegible]
Uncorruptness [illegible] [in Titus 2.6. [illegible] C. [illegible] P]
Uncovenanted [illegible] mercies
Uncover v.a. [illegible]

lete [illegible]

Uncover v. n. or take off

Uncovered [illegible] he walked in the occasion [illegible]

To Uncouple [illegible]

Uncourteous [illegible]

Uncourteously [illegible]

Uncourtly మోటు। గ్రామ్యమయిన

Uncouth మోటు। [illegible] గ్రామ్యమయిన

Uncouthly [illegible]

Uncouthness [illegible]

To Uncreate [illegible]

Uncreated [illegible] 'अजन्मान' J Asiat Soc VIII. 357 foot

~~Uncropped~~ [illegible]

To Uncrown [illegible]

Unction [illegible] extreme unction [illegible] Catholic [illegible] A French phrase for Spirit, ardour, eagerness [illegible]

Unctuosity [illegible]

Unctuous [illegible] an *fluid [illegible]

Unctuousness [illegible]

~~Unculled~~ [illegible]

~~Unculpable~~ [illegible]

Uncultivated [illegible]

Uncumbered [illegible]

Uncurable అసాధ్యమయిన।

Uncurbed [illegible]

Uncured [illegible] (Uncured)

To Uncurl [illegible]

Uncurled [illegible]

~~Uncurrent~~ చెల్లని।

The quakers presented an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſes, the ſenſe was very honeſt. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.

A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſhion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenſer.*

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*

I am ſurprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*

Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo, when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs*, and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.

Tempt me with ſuch affrights no more,
Leſt what I made I *uncreate*. *Carew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How haſt thou diſturb'd
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

2. [*Increé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf; it being ſomething, as he ſays, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.

To all other diſſuaſives, we may add this of the *uncreditableneſs*: the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they uſe wit fooliſhly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milt.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye powers!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryd. Alb.*

U'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*onction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.

Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.

Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuoſity* in them, and ariſe from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them there is made uſually a hogſhead of train oil. *Heylyn.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain aſh. *Dryden.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*

Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linſeed-oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs.

A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe-wiv'd, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blameable.

Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby framing ſuch church orders, as in their law were not preſcribed, are not withſtanding in that reſpect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

2. Not inſtructed; not civilized.

The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon.*

Theſe are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarraſſed.

Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryd.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not uſed.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæſar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdneſs of policy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainneſs,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

There ſtands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but, when 'tis clear
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies proſtrate on the plain,
He ſheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodleſs honours of the day,
Walks over, and diſdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*

The furies ſink upon their iron beds,
And ſnakes *uncurl'd* hang liſt'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Ev'n as an adder, when ſhe doth unroll
To do ſome fatal execution. *Shak. Titus Andr.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honeſt faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*

But ſince, alas, frail beauty muſt decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, ſince locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to uſe,
And keep good-humour ſtill, whate'er we loſe? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I can no other anſwer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are ſhuffled off with ſuch *uncurrent* pay. *Shakeſp.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurſe their ſouls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shak. Rich. II.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncurſed* by any language or ſecret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King Charles.*

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*
A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd she loves;
And would draw on jack-boots as soon as gloves. *Young.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryd.*
Mirror of antient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterb.*

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shak.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid. *Dryd.*
If, in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pains be *undeceiv'd*. *Rosc.*
My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life;
No day discolour'd with domestick strife:
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, thay had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakesp.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve has *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys's Par.*

UNDE'DICATED, *adj.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not signalized by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granv.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right sour, and feel the law, the which thou hast defac'd. *Spenser.*
Tarifa
Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom*, iv. 3.

Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The fight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished*. *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations; which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles, upon which he grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable*. *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

UNDENI'ABLY.

Uncustomed (goods) సుంకం తీర్చని సరుకులు

Uncurst తిట్టని। శాపం లేని। శపించని

Uncut కోయని। సానపెట్టని। an * ruby [illegible] see rough diamond. The book was sold uncut [illegible]

To Undam నీళ్లు పోకుండ వుండే కట్టను తీసివేయుట। [illegible]

Undamaged బాగానే వుండే। [illegible]

Undaunted భయం లేని। [illegible]

Undauntedly ధైర్యంగా। నిర్భయం।

Undauntedness ధైర్యం। నిర్భీతి

Undazzled [illegible] he is * by prosperity [illegible]

Undebauched [illegible]

Undecayed [illegible]

Undecaying నిరంతర। [illegible]

Undeceivable [illegible]

Undeceive [illegible]

Undeceived [illegible]

Undecided తీరని। [illegible] matters are as yet

* [illegible]

Undecisive తీర్పని। [illegible]

Undeclined అవ్యయము [illegible]

Undedicated [illegible]

Undefaced [illegible]

Undefeasible [illegible]

Undefiled [illegible] In Ps. 119.1 [illegible]

Undefinable [illegible]

Undefined అస్పష్ట। here enter Lockes words printed under Fortress in Johnson

Undeify v. a. [illegible]

Undelightful [illegible]

Undemonstrable [illegible] Vol [illegible] p: 223

Undeniable సిద్ధమైన। [illegible] This is * [illegible]

Undeniably అగత్యంగా। సాక్షాత్। నిస్సందేహంగా। ఖండితోత్తరంగా

Under. prep: కింద he put the stick under his arm చంకసందున పెట్టి। చంకలో పెట్టి। చంకపెట్టుకొన్నాడు। under the hill కొండ అడుగా। కొండపాదప్రాంతమందున్న or subject to లోకువగావుండి। under the orders received ఆజ్ఞాపింపబడిన। ఆజ్ఞవలన। under the head of interest మిత్తిసంబంధముగా। an under garment అడుగున వుండే వస్త్రం। This cannot be finished under three days మూడుదినాలలోగాని ముగింపనికాదు। He was kept under అణగినాడు। They drain the land to keep the water under నీళ్ళు లేకుండా చేసేటందుకు కాలువలు తీస్తారు। the house is under repair యిల్లు మరమ్మతు చేయిస్తున్నారు। he smote him under the fifth rib (a proverbial phrase) వాడ్ని డొక్కలో పొడిచినాడు। in an under tone హీనస్వరముగా॥ he stood * the wall గోడకు చేరి నిలిచినాడు the matter ∟ consideration యిప్పుడు విచారించే వ్యవహారము the road is ∟ repair ఆదారిని యిప్పుడు బాగుచేస్తున్నారు

Under-clerk చేతికింద వుండే గుమస్తా

Under-done పచ్చిగా వుండే

Under-current అంతర్వాహం
Ann Reg 1845. p. [41

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the express affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryd.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothick; unꝺeꞃ, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denh.*

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches. *Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryd.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail*; that is, *having the sails* spread aloft.

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen. *Shak.*

Misseltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milt.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Confidence.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakesp.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakesp.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotson.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity. *Addison on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Class.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*

22. Attested by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.

U'NDER. *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main stock without alteration, *under* or over. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]
1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakesp.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. s.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. s.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *under-clerk.* *Swift.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]
1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*;
A little call yourself again, and think. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*; you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the ancients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝼangan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spens.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier on Kindness.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts,* xxvii. 17.

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]
1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryd.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprize
Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shakesp.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*,
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shak.*
Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]
1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-sit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison's Cato.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakespeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]
1. To mark with lines below the words.
2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shakesp.*
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet every one shall make him *underling.* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd*, and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakesp.*
The father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue
Against whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine.* *Milton.*

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. s.* [from *undermine.*]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.
2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish catholicks. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milt. Agonist.*

The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under.*]
1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those

Underdone పక్విగా వుండే। బాగ కాలలేని
Underfoot కాళ్లకింద। to trample him underfoot వానిని త్రొక్కి [illegible]
undergird
To Undergo పడుట। పొందుట। అనుభవించుట। he underwent these difficulties యింత శ్రమపడ్డాడు। the house is undergoing repairs యింటికి మరమ్మతు జరిగిస్తున్నారు।
Undergone పడిన। పొందిన। Undergraduate [illegible]
Underground నేలక్రింద। a house underground నేలమాళిగ the root or part underground దుంప।
Undergrowth పొదలు
Underhand రహస్యంగా। దొంగతనంగా। మాయోపాయంగా। underhand = methods మంత్రాంగం
Underhung (the chin) [illegible]
Underived అనాద్యమైన। ధాతువులేని
Underline [illegible] క్రింద గీతగీయుట
Underling adj. Base, low
Underling దాసుడు। [illegible] underlings స్వల్ప ఉద్యోగస్థులు [illegible]
To Undermine { softness & wealth [illegible] ; [illegible] the water undermines the rock [illegible] his health is undermined [illegible]
Undermined శిథిలమైన
Undermost క్రింది(అధమమైన)। though he was undermost అతడు క్రింది వాడైనప్పటికిన్ని

Underneath క్రింద, అడుగుక్రింద, దిగువను,

Underpetticoat లోంచలగా కట్టే, పావడా, పావడము,

Underplot నాటకావ్యవమందు తనికి వచ్చిన కొంచెం కథ, క్రియం,

~~to Underpraise~~ ~~అల్పముగా~~ స్తుతించుట,

~~to Underprize~~ గౌరవం తెలియక అలక్ష్యం పెట్టుట,

~~to Underprop~~ ఊతపుకొనుట,

to Underrate హీన ప్రమాణం కట్టుట, అల్పంగా ఎంచుట, గౌరవం విచారించక (పైకట్టుట)

అలక్ష్యం పెట్టుట, నీచముగా విచారించుట, They under-

-rated the enemys force శత్రుబలం తక్కువ విచారించిరి

he underrated the difficulties of the undertaking

Underscored కష్టములు విచారించ ~~—~~ లేదు, అలక్ష్యము చేసెను

Undersecretary సహాయుడు ఉపమంత్రి, రెండోమంత్రి, ఉపమంత్రి, సహాయుడు

to Undersell తక్కువ వర్తకులు కట్టిన వెలకు తక్కువ వెలకు కట్టి నందున వాండ్లను నిలువరుపుట,

Underservant దాసుడు, బంటు,

~~Undersetter~~ ~~దిమ్మ~~

~~Undersetting~~ ~~దిమ్మ~~

Undersheriff అనగా Sheriff అనే అధికారికి క్రింది సహాయుడు,

Undershot నీళ్ళు క్రింద పారే

the Undersigned యీ పత్రికి సంతకం చేసుకొన్నవాడు, తమ పేర్లు వేసుకున్నవారము, యీ కింద పేర్లు వ్రాసిన నేను

~~Undersong~~ ~~పల్లవి - See Drone~~

to Understand తెలుసుకొనుట, గ్రహించుట, అర్థమును తెలుసుకొనుట, he understands Telugu అతనికి తెలుగు వచ్చును, he does not understand Tamil అతనికి అరవం రాదు, or conclude భావించుట, తెలుసుకొనుట, he gave them to understand వాండ్లకు తెలియ చేసినాడు, do you understand me నా మాటలు మీకు అర్థం అయినదా తెలిసినదా, బోధపడ్డం అయినదా, I do అర్థం అయింది, తెలిసింది, no అర్థం కాలేదు, తెలియలేదు, బోధపడలేదు, I understand that he is gone వెళ్ళినాడట, on understanding this he went home యిది విన్నందున యింటికి పోయినాడు, To understand an ellipses or omitted word అధ్యాహారం చేసుకొనుట, ఊహించుట, here we must understand the nominative case యిక్కడ కర్తృపదం ఊహించవలెను, కర్త అధ్యాహారం చేసుకోవలెను, That word is understood (not being expressed) అది ఊహించబడినది See further in next page...

those who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison's Freeholder.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*
Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;
Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death. *Milton.*

The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakespeare.*

Pray God she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour as she hath begun. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than could live. *Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

The north and south, and each contending blast,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *n. s.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayl. Parerg.*

UNDE'ROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *n. s.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. s.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Spectator.*

To U'NDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*

U'NDERPLOT. *n. s.* [*under* and *plot.*]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praise.*] To praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue. *Dryd.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop.*] To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shak.*

There was made a shoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fent.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. s.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *say.*] To say by way of derogation or contradiction. Obsolete.

They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot on that same trode,
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spens.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [*under* and *secretary.*] An inferiour or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *undersecretaries* for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *servant.*] A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *set.*] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. *1. Kings, vii. 30.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [*under* and *sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she adowson fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. s.* [from *undersheriff.*] The business, or office, of an *undersheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. s.* [*under* and *song.*] Chorus; burthen of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*

The challenge to Damætas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryd.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite *understood.* [underꝼtandan, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand*? *Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taste command,
To bear for once with what you *understand*. *Addis.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which *understood*,
Not instant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reigned, nor jealousy
Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

6. To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood*. *Milton.*

His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillingfleet.*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls
Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd, they storm. *Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish, within their watry residence,
Not hither summon'd. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. v. n.

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*

All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another.

I *understood* of the evil Eliashib did. *Neh.* xiii. 7.
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharg'd. *Milton.*
I *understood* not all was but a shew,
Rather than solid virtue. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. n. s. [from *understand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is. *Davies.*
Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*

We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *understanding*, and more esteeming of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wilkins.*

God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*

The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. adj. Knowing; skilful.

The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison on Italy.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. adv. [from *understand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. passive of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. n. s. [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

Every *understrapper* perked up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. v. a. preterite *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numb'ring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shak.*

The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the manage of his family, became a seasonable assistant and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*

Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Rosc.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shak.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offence to. *Shak. Cymb.*
You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakespeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To th' waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

To UNDERTA'KE. v. n.

1. To assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me. *Isaiah*, xxxviii. 14.

I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward's Natural History.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. passive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. n. s. [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clar.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*

This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumbered it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. n. s. [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. n. s. [*under* and *tenant.*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Irel.*

UNDERTOO'K. preterite of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. n. s. [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. v. a. [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalued*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakesp. Merchant of V.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalued* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling Luther, an *undervaluing* term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. n. s. [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. n. s. [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. n. s. [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK. n. s. [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWO'RK. v. a. preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle passive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. n. s. [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *under-workmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Lesley.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. v. a. [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Doros, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderson.*

UNDERWRI'TER. n. s. [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. adj. Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDESCRI'ED. adj. Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. adj.

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney.*

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they understand one another; or, are friends, [illegible]
[illegible] by this I u that he will not come
[illegible] I u that it is gone [illegible]
[illegible] By Relations I do not u his brothers
Or mean, intend

Understanding బుద్ధి. తెలివి. వివేకం. In 1 Cor XIV. 15 [illegible]
a man of u: [illegible] they came to an u: [illegible]
You must come to an u with him [illegible]
a secret u: [illegible] On this u: [illegible]
[illegible]

To Understate [illegible]

Understated [illegible]

Understood [illegible] it is an u: thing that he is to go [illegible] In this sentence the literal meaning in low English [illegible]
Their cessation of work on Sundays shall be an u condition [illegible]

Understrapper [illegible]

Understrapping [illegible]

To Undertake v: a. [illegible] a study or pursuit [illegible]

Undertaken [illegible]

Undertaker [illegible]

Undertaking [illegible]

Undertenant [illegible]

Undertook [illegible]

Undervaluation [illegible]

To Undervalue [illegible]

Underwood కంప। కట్టువ। పెద్దవృక్షముల కింద వుండే గుల్మగుల్మ పొదలు

To Underwork పనితగ్గించుట। జబ్బుగా చేయుట

Underworkman కూలివాని

To Underwrite అభయపత్రం వ్రాయడం।

Underwriter ప్రాటపద్ద వర్తకుడు। ఓడా కర్మమును గురించి పూటియిచ్చినవాడు।

Undescribed అనిర్దిష్ట। అప్రసిద్ధమైన। తెలియచేయని। వర్ణించలేని

Undescried దాగిన। చూడబడని। కనబడని

Undeserved అన్యాయముయిన। తగని। నిర్నిమిత్తమైన

Undeservedly అన్యాయంగా। నిష్కారణంగా

Undeserving కానిది అయోగ్య। అనర్హ। he is undeserving of these praises ఈ శ్లాఘనకు వాడు అర్హుడు కాడు।

Undesigned తెలియని। అబుద్ధిపూర్వకమయిన

Undesignedly తెలియక। గుర్తించక తెలిసీతెలి। అబుద్ధిపూర్వకముగా

Undesignedness (Paley; Introd to Horæ P.) అయత్నం। అనభిసంధితం।

Undesigning నిష్కపట। మోసంలేని।

~~Undesirable అనిష్ట। విరసమైన~~

Undesired కోరనిది। అనపేక్షిత

~~Undestroyed~~ నిత్యమైన। వ్యక్త। నశించని

Undeterminable
Undeterminate.
Undetermined. } తీరని। అనిశ్చిత। వికల్పమైన। Matters are as yet undetermined ప్రస్తుతం అంతా నిశ్చయం కాలేదు
Rox. 3. 37 line 3

Undeviating ఋజువైన। స్థిరమైన। వ్యతిక్రమంలేని। నిర్భిన్నమైన।

Not incurred by fault.

The fame virtue which gave him a difregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeferved* reproach. *Addifon.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeferved.*] Without defert, whether of good or ill.

Our defire is to yield them a juft reafon, even of the leaft things, wherein *undefervedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amifs. *Hooker.*

He which fpeaketh no more than edifieth, is *undefervedly* reprehended for much fpeaking. *Hook.*

These oft as *undefervedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

Science diftinguifhes a man of honour from one of thofe athletick brutes, whom *undefervedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. f.* One of no merit.

You fee how men of merit are fought after; the *undeferver* may fleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakefpeare.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itfelf promifcuoufly towards the deferving and the *undeferving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addifon.*

Shall we repine at a little mifplaced charity, when an all wife Being fhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeferving*? *Atterbury.*

Who lofe a length of *undeferving* days,
Would you ufurp the lover's dear-bought praife? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of*.

I was carried to miflike, then to hate; laftly, to deftroy this fon *undeferving of* deftruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honeft men, who think me not quite *undeferving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purpofed.

Great effects by inconfiderable means are fometimes brought about; and thofe fo wholly *undefigned* by fuch as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Ufe and convenience; will you not agree,
That fuch effects could not be *undefign'd*,
Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any fet purpofe.

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their pofts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undefigning* chance? *Blackm.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent fchemes; fincere.

He looks upon friendfhip, gratitude, and fenfe of honour, as terms to impofe upon weak, *undefigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wifhed; not pleafing.

To add what wants
In female fex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undefirable*, fome time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milt. Par. Loft.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wifhed; not folicited.

O goddefs-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undefir'd*, and came too late. *Dryd.*

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wifhing.

The baits of gifts and money to defpife,
And look on wealth with *undefiring* eyes:
When thou canft truly call thefe virtues thine,
Be wife, and free, by heav'n's confent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indeftructible; not fufceptive of deftruction. Not in ufe.

Common glafs, once made, fo far refifts the violence of the fire, that moft chymifts think it a body more *undeftroyable* than gold itfelf. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not deftroyed.

The effences of thofe fpecies are preferved whole and *undeftroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impoffible to be decided.

On either fide the fight was fierce, and furely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no fuch right by divine inftitution, than that God fhould give fuch a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who fuch heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not fettled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, indeterminate.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greateft thing that ever came to pafs in nature be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, flippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itfelf. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *n. f.* [from *un-*
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.*]
We fay more regularly *indeterminatenefs* and *indetermination*.

1. Uncertainty; indecifion.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unfteadinefs of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, fecret, predifpofition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The ftate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminatenefs* to one part, before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.*

1. Unfettled; undecided.

He has left his fucceffion as *undetermined* as if he had faid nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd*, fquare or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any fuch thing fhould be as matter, *undetermined* by fomething called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and moft *undevoted* to the church, pofitively refufed to make any fuch proteftation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not tranfparent.

When the materials of glafs melted, with calcined tin, have compofed a mafs *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the bafis of all concretes, that goldfmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNDI'D. the preterite of *undo*.

This fo *undid* all I had done before:
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Rofcomm.*

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted; not fubdued by the ftomach.

Ambition, the difeafe of virtue, bred
Like furfeits from an *undigefted* fulnefs,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring fun breaks in at ev'ry chink,
Yet plung'd in floth we lie, and fnore fupine
As fill'd with fumes of *undigefted* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the ftomach *undigefted*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are figns of a phlegmatick conftitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterite.* Put off. It is queftionable whether it have a prefent tenfe. Obfolete.

From her fair head her fillets fhe *undight*,
And laid her ftole afide. *Spenfer.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not leffened.

I ftill account myfelf *undiminifhed* of my largeft conceffions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted fpirit! thy fhape the fame,
Or *undiminifh'd* brightnefs, to be known
As when thou ftood'ft in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad caufe bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminifh'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathlefs mufe, with *undiminifh'd* rays,
Through diftant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addifon.*

When facrilegious hands had rafed the church even to the foundation, thefe charities they fuffered to ftand *undiminifhed*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impreffed by a blow.

I muft rid all the fea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good: but, like Achilles,
Thou hadft a foft Egyptian heel *undip'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a fhip in a ftorm, amidft all the raging furges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom fhe was committed, fainted or forfook their charge. *Spenfer.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reafon deftitute, without intent,
In order march? *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not obferved; not difcovered; not defcried.

Our profeffion, though it leadeth us into many truths *undifcerned* by others, yet doth difturb their communications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military fhew:
At laft in order *undifcern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undifcovered.

Some affociated particles of falt-petre, by lurking *undifcernedly* in the fixed nitre, had efcaped the analyfing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be difcerned; invifible.

I fhould be guiltier than my guiltinefs,
To think I fhould be *undifcernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakefpeare.*

The apoftle knowing that the diftinction of thefe characters was *undifcernible* by men in this life, admonifhes thofe, who had the moft comfortable affurances of God's favour, to be neverthelefs apprehenfive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Invifibly; imperceptibly.

Many fecret indifpofitions will *undifcernibly* fteal upon the foul, and it will require time and clofe application to recover it to the fpiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diftinction.

Undifcerning mufe, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple doft thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the ftate of England; but of foreign tranfactions he was entirely *undifcerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind fifter, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undifcerning* fcatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered.* *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscovered.* *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclus.* xxvii.

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryd.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distain'd, thou *undishonoured.* *Shakespeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismayed* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd.* *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broome.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make those men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

2. Honest, not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated.* *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *dissolvable.*] That cannot be dissolved.

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison on Italy.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*

1. Free from disease.

2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered.* *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shak.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable.* *Shakesp.*

Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill,
Heav'n in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguish'd* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm asham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.

Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shak.*

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger: and day and night,
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep, as sight. *Denham.*

6. Not treated with any particular respect.

Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high rais'd phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A state where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dry.*

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land-lock'd on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakespeare.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent. *Pope.*

UNDIV'ULGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Undevout భక్తిలేని। అవిశ్వాస

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~~devoted~~ [illegible]వ్వని। భక్తిలేని।

did విప్పెను। భంగపరిచెను।

digested పచ్చి। అజీర్ణ। కుదరని। పండని।

dight తీసిన। మొదిల్లగా వుంటే

dignified తేజ। రహాబాహ్యమైన। అగౌరవ।

diminished కొరతలేని। పూర్ణ।

directed పంపని। పొలని। ప్రైవిల్లాసంలేని

dis-cerned / is-cernible. } గూఢ। అగుపడని। అగోచర।

~~discernibly~~ గూఢంగా। అగుపడకుండా

~~discerning~~ అవివేకమయిన।

Undischarged తీరని। చెల్లని। [illegible]

disciplined అణగని। తీరని। మొండి।

discoverable / discovered } గూఢమైన। అగుపడని। కనబడని। తెలియలేని

dis-creet అవివేకి। సాహస। పిచ్చి

whence with paint her features were really handsome

disguised స్పష్ట। తేట। వెల్లడి। నిర్వ్యాజ। [illegible] Undisguisedly తేటతెల్లంగా।

dishonoured విమలమైన। పూజనీయ్య।

dismayed భయములేని। భయపడని। దిగులుపడకుండా.

disposed మెచ్చని। * of చేర్పని। అమ్మలేని। వినియోగం కానిది The horse is as yet un[disposed] of

disputed నిస్సందేహమైన। సంశయములేని। స్పష్ట। he was the * conqueror వాదు జయించి

నమ్మకమును గురించి సంశయం లేదు

dissembled నిష్కపట। నిజమైన। నిర్వంచన।

dissipated నిలిచిన। చెదరనివైన।

distempered ఆరోగ్య। నిశ్చలం।

distinguishable ఏర్పడని। తెలియని। చిక్కగా వుండే।

distinguished తెలియచేయని। గుంపైన।

distinguishing వివేకం లేని।

distracted నిమగ్నమైన। నిర్విఘ్న। తొందరపడని।

Undistractedly తొందరపడక। నిర్భిన్నంగా। నిర్విఘ్నంగా

~~Undistractedness~~ స్థిరబుద్ధి। శమనము। శాంత। నిర్విఘ్న।

Undisturbed తొందరలేని। నిర్విఘ్న। హాయిగా వుండే। యెవరురాని

Undividable ఏకమైన। భాగించరాని। ఏకశ్రీవ

Undivided తెగని। విభాగంకాలేని। సముదాయమైన। ఏకశ్రీవ an * estate ఏకశ్రీవముగావుం

డట్రస్టి। those who hold an * estate ఏకభాగండాశనముగావుండేవారు। సమకర్తృ ము। not having partitions భాగం

Undivulged బయలుపడని। యెవరికి తెలియబడని।

To Undo v. a. (ruin) చెరుపుట। to loose విప్పుట। to annul &c కొట్టివేయుట।

Undoing చెరుపు। నాశనం।

Undone విప్పిన। చెడిన। to come * విప్పుట। రాలుట। In Luke xi. 42 ఇదివేయు

Undoubted సంశయములేని। నిస్సందేహం। ఋజువు। అవశ్యమైన। నిశ్చయమైన సిద్ధము

Undoubtedly నిజంగా। సందేహములేక। అవశ్యంగా। సిద్ధముగా।

Undoubting ధైర్యమైన। భయపడని। అపనమ్మకలేనిదై

~~Undraped~~ దిగంబరులయిన। నగ్న। కప్పుకోకలేని।

Undrawn తీయని। లాగని।

Undreaded సందేహించని। తోచని।

Undreamed, Undreamt of తోచని। స్వప్నమందునయినా తలచని।

o To Undress బట్టలు విప్పుకొనుట। వస్త్రం విగనాడుట, Hughes Addison says, Spectator 91, end, the ladies undressed to go out. Perhaps this is a comic use of the word.

Undress n. s. కప్పుకోక। in an * దిద్దనిదై। సింగారించనిదై। కప్పుకోకతో వే। he wore the * of a naval captain Enter, p: 37

Undressed not complete దిద్దని। పచ్చి। బట్టలు కప్పని। దిగంబర। సాదా। పచ్చి। (not cooked, not clothed, not adorned, not trimmed)

Undried యెండబెట్టని। పచ్చి।

Undriven తోలని। యిబ్బందిలేని। కొట్టుకుపోని

Undubitable నిస్సందేహమైన।

Undue అన్యాయమైన। తప్పు। తగని।

To Undulate ఊగుట। యిటుఅటుఆడుట। అసియాడుట। పొదలుట।

Undulating డోలాయమానమైన। కలవరపడ్డ। మెరకపల్లములుగావుండే। పొదలే। as land సైకతములలో అతిగాసుండే। ఇసుకదిన్నెలలాగు

UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*. [from *do*.]

To ruin; to bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*

Where, with like haste, through several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*

Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison's Cato.*

To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*

Were men so dull, they could not see
That Lyce painted, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grosly woven and ill-set;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*

To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we strive, too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*

Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* that she had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison's Guardian.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing*! *Harte.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?——I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the issue of it being so proper. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious eremite
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inspire. *Milt.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adj.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*,
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Undoubtedly God will relent and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the Christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel *undrawn*;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold t' have sat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dress*.]

1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakesp.*

All were stol'n aside
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

UNDRESS. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryd.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryd.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. *Pope's Homer.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indue*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremendous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder on Speech.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addis.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakespeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL.

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser's Ireland.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiours, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd.* *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd.* *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd.* *Thomson.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

This sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shak.*

The *uneasiness* which every thing
Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham.*

We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasinesses* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness.* *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

On a tottering pinacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakesp.*

Uneasy, justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryd.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from a galled and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon.*

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakespeare.*

This swift business
I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eað, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender, feeling feet! *Shak.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath.* Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground. *Spenser.*

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying.* *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,
You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And pass'd him *unelected.* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible.* *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton.*

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wise Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with might not remain idle and *unemployed.* *Locke.*

Men soured with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd.* *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we 're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and *unenvied.* *Bacon.*

This loss
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full consent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
And here, *unenvied*, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyss.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley's Sermons.*

~~Undulatingly~~ అడిఆడినట్లు।
Undulation { తూగినత్రోవ। అలెత్రిప్పినది। పొరలపల్లముగావుండేది। ప్రకృతిరూపం। బిన్నెలకూలు
course, circuit. 199 Ross's Gulistan. p. 201
Unduly అన్యాయముగా। తానా। విస్తారంగా।
Unduteous తిరగబడే। దండుమాలిన। అవిధేయులైన।
Undutiful తల్లితండ్రులమీద తిరగబడిన। ధర్మవిరోధి। దుండు।
Undutifully తిరగబడి।
Undutifulness ధర్మవిరుద్ధం।
Undying చావని। పోని। నిత్యమైన। ఎల్లప్పుడు ప్రాణముగల। తీరని। నిరంతరమైన। శాశ్వత।
Unearned (శ్రమపడకుండా) గడించని। అనార్జితమైన।
Unearth పెల్లగించుట। త్రవ్వివేయుట।
Unearthed బయటపెట్టిన। దొరికిన
Unearthly అద్భుత। అప్రకృతమైన। దివ్యమువంటి।
Uneasily వ్యాకులముపొంది।
Uneasiness వ్యాకులం। చింత। వ్యసనం। విచారము
Uneasy వ్యాకులంపడ్డ। చింతపడ్డ। I am very * about him అతనిగురించి విచారముగా వున్నది। ...
Uneaten తినని। అభుక్తమయిన
Unedifying నిష్ఫలమైన।   Unedited అచ్చువేయబడలేని। అప్రకట
Uneducated పామర। అసంస్కారులయిన। చదవని। ప్రాకృత
Uneligible పనికిరాని। ఒప్పురాని। ...
Unembarrassed సంకోచించని। ధైర్య। ఇబ్బందులులేని। ఖులాసా
Unempassioned నిర్వికారమైన। సాత్విక। చల్లనయిన।
Unemployed పనిలేని। ఊరకవున్న। తీరుబాటుగావుండే। నిరుద్యోగముగావుండే
Unendeared విరసమైన। ముద్దులేని।   Unenduring అశాశ్వతమైన। ...
Unendowed మాన్యములేని। గుణములేని।
Unengaged విడిగావుండే। ~~...~~ ... లేని
Un-english a word of hatred — ...
Unenjoyed పొందని। అనుభోగించని। అనుభవములేని।
Unenlarged చిన్న। చిద। సంకుచిత
Unenlightened వివేకంలేని। తెలివిమాలిన
Unenslaved దాస్యములేని। ఆగని। నిరాయాస।
Unentertaining విరసమైన। చప్పని

He declared that the question was Unenglish ... ... పరిత। ... విరోధమైన

Unenviable కష్టములవన। దౌర్భాగ్యపు। అసహ్యమైన।

Unenvied మెచ్చరుకోరకనిది। ప్రశంసించబడనిది। మెచ్చని।

Unequal సమానములుకాని। వరసకైన। సరి~~[struck]~~గాని
in this unequal contest ప్రబలునకు దుర్బలునకు (అయ్యె) యుద్ధము

Unequalled అసమాన। సరిలేని।

Camsa has gained the * distinction of being the foe of Krishna ~~[struck]~~ of having been slain by Kr ఆక్షేపించరానిది। ద్వేష

See note page 27

~~Unequitable అన్యాయమైన। క్రూరత।~~

Unequivocal పరిష్కారమైన। సిద్ధమైన। సాక్షాత్కరించిన

Unequivocally పరిష్కారంగా। సిద్ధంగా। తేటగా। సాక్షాత్

Unerring తప్పని। సరి। నిశ్చయమైన। పొరతప్పని। వంచనము లేని। వంచనపడని

Unerringly సరిగా। పొరతప్పక। వంచనములేక।

Unspied దాగిన। తెలియబడకుండా।

Unessential అనవశ్యమైన। అగత్యమైనదికాదు।

Unestablished అస్థిరమైన।

Uneven మెరకపల్లముగావుండే। మెరకగావుండే। వంకర। విషమమయిన। * numer
బేసి। * ground మిట్టపల్లం। * teeth మిట్ట, కొక్కెర, గొగ్గిపళ్లు।

Unevenness మిట్టపల్లం। ఎగుడుదిగుడు। వైషమ్యం।

Unevitable తప్పని

Unexacted కోరనిది।

Unexamined విచారించలేని।

Unexampled అసమానమైన। వింత। ప్రచండమైన। ఘనమైన

Unexceptionable తప్పులేని। అయిన। మెచ్చిన। నిర్దోషమైన। ఆక్షేపణలేని। ఘనమైన। యోగ్యమైన। వ

Unexcised సుంకములియ్యనిది।

Unexcited రేగనిదై

Unexecuted తీరని। ముగియని। జరుగని। పల్లగావుండే

Unexemplified తెలుపబడని। పూర్వోదాహరణలేని।

Unexempt అవిముక్త।

Unexercised లేత। పనిచూడని।

Unexhausted తీరని। వెళ్లిపోని।

Unexpanded విప్పని। విరియని। ముకుళితముగావుండే।

Unexpected తోచనిది। నిరీక్షించలేని। అనిరీక్షిత। తెలియంలేని। ఆకస్మిక

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakespeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton.*

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbuthnot.*

Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life! *Denham.*

[*Inegal*, French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his strong arm I saw his rival run,
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun. *Dryden.*

And oft the furious wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addis.*

Fierce Belinda on the Baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, divested of the scorn
Which the *unequall'd* maid so long had worn. *Roscommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts *unequally* surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. s.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of errour.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

Committing no mistake.

The irresistible infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers.*

Fast in chains constrain the various god;
Who bound obedient to superior force,
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope.*

His javelin threw:
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryd.*

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not altered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *unespied*. *Hooker.*

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespied*. *Spenser.*

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

The second shaft came swift and *unespied*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of Christianity. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished*. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead. *Knolles's History.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, insomuch that the slate did not lie flat. *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. *Ray on the Creation.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneal; so that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakesp.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamined*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *Ben Jonson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loss from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milt.*

God vouchsafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham's Sophy.*

I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodness to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterb.*

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness? *Ral. History of the World.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns? *Add.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorers thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,
When the great ensign of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Some amazement;
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was so *unexpected*. *Denham's Sophy.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good tune. *Milton on Education.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed*. *Watts on the Mind.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency! *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and analogical signification.
2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, and *inexpressive* she. *Shak.*

With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *inexpressive* notes, to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i.e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defædation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentl.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-sacred urn
His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyt.*

2. Not extinguishable.

An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *unfair.*] Not in a just manner.

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakespeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milt.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherousl[y]; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselle[d], and more for the good of them that counsel, th[an] for him that is counselled. *Ba[con]*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* Treacher[y]; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliv[er] makes it very difficult to be understood; so [the] *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it u[n]fit to be relied on. *B*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *Phi*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; su[ch] as is not common.

The matters which we handle, seem, by rea[son] of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hoo*

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar* language deters many readers. *Warton's Spen*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a ha[ppy] manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obso[lete] and *unfashionable* language. *Watts's Log*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Deviat[ion] from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better th[an] apish, affected postures. *Lo*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unf[a]shionable.*]

1. Not according to the fashion.
2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakesp. Richard I*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there's something roughly noble there,
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dr*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dr*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unf[ix].

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but th[e] a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidn*

Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton's Paradise L*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; havi[ng] no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespea*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be sounded by a line.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, whi[ch] the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfatho[m]able*. *Addis*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison's Ov*

2. That of which the end or extent ca[n]not be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be div[er]sified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; wh[ich] overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfath[om]able* number. *Bentley's Serm*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be sounded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thom*

UNFA'THOMAB[LE.]

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nexpectedly [illegible]

expectedness [illegible] from the * of his coming [illegible]

xperienced [illegible]

xpert [illegible]

xpired [illegible] the time yet * [illegible]

xplored [illegible]

xposed ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

the word Virginity

pressed, ~~unexpressive~~ [illegible] See under

tinguishable [illegible] See Johnson's quota[tion] [illegible]

tinguished [illegible]

ded [illegible]

ading [illegible]

ailing [illegible]

ailingly [illegible]

air [illegible]

airly [illegible]

airness [illegible]

aithful [illegible]

aithfully [illegible]

aithfulness [illegible]

~~amiliar~~ [illegible]

ashionable [illegible]

any dress [illegible]

ashionableness [illegible]

ashionably [illegible]

See Appendix Page 16.

Unfathomed అమితమయిన, తెలియరాని, అసంఖ్య
Unfatigued వెలుంతి, అలసని, చెదరని
Unfavourable కాని, ప్రతికూలమయిన
Unfavourably అసహ్యంగా, కానిరీతిగా, ప్రతికూలంగా
Unfeared సందేహించనిదై, భయము లేని
Unfeathered రెక్కలు లేని
Unfeatured వికారమైన
Unfed అన్నమునకేలు వుపవాసిదై, నిరాహారి
Unfeed లంచం పుచ్చుకోనిదై, కూలి యివ్వని
Unfeeling adj: క్రూరచిత్తుడు, మొద్దు, he is utterly * ప్రతిపిరికితేమ లెదు చెప్పి
Unfeelingness క్రూరభావము, క్రౌర్యం
Unfeigned నిష్కపటమయిన, కపటంలేని
Unfelt తోచని, తెలియని
Unfenced వెలుంతిగా వుంటె
to Unfetter విడిపించుట
Unfettered నిరంకుశ, విడిచిన, స్వతంత్రుడయిన
Unfigured రూపులేని, శృంగారం లేని, సాదా
Unfitted వృత్తి, తగని, ఒప్పని, కూడని
Unfilial క్రూర, పితృవాత్సల్యతలేని
Unfinished కొరతగా వుంటె, అసంపూర్ణమయిన, కొదువ, వెలుతి, వెలితిగా
వుంటె
చెల్లని
Unfit ఒప్పని, కాని, పాలుపడని, unfit to be trusted నమ్మరాని, +
అవిశ్వసనీయుడు
to Unfit అయోగ్యపరుచుట

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be founded.

The Titan race
He fing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilfome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitioufly.
2. So as not to countenance, or fupport.

Bacon fpeaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanv.*

UNFE'ARED. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in ufe.

Juft men,
Though heaven fhould fpeak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we fhould ftand upright and *unfear'd.* *Ben Jonfon.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whofe neft fome prying churl had found, and thence
By ftealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryd.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

Vifage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd,* and a fkin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not fupplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every finew, feen, through his long faft;
For nought he car'd his carcafs long *unfed.* *Spenf.*
A grifly foaming wolf, *unfed,*
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Rofcommon.*

UNFE'ED. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Infenfible; void of mental fenfibility.

Dull, *unfeeling,* barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me. *Shakefpeare's Richard II.*
Unlucky Welfted! thy *unfeeling* mafter,
The more thou tickleft, gripes his fift the fafter. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; fincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thoufand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And fweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd,* humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Spratt.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; fincerely; without hypocrify.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gofpel. *Common Prayer.*
How fhould they be *unfeignedly* juft, whom religion doth not caufe to be fuch; or they religious, which are not found fuch by the proof of their juft actions? *Hooker.*
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her moft *unfeignedly.* *Shak. King John.*
Thou haft brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the fins we have committed. *K. Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treafury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shak.*
Her looks, from that time, infus'd
Sweetnefs into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*

'Tis pleafant, fafely to behold from fhore
The rowling fhips, and hear the tempeft roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleafing fight. *Dryd.*

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play inceffantly upon thefe jades;
Even till *unfenced* defolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakefp.*

2. Not furrounded by any inclofure.

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

All fuch vegetables muft be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not fuch a dry tree, fuch a faplefs, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increafe. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from fhackles.

Unfetter me with fpeed:
I fee you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*
This moft ufeful principle may be *unfettered,* and reftored to its native freedom of exercife. *Addifon's Spectator.*
The foul in thefe inftances is not entirely loofe and *unfettered* from the body. *Addifon's Spectator.*
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee fublim'd. *Thomfon.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Reprefenting no animal form.

In *unfigured* paintings the nobleft is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled; not fupplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beeft in health, leave fomething of thy appetite *unfilled.* *Tayl. Rule of Living Holy.*
The air did not precifely fill up the vacuities of the veffel, fince it left fo many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*
The throne of my forefathers
Still ftands *unfill'd.* *Addifon's Cato.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unfuitable to a fon.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial.* *Shakefpeare.*
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial,* affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laft hand.

It is for that fuch outward ornament
Was lavifh'd on their fex, that inward gifts
Were left for hafte *unfinifh'd.* *Milton.*
I did dedicate to you a very *unfinifhed* piece. *Dryden.*
His hafty hand left his pictures fo *unfinifhed,* that the beauty in the picture faded fooner than in the perfon after whom it was drawn. *Spect.*
And now let confcious Cecil view th' piece,
Where virtue in her lovelieft light is fhewn;
Let thefe *unfinifh'd* lays in part exprefs
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own. *Heigh.*
This collection contains not only fuch pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinifhed.* *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.*
So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers found
With hollow poverty and emptinefs. *Shakefpeare.*

2. Not ftable.

Take the time, while ftagg'ring yet they ftand,
With feet *unfirm,* and prepoffefs the ftrand. *Dryd.*

UNFI'T. *adj.*

1. Improper; unfuitable.

They eafily perceive how *unfit* that were for the prefent, which was for the firft age convenient enough. *Hooker.*
Neither can I think you would impofe upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to ftir or go. *Spenfer.*
Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit,*
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propofitions, is utterly *unfit* for fpeculative ftudies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To difqualify.

Thofe excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, fo they *unfitted* him for a fatisfaction or acquiefcence in his vaffals. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY. *adv.* Not properly; not fuitably.

Others, reading to the church thofe books which the apoftles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* faid to preach. *Hooker.*
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breaft and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS. *n. f.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In fetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book fhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitnefs* of an ignorant minifter. *Hooker.*
It is looked upon as a great weaknefs, and *unfitnefs* for bufinefs, for a man to be fo open, as really to think not only what he fays, but what he fwears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monofyllables, fo rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verfes, yet are they the moft fit for expreffing briefly the firft conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*

1. To loofen; to make lefs faft.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth *unfaften* fo and fhake a friend. *Shakefp.*
Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in fnow,
The mountain ftands; nor can the rifing fun
Unfix her frofts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconftant; vagrant.

So vaft the noife, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd,* and floating nations ftrove. *Dryden.*
Her lovely looks a fprightly mind difclofe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thofe. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irrefolute on which fhe fhould rely:
At laft *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haft, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy foul with hooks of fteel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shak.*
In thofe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shak.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not flefhed; not feafoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With fome lefs foe thy *unflefh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*
As a generous, *unflefh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I hafte. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend. *Milton.*

Invade his hissing throat, and winding spires,
'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*

Ah, what avail—
The vivid green his shining plumes *unfold*? *Pope.*

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Lift'ning Envy drops her snakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?—
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold.* *Shak.*

Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakespeare.*

Unfold the passion of my love;
Surprize her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakespeare.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold.* *Shak.*

Ship and men *unfold*
That to this isle convaid you. *Chapman.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakespeare.*

If the object be seen through two or more such convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last image; which consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with understanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shak.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakesp.*

UNFORBI'D. }
UNFORBI'DDEN. } *adj.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears those gratifications which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. s.* The state of being forbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expresly prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Unforc'd by punishment, una[w]'d by fear;
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryd.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced.* *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible.* *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *adj.* Not foreseen by prescience.

It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown.* *Milt.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *adj.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentless; implacable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten.* *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spect.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *adj.* Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shak.*

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is used both of a train of events, as, *an* unfortunate *life*; or of a single event, as, *an* unfortunate *expedition*; or of persons, as, *an* unfortunate *man*; or *an* unfortunate *commander.*

All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate.* *Hooker.*

Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate.* *Raleigh.*

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate.* *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to me wards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness.* *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *adj.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*

Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Roscommon.*

Can

Unfitly కానిరీతిగా। అయోగ్యంగా। అన్యాయంగా

Unfitness పాలువరానితన। అపాత్రత। అయోగ్యత। Unfitted అయోగ్యుడై

Unfitting కాని। అయోగ్యమైన। తగని।

Unfit పొంతలేకుండా। కరగ చేయుట।

Unfixed విడిగా ఉండే। అస్థిర। అనిశ్చయము। చాంచల్యము। చంచల

Unfledged. లేత। రెక్కలు కలగని। రెక్కలురాని।

Unflinching జడియని। సంకోచించని। మొక్కవోని। నిబ్బరమైన। ధీర, నిబ్బరమైన। వెనుకతీయని ...

Unflinchingly ధైర్యముగా। నిబ్బరంముగా। బాగా। గాఢంగా। వెనుకదీయక। వెనుదిరగక। Unfloored తలవరస వేయని

Unfluctuating నిబ్బరము యైన। స్థిరము యైన।

Unfold తెరచుట। వికసింపచేయుట। ప్రకటనము చేయుట। విశదపరచుట। తెలియ చేయుట।

Unfolded తెరచిన। ప్రకటించిన। విశదముయైన। విచ్చిన। విప్పిన

Unforbidden అనుకూలముయైన। నిషేధించలేనిది

Unforced సాధారణ। బలవంతం పొందని

Unforeseen తెలియలేని। తోచనిది। అగమ్యమైన। అనిర్దిష్ట

Unforeskinned సున్నతి అయిన। i.e. circumcised

Unforgiving క్రూర। వైరంతో। క్షమించని। దయలేని

Unforgotten జ్ఞాపకం ఉండే। మరువని, శాశ్వతమైన

Unformed కుదరని। వికారము యైన। లేత

Unforsaken విడువని। త్యజించలేని। స్థిర।

Unfortified బలము చేయలేని। కోటలులేని।

Unfortunate దురదృష్ట। దిక్కుమాలిన। the * wretch దౌర్భాగ్యుడు an * woman కాని। పెట్టి। అనగా బోగంది। లంజ। దౌర్భాగ్యురాలు

Unfortunately దురదృష్టంగా * for him వానిదురదృష్టముచేత। వాని గ్రహచార సామాన్య ప్రభావమున। * he fell down పడిపోయినాడు పాపం।

Unfought పోరాడని। యుద్ధం సంభవించని।

Unfouled నిర్మలముయైన। శుచి।

Unfound చిక్కని। దొరకని। the ship was unfound in stores కొంచెముకొనినసరుకు [illegible]

Unfounded నిరాధారమయిన। నిర్నిమిత్తమయిన। నిష్కారణం।

Unframed చట్టముచెయనిపదం।

Unfrequent అరుదయిన। అప్రరూపమయిన। వింత

Unfrequented మనుష్యసంచారములేని। [illegible]। [illegible]। an * road [illegible] [illegible] an * place అడవిసీమలో

Unfrequently అరుదుగా। [illegible]। not * అప్పుడప్పుడు

Unfriended [illegible]। స్నేహితులులేని।

Unfriendliness అసఖ్యం। విరసం।

Unfriendly కానిది। విరసమయిన। అప్రియమయిన। an * soil నిరసమైనది

Unfrozen పేరని।

Unfruitful ఫలించని। గొడ్డు। నిష్ఫలమైన। నిరర్థక।

~~Unfruitfully~~ నిష్ఫలంగా।

Unfulfilled తీరని। [illegible]। చెల్లని

to Unfurl విప్పుట। మడతవిప్పుట

Unfurled విప్పిన

Unfurnished [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible] [illegible]

Ungain : i.e stubborn, as a vicious horse See Walpoles Letters, 1840. vol VI. 16 foot

Ungainly కానిది। [illegible]। వికారమయిన। విరసమయిన। [illegible]। [illegible]

Ungallant [illegible]। [illegible]। [illegible]

~~Ungartered ... &c~~

Here enter two pages – as — Vide Appx p: 16

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise! *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.
They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.
These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milt.*
O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindness; want of favour.
You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.
What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.
Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRU'ITFUL. *adj.*
1. Not prolifick.
Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous.
The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile.
Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer's Husb.*
4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.
Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milt.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*
Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*
His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*
1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.
Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. To leave naked.
The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakesp.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.
It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*
I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*
2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth.
An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.
Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.
You chid at Sir Protheus for going *ungartered*. *Shakespeare.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.
We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;
For whom so late th' *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*
Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.
Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakespeare.*
He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shak.*
Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.
The demeanor of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*
This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. s.*
1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.
Reward not his sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*
2. Unkindness; incivility.
You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.
You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave straw and provender. *Genesis.*
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*
Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryd.*

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands;
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryd.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.
Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.
When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.
Were we waken'd by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryd.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.
'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.
How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His just, avenging ire
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
The sinner here intended is the *ungodly* sinner; he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedness.
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! O ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.
He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGOVE'RNABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.
They 'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws but those of the sword. *Glanville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated

lated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
It pleaseth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shakesp.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryd.*
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plaistered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*
I'll, in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious strumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryd.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Shew me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clar.*

Any thing of grace toward the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *un* and *grammatical*.] Not according to grammar.

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here;
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. s.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake? *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion. *Shakesp.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denh.*
No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*
With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

U'NGUENT. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* smooth the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spenser.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakesp.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conform ties, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order. *Blackm. on the Creation.*

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shak.*
Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milt.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter;
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, pranck'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*
Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryd.*
Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shak.*
Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unhandled*. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

UNHA'NDSOME. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest outshin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As

423 424

Ungoverned ఏలులేని। అణగని।

Ungraceful విరసములైన। వెగటు

Ungracefulness విరసం।

Ungracious కానిది। విరసములైన। క్రూరం। అపకారి।

~~Ungraciousness~~ అపచారం। విరసం। అపకారం।

Ungrammatical అశాస్త్రీయమైన। [illegible] గ్రామ్యమైన। an * word అపశబ్దం।

Ungranted ఇవ్వని। అనుమతించని

Ungrateful కృపకారములు గుర్తెరగని। అపకారి। మేలెరగని। కృతఘ్న an * man కృతఘ్నుడు। or unpleasing అసహ్యమైన। గిట్టని।

Ungratefully మేలు నెరగక।

~~Ungratefulness~~ మేలెరగనిది। అసహ్యం।

Ungrounded నిరాధారం। నిక్కని। మిథ్యమైన। వట్టి [illegible]

Ungrudgingly దాతృత్వమై

Unguarded భద్రం చేయులేని। కాపలిలేని। నిరాలోచిత।

Unguardedly తెలియక। అజాగ్రతగా।

Unguent చమురు। ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] లేపనం

~~Unguessed~~ తెలియని। గంభీరమైన।

Unguided ఏలుబడిలేనిది। పాలితముకానిది।

~~Unhabitable~~ నివసించరానిది

Unhallowed ~~పాపిష్టి~~। కష్టమైన। దుష్టమైన

Unhand విడిచిపెట్టు। పోనియ్యి। see Release

~~Unhandled~~ అంటనిది। చెయ్యబడనిది।

Unhandsome (paltry, base, bad) కానిది। [illegible]। విరసములైన। వికారములైన।

~~Unhandsomely~~ అన్యాయముగా। పరుసంగా। విరసంగా। Unhandsomeness వికారం। కురూపం

Unhandy చేతకాని। మట్టి। అరపరానిది

Unhang (or disfurnish) ఖాళీచేయుట, సామానుతీసుకొంటాపోయుట

Unhanged ఉరితీయబడని, వురితియ్యబడలేని, or unfurnished ఖాళీగావున్న

Unhappily దురదృష్టంగా, * for him they did not consent to this

వాడిదురదృష్టంచేత, వాడి గ్రహచారంచేతనున్నదంచాప్పునవాండ్లు

ఒప్పుకోలేదు, * for him she is gone ఆమె వెళ్లిపోయిందిపాపం,

* for you యిది నీ దురదృష్టమే,

Unhappiness దుఃఖం, దురదృష్టం,

Unhappy దుఃఖంపడ్డ, దౌర్భాగ్యపు, నిర్భాగ్యపు, పాపిష్ఠి, an * dilemma దురావస్థ,
abominable, shocking దౌర్భాగ్య

~~Unharboured~~ నిరాశ్రయమైన, దాపని

Unhardened లేత

Unharmed అపాయముపడక, చెక్కుచెదరక

Unharmonious విరసముయిన,

Unharnessed విప్పిన, ~~[illegible]~~ విడిగావుండే, [illegible]

Unhatched పొదగని, బయటపడని, [illegible]

~~Unhazarded~~ [illegible]

Unhealthful రోగి, [illegible]

Unhealthy రోగి, [illegible] an * place

[illegible] I found that place * [illegible]

Unheard } వినబడని, విననిది unheard of ఆశ్చర్యమైన, వింత, అపూర్వమయిన, విపరీత
అనిదంపూర్వం

Unheard } of అప్రసిద్ధమైన, వింత, వికారమైన, విపరీత, అసమాన, [illegible]

*injustice [illegible] అన్యాయం,

Unheeded అలక్ష్యంచేసిన, సాదా, his cries were * వాని మొరను అలక్ష్యం [illegible]
[illegible] ఆలకించినారుకారు

Unheedful అజాగ్రతగావుండే, [illegible]

Unheeding [illegible], అజాగ్రత,

Unhelped అసహాయమైన, అసహాయుడు (at dinner) వాండ్లను [illegible] (they remained *)
[illegible]

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandsome.*]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and, to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *unhandsome.*]

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang.*] To divest of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'P. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap.* *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakesp.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy.*] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly; you do well, lord.
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most *unhappily.* *Shakespeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness!* *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dreamed of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shak.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd.* *Shakespeare.*

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed.* *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd *unharm'd.* *Granv.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryd.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milt.*

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious.* *Dryden.*

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, *unharmonious* sounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The sweating steers *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*

The mules *unharness'd* range beside the main. *Pope.*

If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I shou'd still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton's Agonistes.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence set his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs. *Dryd.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy.* *Locke on Education.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard.* *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryd.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milt.*

4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! *Granv.*

5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakespeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded.* *Milt.*

Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *unheed.*] Not cautious.

UNHE'EDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHE'EDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
He named Albion. *Spenser.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Wings, and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haste. *Shakesp.*

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And, none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryd.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakesp. Henry VII.*

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To disorder; to confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only justle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* states, and run all into confusion. *Ray on the Creation.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with respect.

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected;
UNHO'PED *for.* } greater than hope had promised.

With *unhop'd* success
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryd.*

Heav'n has inspir'd me with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd for* safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakespeare.*

I thought the rousing style I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shak.*

The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorses* too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryd.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhospitable* coast. *Dryd.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high-prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares, with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shak. Othello.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines! *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow? *Milt. Paradise Regained.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addis. Spectator.*

The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakesp.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackm.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully* as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN. *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shakesp.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Bro. Vul. Err.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness as the unicorn is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]

1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodw.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform*.]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the æthereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton on Education.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNIMMO'RTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

† If

Unhesitating సాహసులయిన। సంకోచించని।

Unhesitatingly సంకోచించక। సాహసంవహించి। కొంకక। [illegible] అనాయాసముగా [illegible]

Unhewn కోయని। తొలచని। మొండి।

~~Hidebound~~ దిక్కుమాలిన।

~~Unhinge~~ బందవులు పెరుకుట।

Unhinged బందం పడ్డ। [illegible] I feel quite * [illegible]

Unholiness పాపిష్ఠితనము।

Unholy పాపిష్ఠివాడు। Tim 2 Tim 3.3 అపవిత్ర At

Unhonoured అపూజ్యమైనది। [illegible] the cheque remains [illegible] చెల్లలేదు

Unhook [illegible] విప్పుట

Unhoped } [illegible]
~~Unhoped for~~ }

† Unhorse గుర్రము మీదనుంచి పడవేయుట।

~~Unhorsed~~ గుర్రము మీదనుంచి పడిన।

Unhospitable అతిథిని ఆదరించని। ఆదరణలేని। క్రూర।

Unhoused నిర్వాసితుడైన। [illegible]

Unhouselled [illegible] Wrong. See Johnson

Unhumbled అణగని। [illegible]

Unhurt నొవ్వని। గాయంలేక। నిరుపద్రవంపడని। he got off [illegible]

Unhurtful నొప్పి చేయని। ఉపద్రవము లేని। నిరపాయ [illegible]

~~Unhusk~~ ~~[illegible]~~ unhusk [illegible]

Unhusked ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Unicorn [illegible] or team with one horse in front

Unidiomatical [illegible]

Uniform .... &c. ....

.... see Appendix Page 17.

Unimpaired [illegible] వుండే

Unimpassioned రసం తెలియని [illegible] విరక్తిగా వుండే. శాంత

Unimpeachable } నిరాక్షేపణ [illegible] తప్పుపట్టని. ఘనమైన
Unimpeached }

Unimpeded నిరంకుశ. నిరర్గళం.

Unimportant [illegible] Unimprovable land పాడుబంజరు

Unincumbered [illegible]

Unimproved [illegible]
Uninfluenced [illegible] .. * by fear [illegible]
Uninformed అజ్ఞాన. యెరుకచేయని. తెలియని
Uninhabitable [illegible] from the [illegible] condition of the house పాడుగా వున్నందున
Uninhabited పాడు. [illegible] Rob Crusoe lived 28 yrs in an [illegible] island
Uninscribed వ్రాయని. [illegible]
Uninitiated [illegible] See Appx. p 29 B
Uninjured [illegible] Uninquiring: an [illegible] faith [illegible]
Uninspired [illegible] సామాన్య. అంశములేని

Uninstructed చదవని. తెలియని [illegible] మోటు. మూర్ఖ
Uninstructive అప్రయోజకమయిన Unintelligent మూర్ఖ Unintellectual జ్ఞానవిహీన [illegible]
Unintelligible అర్థంకాని [illegible] See further under Stamp.

Unintelligibly అర్థంకాని. తెలియరాని [illegible]

Unintentional [illegible]

[illegible]

Unintentionally [illegible] తెలియక [illegible] words unintentionally uttered

[illegible]

Uninterested [illegible] those who are * in these enquiries think us fools [illegible]
Uninteresting విరసం. [illegible]

Unintermitted [illegible]

Unintermittent } పాడు. విషజ్వరం.
Unintermitting }
Uninterrupted [illegible]

Uninterruptedly [illegible] he slep[illegible]
[illegible]

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hale.*

UNIMPAI'RED. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryd.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired.* *Addison on the State of the War.*

UNIMPLO'RED. *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd.* *Milt. Par. Lost.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.
2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unimprovable.*] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbrass,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCRE'ASABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed.* *Bacon.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton.*

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

[...] men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water stood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited.* *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee-side of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited.* *Swift.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsun'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just! *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone.
Oh fact accurst! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these parts several poor *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us who profess themselves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant and *uninstructed* Christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive.* *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill formed productions. Ay, but these

monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.* *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *adj.* Not having interest.
UNI'NTERESTED. }

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninteressed*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninterrupted* prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds is rejected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing, and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearson.*

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched.* *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew's Musæum.*

U'NION. *n. s.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul, in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milt.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario.*] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

U'NISON. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons.* *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*
Diversify'd 'midst *unison* of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

U'NIT. *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would ... upon any other atom, but glide through an emp... interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites.* *Spenser.*
Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Charity is of a fastening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryd. Dufres.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou *united.* *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNI'TER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. s.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite.*] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman's Surg.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity.* *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.* *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*

... we call those many, who endeavour to ...

Nor can ... *unity* of the spirit in the bond of peace. ... this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another; and this is the *unity* of charity. *Pearson.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it dissolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all Christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe had been *universal.* *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally moral, are *universal*, in respect of persons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of *universal*, hardly can it be of general concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal.* *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This

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Union Jack [illegible]

Uninvited [illegible]

Uninviting [illegible]

Union [illegible] with the deity [illegible]

vulgarly, Excellent, unrivalled [illegible] entered under [illegible]

427 A.

C. P. Brown Esq.

Universally [illegible] * detested [illegible]

* beloved [illegible] * known [illegible]

Universe n. s. [illegible]

[illegible] In R. 6. 62 the phrase

[illegible]

121 [illegible]

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

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I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew's Musæum.*

U'NIO[N] …

…The … to ma… Ada… And gl… One h… One… 2. Con… terest… The… from… our lov… ness, w… passing… God. 3. A p… The… And in… Richer… In Den… 4. [In l… consol… which… shop,… this i… there… church… when… and w… dral… ficatio… VIII… in two… the on… king's… above… *Union*… and th… bent;… soever… UNI'PAR… Bringi… Others… with the… want not… U'NISON… Soundi… Choral, o…

U'NISON. …

1. A strin[g] … another …

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons.* *Glanville.*

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Take *unity* then out of the world, and it diss[olves] into a chaos. *Holy[day].*

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This

427A

Unit. The yard is the ⊔ of measure in England [illegible]. In the code of Manu the ⊔ of time is the number of minutes it takes to milk a cow. In the weight of letters the tola or rupee weight forms the unit.

Wellington belongs to no class, he is unique అసమాన

427 427

Union Jack అనగా [illegible]

[Un]ited [illegible]

[Un]iting [illegible]

[illegible] with the deity [illegible]

[illegible] vulgarly, Excellent, unrivilled [illegible]

[illegible] Here enter the note entered under అద్వైత from Dr Pye Smith

[Unis]on [illegible] to act in unison [illegible]

Unitarian [illegible] అనే మతం

[illegible]

[U]nite v: a. [illegible]

[U]nite v: n. [illegible] ⊔ Kingdom అనగా

[Un]ited [illegible] United Provinces అనగా Holland United States అనగా అమెరికా [illegible] ఇంగ్లండు [illegible]

[Uni]tedly [illegible]

[Uni]tedness [illegible]

[Uni]ting [illegible]

[Uni]ty [illegible] but 2W says [illegible] see 2W under केवलज्ञानि p: 248

Endeavouring to keep the * of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Eph. IV. 3 The doctrine that teaches the ⊔ of the deity అద్వైతం See ~~judged~~ on Plurality

[U]niversal [illegible] an * or circular rule [illegible]

[illegible] * empire or sway [illegible]

[illegible] * unpopularity [illegible]

* benevolence [illegible] * renown [illegible] the ⊔ Church

* popularity [illegible]

[Un]iversalism [illegible]

[Un]iversality [illegible] From the ⊔ of this practise [illegible]

[U]niversally [illegible] సర్వత్ర [illegible] * detested [illegible]

* beloved [illegible] * known [illegible]

[U]niverse n. s. లోకం [illegible] In R. 6. 62 the phrase [illegible]

University సర్వవిద్యాలయము, సమస్తమైన శాస్త్రములునేర్పే స్థలం. (సముదాయము written above)

~~Univocal~~ ఏకార్థమైన. Unjaundiced

Unjointed [illegible]

~~Unjoyous~~ విరసమయిన. Unjudged విచారించని, అవిచారిత

Unjust అన్యాయమైన, తగని, తప్పుని, విపరీతమైన, అక్రమమైన.

Unjustifiable సమాధానములేని, అన్యాయమైన.

Unjustifiably అన్యాయముగా.

Unjustly అన్యాయముగా.

to Unkennel బయలుదేరుట, దాగినదాని బయలుకు వెళ్లగొట్టుట

Unkennelled లేపిన, బైలుదేరిన, అనుపడిన

Unkept కాపాడబడని. Unkilled (Dryden) చావని

Unkind దయలేని, [illegible] Radha. 2.58.

Unkindliness (harshness, severity

Unkindly క్రూరంగా, బింకంగా, he took it very * అసహ్యించినాడు.

[illegible] (* childbed [illegible] = a hard delivery)

Unkindly adj harsh, severe క్రూరములు unwholesome రోగములుకలగజేసే

Unkindness విరసం, క్రూరభావం, విరసం.

to Unknit విప్పుట. Unknown తెలియని, గుప్తమైన an unknown quantity in mathematicks [illegible] see Penny Cy: in Vig p 323 line 63

Unknowing తెలియనేని, మెరగని.

Unknowingly మెరగక, [illegible], తెలియక, అజ్ఞానతః.

Unknown [illegible], తెలియని, అప్రసిద్ధ, [illegible] a name * to me

నాకు [illegible] పేరు, for some reason * to me [illegible]

Natives assert that earthquakes are unknown in India [illegible] కంపములు [illegible]

Unlaboured అయత్నమైన.

to Unlace విప్పుట, విరదీయుట.

to Unlade దిగుమతిచేయుట.

Unladen దిగుమతి అయిన [illegible] దించిన, ఖాళీచేసిన.

This catalogue of sin is but of sin under a limitation; an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and he mistook accident for *universality. Reynolds.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *universal.*] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

UNIVERSE. *n. s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakespeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*universitas*, Latin.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical dignities, or degrees of the *universities*, such reasons and authorities are commonly used as may be applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal.*]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature; very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The Piercies,
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke, xvi.*

Succeeding kings' just recovery of their right from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakespeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakesp.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of noblenesse and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shak.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he against right enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*. *Young.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind.*]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spens.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakesp.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Mil.*

Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god. *Dryd.*

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days! *Shak.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist*. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakesp.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryd.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakespeare.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables.* *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of.*

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue
The chace, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryd.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryd.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryd.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakespeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow
In Paradise, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,
And, known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown*? *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shak.*

4. Without communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickel.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace.* *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd.* *Pope's Odyss.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her? *Sidney.*

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To divest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts,* xxi. 3.

UNLA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid.* *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful.* *Shakespeare.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts,* x. 28.

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful*, to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully.* *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakespeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. s.*

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness.* *Hooker.*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, To *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt.* *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *Davenant.*

And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*

Some at the bar with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found, who had subtlety enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned.* *Milton on Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakespeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly* who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNLE'AVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exodus,* ii. 39.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the

~~Unlading~~ [illegible] observe both he d

Unladylike [illegible]

Unlaid [illegible] an unlaid ghost [illegible] to lay a ghost [illegible]

Unlamented [illegible]

to Unlap (last page of Life of Col Hutchinson) [illegible] to open, open the folds,

Unlawful [illegible] * food [illegible] It is [illegible] for him to do [illegible] Such a marriage is [illegible]

Unlawfully [illegible]

Unlawfulness [illegible] On the * of this act [illegible]

to Unlearn [illegible]

Unlearned [illegible]

Unleavened [illegible] In ancient English un. bread was called sweet bread. See Christian Observer 1824 p. 278. & Tyndale on Mark XIV [illegible] bread. A[illegible] says = [illegible]

Unless [illegible] * it is [illegible] * he told you [illegible] * you see him [illegible] * I see it [illegible] * it was more than 64 Rupees [illegible]

Unlettered [illegible]

Unlevelled [illegible]

Unlicensed [illegible]

Unlicked [illegible] an [illegible] cub [illegible]

Unlighted [illegible]

Unlike పోలని। అసదృశమైన। these are * [illegible] వేరు।
[illegible] this, unlike my house, is quite new — [illegible]
[illegible] the English, unlike the Musulmans, encourage braminical learning [illegible]

Unlikelihood }
Unlikeliness } [illegible] Consider its * [illegible]
[illegible]

Unlikely [illegible] it is not * [illegible]
[illegible] it is * [illegible]
[illegible] he is * to be there
[illegible]

~~Unlikeness~~ వ్యత్యాసం। వికారం।

Unlimited అమితమైన। మట్టులేని। దరిమేరలేని।

to Unlink విప్పుట।

Unliquefied కరగని।

to Unload దించుట। దింపుట। he * his grief చింత [illegible]

Unloaded [illegible] వుండె। [illegible] వుండే

to Unlock తాళం తీయుట। బీగం తీయుట। వదులుచేయుట। సడలించుట।
తీయుట।

Unlocked సడలిన। విప్పిన। తీసిన।

Unlooked for తలచని। అకస్మాత్తుగా వచ్చిన। [illegible] వచ్చిన। [illegible]

to Unloose సడలించుట। విప్పుట। విడుచుట।

Unloosed విప్పిన। [illegible]

the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakespeare.*

What hidden strength,
Unless the strength of heav'n, if you mean that? *Milton.*

For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee
Endu'd with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakespeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryd.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not laid even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd: nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakesp.*

Those *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate exprest. *Dryd.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did should induce, much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryd.*

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impossible that which but seems unlike. *Shakespeare.*

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. }
UNLI'KELINESS. } *n. s.* [from *unlikely.*] Improbability.

The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promising any particular event.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falshood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompense or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment, because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives' owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal felicity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakespeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison on Italy.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

Vain man, forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdensome.

To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakespeare.*

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakespeare.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is shut with a lock.

I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakespeare.*

She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and, ent'ring out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryd.*

2. To open in general.

My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who, with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milt.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED. }
UNLO'OKED *for.* } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their succour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakespeare.*

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* success. *Denham.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to *unloose*, is properly *to bind*.

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shak.*

The weak, wanton Cupid,
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Turn him to any cause of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

It

It rested in you,
T' *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose*. *Mark*, i. 7.

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most, to love *unlov'd*! *Shakespeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannote excite love. There seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shak.*

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakesp.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estr.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

UNLU'CKY. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omen'd; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryd.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falshood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoaky light
That's fed with stinking tallow? *Shakespeare.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that, upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade*. *Spens.*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakesp.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only are his proper province. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. To deprive of form or being.

They've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryd.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial; God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shak. Macbeth.*

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion. *Glanv.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Liv. Holy.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton on the Classicks.*

§

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.*
UNMA'NLY. }

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others' virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictions to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier against Despair.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shak.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milt. Agonistes.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd,
And streight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke on Education.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shak. Henry IV.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

Bare-fac'd ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakespeare.*

UNMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spens.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sid.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*

Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryd.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Husbands

ry'd mai
Dr
In fit strains prono[...] sung
ung.

Unloved అప్రియము, స్నేహితులు లేని

Unloveliness వికారం, పాడుతనము

Unlovely వికారముయున్నది ప్రియము, ముద్దు లేని, విరసమైన

~~Unloverlike~~ మోహించని, సరసం తెలి, ముని రూపులు

Unloving కరుణ తెలి, విరసులయిన, క్రూరులైన

Unluckily దురదృష్టంచొప్పున, * for him అతని దురదృష్టం వల్ల, వాని గ్రహచార సామాన్యంచొప్పున * I happened to know of the fraud ఆ మోసం నాకు తెలిసి వచ్చి యుండి పాపం

పనికిమాలిన, చెడ్డ

Unlucky కాని, దురదృష్టమైన, తుంటరి, అపురు an * omen అపశకునం, an * hour అపలగ్నం, an Johnsons 3d sense * or mischievous man కొంటెవాడు దుండగీడు The * secretary detected their plot యిబ్బంది గా కొంటెవాడు

to Unlute విప్పుట "This unlucky sentence" Gibbon chap 49 Note 84 meaning "fatal" in a comic sense. = చెడ్డ an schoolboy = wicked

Unmade కుదరని, చేయని, or taken to pieces విప్పిన, as a bed దీపెట్టు కొంత పక్క వెయ్యలేని

Unmaimed నిండుగా వుంటే, పూర్ణంగా యునులేని, సంబద్ధంగా వుండే

Unmake విప్పుట, విప్పతీయుట, మార్చటం చెయ్యుట, or ruin చెరుపుట he hath unmade himself తనకు తానే చెడగొట్టు

Unman పిరికి అవ్వాలుట, ధైర్యము చెడగొట్టుట, ధైర్యం చెరుపుట, మాన్పించుట

Unmanageable చేతకాని, అసాధ్య, మొండి (మూర్ఖ), పెరసరము యున

~~Unmanaged~~ కుదరని, నిగ్రహని, బాగు చేయలేని

Unmanly పిరికి, క్షుద్ర, అమానుష, పేద, హరాంజాదా, సాకిరి

Unmanned పిరికి అయిన, ధైర్యము చెడిన, చెంతుపడ్డ, తిల్లపడ్డ, ధైర్యంతప్పిన

Unmannered } అమర్యాదస్తులయిన, మోటు, మొండి, దురాశ, అసాంప్రదాయ
Unmannerly }

Unmanured పారుగా ఉంటే, Unmanufactured పని చేయని

Unmarked తెలియని, గుర్తించని, దాగిన, అప్రసిద్ధ

Unmarketable వెలచేయని

Unmarried పెండ్లి కాలేని

to Unmask తనుపరుచుట। ముసుగు [illegible] తాంబేశి మూసుకొ్తు।

Unmasked తెలియచేసిన। ప్రకటము చేసిన।

Unmastered అసాధ్యమైన। అణగని। వంగని। పాడు

Unmatched అసమానమైన। జతలేని। యీడులేని

Unmeaning నిరర్థక। లేనిపోని। వ్యర్థమైన। వెలంతి (పిచ్చి)। అర్థములేని। వికారం
The titles of many Persian & Telugu poems are quite ~ అసంబంధ

Unmeant తలచని। ఆలోచించలేని।

Unmeasurable అమితమైన। అప్రమేయమైన। అపారమైన

Unmeasured అమితమైన। కొలవని। అపారమైన

Unmeddled with ముట్టకుండా వుంచిన। ఎవ్వరు అంటని। యథాస్థితిగా వుంచిన।

Unmeditated తలచని। ఆలోచించని।

Unmeet తప్పుని। తగని।

Unmellowed పచ్చి। పండని। అపక్వమైన।

Unmelted కరగని। బింకపడని। విరక్తగా వుంచిన।

Unmentionable అనరాని। అవక్తవ్య

Unmentioned చెప్పబడని। ప్రస్తావించబడని।

Unmerchantable విలకొనరాని। అమ్మని।

Unmerciful క్రూర। నిర్దయాత్మకుడు దయలేని he got an ~ beating.

Unmercifully దయలేక। క్రూరముగా

Unmerited నిష్కారణమైన। తగని। Unmetalled — An ~ road is a road made of earth without brick or stone "Kutcha"

Unmilked పాలు పితకని।

Unminded విచారించని। అప్రసిద్ధులయిన। a poor * outlaw [illegible]
పక్షి।

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.

With full cups they had *unmaſk'd* his ſoul. *Roſcommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuſe us, yet a tranſlation *unmaſks* them, whereby the cheat is tranſparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk.

My huſband bids me; now I will *unmaſk*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shak.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O, I am yet to learn a ſtateſman's art;
My kindneſs and my hate *unmaſk'd* I wear,
For friends to truſt, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

The fætor is *unmaſterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unſavoury condition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain, if you
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his *unmaſter'd* importunity. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He cannot his *unmaſter'd* grief ſuſtain,
But yields to rage, to madneſs and diſdain. *Dryd.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The ſoul of Chriſt, that ſaw in this life the face of God, was, through ſo viſible preſence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladneſs anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their maſtiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shak. Hen.* V.

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two ſuch navies ſaw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he ſhould obey,
Held to them both the trident of the ſea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning; having no meaning.

With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying ſpear was after Ilus ſent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryd.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.

Common mother! thou
Whoſe womb *unmeaſurable*, and infinite breaſt
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

You preſerved the luſtre of that noble family, which the *unmeaſurable* profuſion of anceſtors had eclipſed. *Swift.*

UNME'ASURED. *adj.*

1. Immenſe; infinite.

Does the ſun dread th' imaginary ſign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd ſome unfrequented place,
Loſt to the world, in vaſt, *unmeaſur'd* ſpace? *Blackmore.*

2. Not meaſured; plentiful beyond meaſure.

From him all perfect good, *unmeaſur'd* out, deſcends. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED *with. adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and cloſed for ſix days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*. *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various ſtyle,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praiſe
Their Ma[...] In fit ſtrains pronounc'd, or ſung
Unmeditat[...] *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNME'E[...] Not fit; not proper; not w[...]

Ma[...]ng, *unmeet* the rule of ſway. *Spenſer.*

I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuſe me, hate me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alack! my hand is ſworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth ſo apt to pluck a ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Its fellowſhip *unmeet* for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike. *Milton.*

That muſe deſires the laſt, the loweſt place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling ſtring
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shak.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames and ſcatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpreſſed, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here ſink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unſaleable; not vendible.

They feed on ſalt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*

1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Eſtr.*

The pleaſant luſtre of flame delights children at firſt; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquiſite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doctrine repreſents God as unjuſt and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, becauſe it ſubverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honeſt, unwriting ſubject was daily moleſted, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applauſe. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.

A little warm fellow fell moſt *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majeſty. *Addiſon.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

Conſider the rules of friendſhip, leſt juſtice turn into *unmercifulneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no deſert. Not in uſe.

Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who ſought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatneſs is. *Gov. of Tongue.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being undeſerved.

As to the freeneſs or *unmeritedneſs* of God's love; we need but conſider, that we ſo little could at firſt deſerve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes ſtill folded with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diſtreſsful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, ſneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shak.*

He after Eve ſeduc'd, *unminded*, ſlunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenſer.*

I ſhall let you ſee, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthroned gods on ſainted ſeats. *Milton.*

He, not *unmindful* of his uſual art,
Firſt in diſſembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beaſts he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution, are ſo very zealous in their offers for the ſervice of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themſelves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine aſcending, and the water deſcending. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not ſuſceptive of mixture. Not uſed.

The ſulphur of the concrete loſes by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their diſtinct ſurfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As eaſy may'ſt thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminiſhing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* ſorrow. *Taylor.*

Veſſels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Paſs, with ſafe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the ſtreet. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not ſoftened.

With publick accuſation, uncovered ſlander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado.*

UNMIX'ED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any
UNMI'XT. } thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone ſhall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baſer matter. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwiſe than with ſome little aſperſion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted reſt. *Roſcommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe *unmixt*? *Milt.*

Thy Arethuſan ſtream remains unſoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED.

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd;*
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakesp.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist,*
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.* *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To UNMO'OR. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd,*
And brought our captives and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor,*
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addison on Italy.*

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consist the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May's Virgil.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved;* though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmov'd,*
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superior still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd,* and eyes unwet. *Dryd.*

UNMO'VING. *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milt.*

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *Ben Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

UNNA'MED. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural,* to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

If the tyrant were,
To a son so noble, so *unnatural,*
What will he be to us? *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural.* Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural;* the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never teach *unnaturalness.* *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian seas were believed to be *unnavigable.* *Arbuthnot.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily,* in their judgment, the antient received custom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange.*

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily.* *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary,* is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whoreson zed; thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakespeare.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two Christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly.* *Shakespeare.*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate,* and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verse. *Addison.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNNE'TH. }
UNNE'THES. } *adv.* [This is from *un* and eað, Saxon, *easy;* and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and stanke,
That *unneth* I may stand any more;
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

 A shepherd's

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Unnatural Here enter Johnson's quotⁿ on "unsupportable."

Buonaparte was the ~ and implacable enemy of England = [illegible]

An ~ parent [illegible]

An ~ son [illegible]

An ~ murder [illegible]

This is a very ~ meaning of the word. [illegible]

The hand was swollen to an ~ size

This caused an ~ diminution in the trade

In that picture the hand looks quite ~

Observe what the Eng Lat lexicons say.

"Portentous. Prodigious

The voice of the hyena with its hideous laugh & chatter is the most wild ~ sound that breaks the silence of night in these tremendous solitudes

UNMOA'NED. *adj.* Not lamented.
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Your widow dolours likewise be u

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.
Volatile Hermes, fluid and unm
Mounts on the wings of air.

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While Scot, and Wake, and twe
That teach one to deny one's sel
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf.
The fowls of the air, and the
are supplied with every thing, un
or fears.
Safe on my shore each *unmolest*
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the

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anchors.
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And how the western wind bloweth sore,
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A shepherd's

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Unmindful మఱపుపెట్టిన। అజాగ్రత। ఎచ్చరికతప్పిన।

Unmingled శుద్ధ। తేట। ~~[illegible]~~ పరిష్కారమైన। మిశ్రమముకాని। ఘనమయిన స్వచ్ఛ। శుభ్ర। with * astonishment [illegible] ఆశ్చర్యం [illegible]

Unmistakeable స్పష్టమైన। తేట। నిస్సందేహ Unmistakeably [illegible] నిస్సందేహముగా

Unmitigated [illegible] = downright = absolute సాక్షాత్తు [illegible] అతి।
(This is pure * fiction (Outram on Napier) [illegible])

Unmixed అచ్చమైన। తేట। శుద్ధ। ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]మైన। పరిష్కారమైన। ఘనమైన

Unmoistened తడవని।

Unmolested ఉపద్రవపెట్టని। [illegible] he left them * వారికి ఏటుంతం చేయలేదు। తొందరపెట్టలేదు।

to Unmoor [illegible] లంగరులు తీసివేయుట।

Unmortgaged [illegible] తాకట్టుపెట్టని।

Unmortified అణగని। కామములు అణగని। దుష్టమైన।

Unmoveable స్థిరమైన। కదలని।

Unmoved నిశ్చలమైన। చలించని। కదలని। నిశ్చలమైన। నిష్కంప।

Unmourned [illegible]

to Unmuffle ముసుకు తీసివేయుట।

Unmusical విరసమైన। అపస్వరమైన।

to Unmuzzle మూతి [illegible] తీసివేయుట। విప్పుట।

Unnamed పేరులేని। పేరుపెట్టని।

Unnatural అన్యాయమయిన। పిచ్చి [illegible] విపరీత an * murder
అతిక్రూరమయిన। [illegible]
Bonaparte was the unnatural & implacable enemy of England
An * parent: an * son
this is a very * meaning of the word [illegible]

Unnaturally [illegible] విపరీతంగా। పిచ్చిగా।

Unnavigable [illegible] నది [illegible]

Unnecessarily నిర్నిమిత్తంగా [illegible]

Unnecessary నిర్నిమిత్తమైన। అనావశ్యకమైన।

Unneighbourly పరసహములేని. తానే. దయలేని. క్రూర

to Unnerve ధైర్యం చెడగొట్టుట. ప్రాణములు పిసికించుట. [illegible]
[illegible]

Unnerved నిస్త్రాణ[illegible] I was then quite * [illegible]

Unnoted విచారించబడనిదై

Unnumbered అసంఖ్య. లెక్కలేని.

Unobeyed చెల్లని.

Unobnoxious అపరాధికాని. [illegible]. నిరపరాధి.

Unobservable సూక్ష్మ. స్వల్పమైన. కనబడని.

Unobservant నిర్లక్ష్య[illegible]. పరాకుచేయుని.

Unobserved {Colebr. Ess. 1:397. అప్రతిశంకిత / [illegible]. తెలియబడకుండా he followed them * వారికి తెలియకుండా వెంటపడ్డాడు

Unobserving అవివేకి. నిర్లక్ష్య[illegible].

Unobstructed నిరభ్యంతరముగా. నిరర్గళ. నిరాటంక. అవలీల

Unobstructedly అనాయాసముగా. అడ్డిలేనిదై

Unobtained అందని. దొరకని.

Unobtrusive దీన. శాంత. [illegible]

Unobvious అపరూపమయిన. వింత

Unoccupied [illegible]. ఖాళీ. [illegible]. తీరుబాటుగా వుంది.

Unoffending నిరపరాధ. సాధు. [illegible]

Unoffered నిరర్పిత. ఇవ్వని.

Unofficerlike అసభ్య. [illegible]. దుష్ట.

Unofficial సామాన్య. సర్కారు సంబంధమైనది కాదు. అనగా Private.

Unopened see Unblown

~~Unoperative [illegible] నిష్ఫలమైనవిల్లని.~~

Unopposed నిరాటంకమైన. [illegible]

A shepherd's boy,
When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenser.*

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A most *unnoble* swerving. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.*

1. Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jest,
Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted.* *Shak.*

He drew his seat familiar to her side,
Far from the suitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

2. Not honoured.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unnoted,* and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shak.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more
Centaurs, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites
With stars *unnumber'd.* *Prior.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobey'd,* the throne supreme. *Milt.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil? *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they stood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. s.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings confining laws to others; and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame of the universe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved,* passeth without sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They the son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heavenly feast refresh'd,
Brought on his way with joy: he, *unobserv'd,*
Home to his mother's house private return'd. *Milt.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, *unobserv'd,* in wild meanders play'd. *Addison.*

Had I erred in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have passed *unobserved.* *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*; so likewise, upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied.* *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unoccupied* by external impressions. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended! *Rogers.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it, but an imperfect velleity; and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring, *unoppos'd,*
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows roll their restless tide:
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd,* for prey divide. *Dryden.*

The people like a headlong torrent go,
And every dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction and *unorderly* confusion in the church? *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself; much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated,* and self-existent.
Stephens's Sermons.

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shak.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton.*

O happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog-star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words.
Shakespeare.

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had *unpacked,* a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid.* *Milt.*

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid,*
On Greeks accurs'd this dire confusion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpitied, and thy rites *unpaid?* *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid,* for the support of this vanity! *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid for* silk. *Shakesp.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd,* impassive. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure; and that soft, which

which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauſeous; diſguſting.

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more diſturbed at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagon'd* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled,* haply amplified. *Shakeſp.*

Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparallel'd*? *Milton's Arcades.*

The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*

O fact *unparallel'd*! Charles! beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diſaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity! *Phillips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable,* Fr.] Irremiſſible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.

Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with thoſe *unpardoned* ſins for which we propoſed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*

2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned,* hath deſtroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curſe on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud! *Dryden.*

UNPARLIAME'NTARINESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe, of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.

Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; ſift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.*

1. Admitting no paſſage.

Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Eſther,* xvi. 24.

They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

You ſwell yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* barrier againſt all improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs.

Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money, which is lighter than that ſtandard, *unpaſſable.* *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from paſſion; calm; impartial.
UNPA'SSIONATED. }

He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed ſenſes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without paſſion.

Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſmay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd,* much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her: the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable,* rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe prides and haughtineſſes, judging, and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The deſign is to reſtrain men from things which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.

Could penſion'd Boileau, laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd,* no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenſer.*

Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakeſpeare.*

To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopled,* and untrod. *Milton.*

The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race;
Yet few, and ſtrangers, in th' *unpeopled* place. *Dryden.*

He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.

The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*

He alone,
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thus daily changing by degrees, I'll waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryd.*

Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryden.*

Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer ſuns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly,* aſſociated themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait,* Fr. *imperfectus,* Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefeſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs.

Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfectneſs* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectneſs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution is like an *unperformed* promiſe. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are ſecured to reap in another world everlaſting, *unperiſhable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canſt not die *unperjur'd,*
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.

In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once; and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded.

He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone.

In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.

Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical.* You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture; which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to ſeek

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to Unorder (i.e. countermand, decline -- an americanism? I find it in "A new Home") వద్దనుట, అక్కరలేదనిచెప్పుట

Unorderly అక్రమమయిన

Unorganized ఏర్పాటులేని, పరిష్కారంకాని, అల్లరి, అసాధనాన్యాంశ, మదరని, తలతోకలేని
as atoms అణువులైగాన్పుంటే, గాఠంకాని

~~Unoriginal~~ అనాది, Milton P.L. 10.477

Unornamented ~~...~~, శృంగారంలేని, సాధు

Unostentations డంబ, బీద, ముంచుకులేని, నిర్గర్వి, నిగర్వి, సాధు, సాదా

Unowned అనాధనాన్యాంశ, దొరలేని, యజమానునిహీనమైన, యెవ్వరికిఅక్కరలేని

to Unpack విప్పుట, తీసివేయుట, దింపుట

Unpacked కుదిరించని

Unpaid చెల్లని, యివ్వబడని, తీరని, తీర్చబడని

~~Unpained దుఃఖంపడని~~, సుఖంగాన్నంతే

Unpainted వన్నెవేయని, సాదా

Unpalatable అసహ్యమైన, చేదరుచే..., వెగటుగాన్నంతే

Unparagoned అసమానమైన, అతులిత

Unparalleled అసమానమైన, యీడులేని To an ___ extent అసమానముగా

Unpardoned క్షమించరానిది, యింతంతకాదు, ఎదరని, మాఫ్కాని q.v. Bur B. 1. p: 138.
Unpardonable పచ్చి, పిచ్చి, వెర్రి, మొండి, అత్యవసం, ... పచ్చిగా
Unpardonably ప్రత్యేకంగా, మహా, యింతతనాదు

Unpardoned క్షమించబడని

~~Unpardoning~~ క్రూరమైన, మొండి

Unparlimentary రాజసభలోచెల్లని ... అక్రమమైన

Unparted వెరబాయని

~~Unpartial see Impartial~~

~~Unpathed~~ (Shak) దారిలేని

Unpatronized ఆనాయతులయిన। నిరాశ్రయులైన

Unpawned కుదవ పెట్టని। చేతిలోనే ఉండే।

~~to Unpeg~~ కీలు తీసి వేసి విప్పకొనుట।

Unpensioned ఉపజీవనము దొరకని। జీతంకెక్కని।

Unpeopled జనము లేని। నిర్జనమైన।

Unperceived దాగిన।

Unperformed జరగని। చేయని। తీరని।

Unperishable చెడిపోని। అక్షయము।

Unphilosophical పిచ్చి। అశాస్త్రీయమైన। అవివేక। పామర। సాధు।

Unphilosophically అవివేకముగా।

Unpierced దూరని। గట్టి   to pile & Unpile shot

~~Unpillared~~ స్తంభములు లేని।

~~Unpillowed~~ దిండు లేని।

to Unpin పిన్ను తీసి వేయుట। విప్పుట।

Unpinned విడిన।

Unpitied దయకు దూరమైన।

~~Unpitifully~~ దయలేమితో।

Unpitying క్రూర।

Unplaced స్థలం దొరకని। ఉంచని। ఉద్యోగము లేని।

Unplagued బాధ పడని। శ్రమ లేని।

Unplanted నాటని। తనంతట తానే పుట్టిన।

seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel agoing. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,
Unpierc'd is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakespeare.*

Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eylet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakespeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shak. R. III.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full in all we could desire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;
May he live long scorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral! *Bishop Corbet.*

But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Absurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jest. *Roscommon.*

He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*

As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryd. Aureng.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*

Passion *unpity'd*, and successless love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addison's Cato.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakespeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Havi[ng] ...

To shame, to chains, or to ...
Lead on, *unpitying* guides! bel...

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Havin[g] ... dependance.

Unplac'd, unpension'd.

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not to[rmented] ...

Ladies, that have ...
Unplagued with corns, we 'll have a b[out] ...

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not plant[ed] ... taneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the field ...
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans sho[w] ...

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plausib[le] ... such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five su[bsidies] ... and that meeting being, upon very unpopu[lar] ... *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, ... five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had p[assed] to that purpose. *Claren[don].*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.* O(

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shak.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Ecclus.* v. 20.

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. s.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen, the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shak.*

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLE'ASING. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden:
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news? *Shakespeare.*

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryd.*

2. ...
S...
U...

G[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] he is *
+
(W says [illegible])
this medecine and
[illegible]

UNPO[LITE] ...
Lat...
civil...
Disc... plain m... words, ... may be n... onable.

UNPOLLU[TED] ...
Not corr[upted] ...

And from he[r] ...
May violets sp[ring] ...
Till oft conv...
Begin to cast a ...
The *unpolluted* t...
And turn it by d...
Till all be made in...
Though *unpollut[ed]* ...
She half commits, ...

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* ... the people.

The practices of th... feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *portable.*] Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*? *Shak.*

Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*

The cruel something *unpossess'd*
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

patronized అనాదయుతులలయిన
pawned కుదువపెట్టని। వేలల
~~Unpeg~~ మేకులు తీసివేసి విప్పుకొనిన
Unpensioned జీతం లేని
Unpeopled పౌరులు లేని
Unperceived చూడని
Unperformed జరగని
Unperishable చెడని
Unphilosophical వి[illegible]
Unphilosophicall
Unpierced దూరని
~~Unpillowed~~ [illegible]
~~Unpillowed~~ [illegible]
Unpin [illegible]
Unpinned [illegible]
Unpitied [illegible]
~~Unpitiful~~

...e flumb'ring; or inspires ...tated verse. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

...eech make *unpremeditated* ha...erfe readily in languages that they ...quainted with. *Addison.*

...D. *adj.* ...by previous meafures.

...ngs which moft concern ...*unprepar'd*, and ftill to feek. *Milton.*

...*unprepared* before him, is an argument ...not efteem God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

...s are full of eyes, and woods have ears; ...he wife are ever on their guard, ...refeen, they fay, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*

...made fit for the dreadful moment ...parture.

...ould not kill thy *unprepared* fpirit; ...eavens forefend! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

...y *unprepar'd* and unrepenting breath ...fnatch'd away by the fwift hand of death. *Rofcommon.*

...PREPA'REDNESS. *n. f.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency, and *unpreparednefs* to affert my rights and honour, make me the moft guilty in their efteem, who would not fo eafily have declared a war againft me, if I had firft affaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepoffeffed; not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepoffeffed* on the one hand, and the well-difpofed on the other, are affected with a due fear of thefe things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepoffeffed* with any former notions, and fo eafily and infenfibly gains upon the affent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not preffed.

Have I my pillow left *unprefs'd* in Rome? *Shak.*

In thefe foft fhades, *unprefs'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy feat. *Tickel.*

2. Not inforced.

They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreffed* with the fharpeft and moft pathetical expreffions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diftinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, becaufe ridicule ought to be a pleafure, but to undeceive and vindicate the honeft and *unpretending* part of mankind from impofition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not previoufly hindered.

A pack of forrows, which would prefs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timelefs grave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unfought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unfuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by fo *unprincely* an inconftancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not fettled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my fifter fo to feek,
Or fo *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the fingle want of light and noife,
Could ftir the conftant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to ftate affairs, with fouls fo *unprincipled* in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court fhifts, and tyrannous aphorifms, appear to them the higheft points of wifdom. *Milton on Education.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finifhed thefe that are yet *unprinted.* *Pope.*

...ght ...more. ...uble ...eeding ...reedom. *Swift.* ...ct pre- ...on elfe ...e. *Milton.* ...vanced. ...ter while he ...llier on Pride. ...olifick; not ...makes me un- *Shakespeare.* ...ot prepoffeffed

...ody is the mother of ...and *unprejudicate* un... *Taylor.*

...Free from prepoffeffion; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be fo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reafonable man may certainly underftand them. *Tillotfon.*

Several, when they had informed themfelves of our Saviour's hiftory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his difciples, were fo ftruck, that they profeffed themfelves of that fect. *Addifon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unfuitable to a prelate.

The archbifhop of York, by fuch *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advifed him to pafs that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind before-hand.

Afk me what queftion thou canft poffible,
And I will anfwer *unpremeditated*. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of eftimation.

A baubling veffel was he captain of,
For fhallow draught and bulk *unprifable*. *Shakesp.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several defires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ftay;
Fire rofe, and each from other but untied,
Themfelves *unprifon'd* were and purified. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'rifh Burgundy
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shak.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to furprize
One man, affaffin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.

Unfpoil'd fhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand;
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Ufelefs; ferving no purpofe.

The church being eafed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*

Should he reafon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job, xv. 3.*

My fon Onefimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paft was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon, 11.*

They received aliment fufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeft; and withal fweat out the coarfeft and *unprofitableft* juice. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to furvive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Eftrange.*

Then they, who brothers' better claim difown,
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*

With fhame and forrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears fo tender,
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he ftood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryd.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. f.* Ufeleffnefs.

We are fo perfuaded of the *unprofitablenefs* of your fcience, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you fucceed, you increafe the number of your party. *Addifon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Ufelefsly; without advange.

I fhould not now *unprofitably* fpend
Myfelf in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for folid certainties. *Ben Jonfon.*

Our country's caufe,
That drew our fwords, now wrefts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably fhed. *Addifon's Cato.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakespeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many infects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deftroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promife of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally liftlefs and dreaming, this *unpromifing* difpofition is none of the eafieft to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult, and *unpromifing* of fuccefs, as if he fhould make the effay to produce fome new kinds of animals out of fuch fenfelefs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRO-

Unpleasant కాని। అసహ్యమైన, నిష్టని।
Unpleasantly కాని రీతిగా, అసహ్యముగా।
Unpleasantness అసహ్యం, రోత।
~~Unpleased~~ మెచ్చని। సంతోషం పడని।
Unpleasing కాని। అసహ్యమైన, నిష్టని।
Unpliant కఠినమైన, వంగని।
Unploughed దున్నని। పాడుగా వుండే।
~~Unplumed~~ రెక్కలు తీసివేసిన।
Unpoetical సరసము లేని, గ్రామ్యమైన, సాధారణ।
Unpolished మోటయు। ప్రాకృత, నున్నచేయని।
Unpolite అమర్యాదుల యిన, మోటు
Unpolluted అంటని। పావనమైన, శుచి అయిన, బాహాంతరంశౌ। [illegible] నిర్మల [illegible]
Unpopular (అనిష్టమైన) + [illegible] యిన, విరసము యిన, జనరంజకము కాని, + he is * జనులకు ఇష్టుడు కాడు [illegible]। W says బహుశ [illegible]
Unpopularity జనరంజకత్వం లేకపోవడం, వైరస్యం। From the ⌴ of this medecine విడ [illegible] (యిష్టమైన మందు కాదు గనుక)
~~Unpossessed~~ దొరకని। కలగని। లేని। Unpowdered తలకు తెల్లపిండి వేయని
~~Unpracticable~~ అసాధ్యమైన।
Unpractised పని తెలియని। లేత, అభ్యాసము లేని।
~~Unpraised~~ అప్రసిద్ధమైన, పేరు పొందని।
Unprecedented (అనిదంప్రాథ్యం) విపరీత, అతిఘనమైన, పరమ[illegible], అపూర్వమైన, [illegible]। [illegible], అపరూప[illegible]। అభూతపూర్వమైన, మునుపెన్నడూ లేని [illegible]:
Unpreferred [illegible] [illegible]
Unprejudiced (శుద్ధి) + [illegible] [illegible] In Spain, ⌴ Catholicks are called Catolicos netos
Unpremeditated &c.
See further in Appendix page 18

Unpronounced [illegible]

~~Unproper see Improper.~~

Unpropitious [illegible] the weather was * [illegible]

Unproportioned [illegible] see quotⁿ in Johnson [illegible]

~~Unproposed [illegible]~~

Unpropped [illegible]

Unprosperous [illegible]

Unprosperously [illegible]

Unprotected [illegible]

Unprovided [illegible] those who are ⊔ with horses [illegible]

Unprovoked ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ⊔ anger [illegible]

~~Unprovoking [illegible]~~

Unpruned [illegible]

~~Unpublished~~ [illegible]

Unpunctual - ~~Unpunctuality~~

Unpunished [illegible]

Unpurchased [illegible]

Unpurged [illegible]

Unpurified [illegible]

~~Unpurposed~~ [illegible]

Unpursued [illegible]

Unputrified [illegible]

Unqualified [illegible] he is * for that duty [illegible]

* censure [illegible] * approbation [illegible]

~~to Unqualify~~ [illegible]

[illegible] Page 18

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Mad'st imperfect words, with childish trips,
Unpronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER. *adj.*

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakesp.*

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not proposed.

The means are *unpropos'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unpropp'd*, as one past hope,
Abandoned, and by himself given over. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*

Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or, *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

There I found a fresh *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved* by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Prosperity, inviting every sense
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*

Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But, *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual are forced to sea. *King Charles.*

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but, being in all things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*

Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Spratt.*

Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*

Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked*. *Addison.*

UNPROVO'KING. *adj.* Giving no offence.

I stabbed him a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit-trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakespeare.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Not given to the publick.

Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublished*. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished*. *Ecclus.* viii. 8.

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunished*. *L'Estrange.*

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*,
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not pursued.

All night the dreadless angel *unpursued*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsoured, in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt; but, putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.

Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers against christianity, since the Revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*

Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*. *Milt. Agonistes.*

The criminal's penitence may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is, because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

1. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without

without impatience: this ſeems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unqueſtionable* ſpirit, which you have not. *Shakeſp.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unqueſtionably* of the houſhold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Spratt.*

St. Auſtin was *unqueſtionably* a man of parts, but, interpoſing in a controverſy where his talent did not lie, ſhewed his zeal againſt the antipodes to very ill purpoſe. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*

1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not poſitively deny, yet have they not been *unqueſtioned* by ſome. *Brown.*

2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed.

It did not pleaſe the gods, who inſtruct the people;
And their *unqueſtion'd* pleaſures muſt be ſerv'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.

She mutt'ring pray'rs, as holy rites ſhe meant,
Through the divided crowd *unqueſtion'd* went. *Dryd.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionleſs; not alive.

His ſenſes droop, his ſteady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not ſick. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard,
With ſleeping, unexpanded iſſue ſtor'd;
Which num'rous but *unquicken'd* progeny
Claſp'd and enwrapp'd within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill.

From grammatick flats and ſhallows, they are on the ſudden tranſported to be toſſed and turmoiled with their unballaſted wits, in fathomleſs and *unquiet* depths of controverſy. *Milton.*

2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never ſhall you lie by Portia's ſide
With an *unquiet* ſoul. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breaſt are riſ'n. *Milton.*

3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*

Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breaſt for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.

Who's there beſides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, moſt *Unquietly*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noiſe, cam'ſt ruſhing in,
And mak'ſt them wake and ſtart to new *unquietneſs*. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is moſt enemy to war, and moſt hateth *unquietneſs*. *Spenſer.*

3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence.

What pleaſure can there be in that eſtate,
Which your *unquietneſs* has made me hate? *Dryd.*

4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs.

Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in ſtrange *unquietneſs*. *Shak. Othello.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietneſs* of ſpirit, and diſtraction of our ſenſes. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one veſſel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked veſſel into the *unracked* veſſel. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.

Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt *unrak'd*, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his ſoldiers, who left neither houſe nor corner thereof *unranſacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.

Unranſom'd here receive the ſpotleſs fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has *unravelled* the ſtudied cheats of great artificers. *Fell.*

There *unravel* all
This dark deſign, this myſtery of fate. *Addiſon's Cato.*

With Machiavelian ſagacity thou *unravelledſt* intrigues of ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent order.

How can any thing ſucceed well with people that are to be pleaſed with nothing, unleſs the ball of the univerſe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reverſed? *L'Eſtrange.*

O the traytor's name!
I'll know it; I will: art ſhall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

So prophane and ſceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reaſon and religion. *Tillotſon.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The ſolution or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to ſee the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

Thus ſupernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it leſs happily imagined. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unſhaven.

As ſmooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milt.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryd.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.

Theſe books are ſafer and better to be left publickly *unread*. *Hooker.*

His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whoſe the narrower ſpan,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryd.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs.

This impreparation and *unreadineſs* when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is ſo great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented ſpirit, as the amazement and confuſions of *unreadineſs* and inconſideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Spenſ.*

How now, my lords? what all *unready* ſo? *Shak.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon; or by a content in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, uſe extreme remedies at firſt, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horſe, that will neither ſtop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unſubſtantial; having only appearance.

Hence, terrible ſhadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal* vaſt unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit.

Since every language is ſo full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreaſonable* to limit a tranſlator to the narrow compaſs of his author's words. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to deſire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreaſonable* requeſt; ſince, by being inſcribed to you, you cannot recommend them without ſome ſuſpicion of partiality. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

2. Not agreeable to reaſon.

No reaſon known to us; but that there is no reaſon thereof, I judge moſt *unreaſonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is *unreaſonable* for men to be judges in their own caſes; ſelf-love will make men partial to themſelves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreaſonable* prejudices againſt him, before ſhe was acquainted with his perſonal worth. *Addiſon.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Thoſe that place their hope in another world have, in a great meaſure, conquered dread of death, and *unreaſonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand.

The *unreaſonableneſs* of their propoſitions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint deſires of the major number. *King Charles.*

A young univerſity diſputant was complaining of the *unreaſonableneſs* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controverſy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon.

The *unreaſonableneſs* and preſumption of thoſe that thus project, have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.
2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threſhold, till my lord return from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourſelf moſt *unreaſonably*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un*, and *reave*, or *ravel*: perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear, or break aſunder.] To unwind; to diſentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did *unreave*. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* ſwords. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.

Keep this commandment without ſpot, *unrebukeable*, until the appearing of Chriſt. 1 *Tim* vi. 14

UNRECE'IVED.

Unquenchable received ఆరని। ఆరని। * fire దావాగ్ని। తీరలవహ్ని।

Unquenchably ఆరిపోకుండా। తీవ్యతుండా।

Unquenched చల్లారని। Unquenchably. (Lay of Last Minst.) ఆరిపోకుండా

Unquestionable నిస్సందేహంవైన। సహంబుమైన। నిశ్చయాంద। * యదివిధి। ఘనమయిన। అప్రతక్యం। This is *

Unquestionably నిస్సందేహంగా। నిజముగా। సాక్షాత్। ఖాత్రిగ

Unquestioned విచారించిపిత। ఆక్షేపంలేని। వెప్పకొన్న। he did it ... స్వతం(తీరు)

... నిరాక్షేపితంఘ్నజరిగింది.

Unquickened ప్రాణముదారకని। బ్రతికని। మెలగని

Unquiet తొందరపడే। శాంతముయినదికాదు। ఆయాసం

Unquietness వ్యాకులం। తొందర। యిబ్బంది। ఆయాసము

~~Unransomed~~ విక్రలపక్ష। విక్రమాలిన। మరదృష్టి

To Unravel విడ్డుట। విడదించుట। పరిష్కరించుట। చక్క పట్టుట। తీసుట

Unravelled పరిష్కారముయిన। తేలిన। కలిసిపోయిన। విక్రగాప్రండే

~~Unrazored~~ క్షవరంచేయకని। తేత। బాల।

Unread చదవలేని। అజ్ఞాని। పామర

Unready సిద్ధయిన। తయారుకాని। పల్లి। కబ్బు Homily on Gluttony. page 1.

Unreal అభావముయిన। వ్యాజ। అతిసూక్ష్మముయిన। మాయాగ్రస్త। అవాస్తవ। చిత్ర। See Ideal

the unreal breeze చిదద్వయము। an ... body జ్ఞానశరీరము

Unreality అసద్భావం। మాయ ~~...~~ ప్రావడి। యేమిలేదు, సున్న, ప్రాజ్యం All acknowledge the ... of his claim వట్టి

Unreasonable అన్యాయమైన। లేనిపోని। + In 2 Thess 3. 2 Carey says అవివేకులయిన * conduct దుర్నీతి, దుర్మార్గం You are very * అధికమైన ... పిల్లి, వెలి

Unreasonableness పిచ్చిసాహసం। అన్యాయం। అవివేకం

Unreasonably అన్యాయంగా।

Unreclaimable ...

Unreclaimably ...

Unreclaimed [illegible] | as forest land [illegible]
an ... savage or heretic [illegible]
Unrecognized [illegible]
~~Unreconcilable~~ [illegible]
~~Unreconciled~~ [illegible]
Unrecorded [illegible]
~~Unrecounted~~ [illegible]
Unredeemed [illegible] It was * even by utility [illegible]
[illegible] the ... goods were sold
Unreduced [illegible]
Unrefined [illegible]
Unreflected — The next, all ... shone
Unreformed [illegible]
~~Unrefracted~~ [illegible]
Unrefreshed [illegible]
Unregarded [illegible]
Unregenerate [illegible]
Unregistered [illegible]
Unreined [illegible]
Unrelenting [illegible]
Unrelieved [illegible]
~~Unremarkable~~ [illegible]
Unremediable [illegible]
Unremembered [illegible] Unremitting [illegible] he was * in his
exertions [illegible]
Unremittingly [illegible]
Unremoveably [illegible]

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milt.*
The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton on Education.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound. *Shak.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries, *unreduced*, into shires. *Davies's Ireland.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies's Ireland.*

We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We ever by his might
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spens.*
Dost see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Such.*

... the cold ... *unregarded* king;
... a nameless thing. *Denham.*
... counsell'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

UNREI'NED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Lest from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shak.*
These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryd.*
False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.

As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED. *adj.*

1. Not succoured.

The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host should perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryd.*

2. Not eased.

The uneasiness of *unreliev'd* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*

1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.

He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.

That, *unremembring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logick.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakespeare.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.

His discontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakespeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.

Hadst thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker.*

If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels! *Rogers.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting;
UNREPE'NTANT. } not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow? *Milton's Par. Regained.*
My unprepar'd and *unrepenting* breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*
All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakespeare's King John.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VE-

UNREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his sight. *Colossians*, i. 22.

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spens.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not opposite.

When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not asked.

With what security can our embassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods, whose *unresisted* might
Hath sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryd.*

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face, still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shak.*

Turnus, *unresolv'd of* flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakesp.*

UNRE'ST. *n. s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use.

Wise behest,
Those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their alms out of the empress' chest. *Shakespeare.*

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd:
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*,
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best,
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;
Yet let me borrow from mine own *unrest*
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they rose,
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNRESTO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease and pageants entertain'd;
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unreveng'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

UNRE'VEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverent* robes. *Shakespeare.*

Fie! *unreverent* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sov'reignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakespeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To **UNRI'DDLE.** *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes. *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **UNRI'G.** *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps be *untight*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Spenser's Glossary to Kalendar.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom*, xii.

Unremunerative చాలని।

Unremoved కదలని (కదల్చ) కల్పిన। సుస్థిరమైన।

Unrepaid చెల్లకాని। ప్రతి ఉపకారము దొరకని।

Unrepealed కొట్టివేయబడని।

Unrepentant
Unrepenting } పశ్చాత్తాపము పొందని। బుద్ధి తేలని। పాపము చేసి మిక్కిలి చింతలేని

Unrepented చింతపడని। he lived in * sin పశ్చాత్తాపములేని పాపిష్టిగా బ్రతికినాడు।

Unrepining సహనం పెట్టి, వెలుగుపెట్టని। శాంతులయిన।

Unreplenished నిండుచేయని।

~~Unreprievable~~ క్షమించరాని।

Unreproached
Unreproveable
~~Unreproved~~ } నిందించని। నింద పొందని। అనిందిత। నిర్భర్త్సిత निर्भर्त्सित निर्भर्त्सित
nirbhartsita

~~Unrepugnant~~ అసహ్యపడనిది కాదు। ఇష్టం।

Unrequested అడగనిది

Unrequited ప్రతి ఉపకారము దొరకని।

Unresented అసహించని।

Unreserved పరిష్కారంగా। వేరు బంధము లేని। వెరువులేని।

Unreservedly పరిష్కారంగా ... దాచకుండా। to tell * విప్పి చెప్పుట।

Unreservedness నిష్కలంకత। ... or impudence (Defoe's Mrs Davies p 240) సిగ్గులేనం

Unresisted అడ్డంలేని। అసాధ్యమైన। మొండి। నిరంకుశ; mighty, vanquishing

Unresisting అడ్డంచేయని। ఓర్పుగల ... or soft, as cheese, మెత్తని patient

Unresistingly ఓర్పుగా ... patiently

Unresolvable అసాధ్యమైన పరిష్కారం కారాని। hard to settle.

Unresolved తీరని, సాధ్యం కాలేని = not determined

Unrespective విచారించని = careless

Unrest తొందర। ఆయాసము = distress. trouble

Unrestored కుదరని,

Unrestrained } నిరుపద్రవమ్మయిన
Unrestricted } నిర్యుక్త, అడ్డంలేని, నిరంకుశ, నిరర్గళ, యదేచ్ఛగా వుండే,

~~Unrestrainedly~~, unrestrictedly నిరుపద్రవంగా

Unretracted కొట్టివేయని, తిరగని,

Unrevealed దాచిన, మరుపనిది, తెలియజేయనిది, గుంభనమైన

Unrevenged కసితీరని,

~~Unreverend~~ అమర్యాదస్తులయిన, అనాదరవ,

Unreverently అమర్యాదగా,

Unreversed తిరగని, స్థిరమైన, నిబ్బరమైన

Unrevoked తిరగని, జారీగా వుండే, చెల్లే

Unrewarded బహుమానము పొందని,

to Unriddle కధను విప్పుట

to Unrig విప్పుట, దింపుట, గుల్లచేసుట

Unrighteous పాపిష్టి, అన్యాయమైన, దుష్ట, దుర్మార్గమైన

Unrighteously పాపిష్టిగా, దుర్మార్గంగా,

Unrighteousness అధర్మం, పాపం, దుర్మార్గం, దుర్నీతి,

~~Unrightful~~ తెలివిలేని, అన్యాయమైన

to Unrip కుట్లు విప్పుట, విప్పుట,

Unripe కాయగా వుండే, అపక్వమైన, కుదరని, * mangoes మామిడికాయలు ripe
mangoes మామిడిపండ్లు *plantains అరటికాయలు ripe plantains అరటిపండ్లు

Unripened పక్వముకాని, పండని,

Unrivalled అసమానమయిన, పరమ, the * Radha రాధికామణి,

to Unrol విప్పుట, చుట్టలు విప్పుట, ఉప్పి వేయుట, చుట్ట విడుచుట,

Unromantic శృంగారమైన భావములేని

To Unroof ఇల్లువిప్పు తియ్యుట, పైకప్పు విప్పుట,

~~Unroosted~~ దిక్కుమాలిన,

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it uſurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title juſtify'd by might. *Spenſer.*

Within a month!
Ere yet the ſalt of moſt *unrighteous* tears
Had left the fluſhing in her galled eyes,
She married——Oh moſt wicked ſpeed! *Shakeſp.*

Let the wicked man forſake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Iſaiah*, lv.

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth deviſe:
By which *unrighteouſly* it was decreed,
That none to truſt or profit ſhould ſucceed,
Who would not ſwallow firſt a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall undeſervedly under publick diſgrace, or is *unrighteouſly* oppreſſed. *Collier on Pride.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.

Our Romaniſts can no more abide this propoſition converted, than themſelves. All ſin, ſay they, is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is not ſin. The apoſtle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteouſneſs*, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is *unrighteouſneſs*, ſaith Auſtin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiouſneſs, *unrighteouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſon.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not juſt.

Thou, which know'ſt the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' uſurped throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at viſ. franc. pledge. *Hudib.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [This word is improper, there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*, and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Didſt break that vow, and, with thy treacherous blade,
Unrip'dſt the bowels of thy ſov'reign's ſon. *Shak.*

He could not now, with his honour, ſo *unrip*, and put a lie upon all that he had ſaid and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

We are angry with ſearchers when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open ſealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well obſerves, that friendſhip ought not to be *unripped*, but unſtitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpoſe is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, ſticks on the tree,
But fall unſhaken when they mellow be. *Shakeſp.*

In this northern tract, our hoarſer throats
Utter *unripe* and ill-conſtrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not ſeaſonable; not yet proper.

He, fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wiſe, and juſt Dorilaus, whoſe *unripe* death doth yet, ſo many years ſince, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with theſe, you'd ſoon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Add. Cato.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.

The ripeneſs or *unripeneſs* of the occaſion muſt ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whoſe *unrivall'd* ſhrine
Eaſe, pleaſure, virtue, all our ſex reſign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations from her ancient ſeat
Is ſunk for ever in the dark abyſs;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the laſt,
And now cloſ'd up the volume. *Dryd. All for Love.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a baſe *unromantick* ſpirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To UNRO'OF. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

The rabble ſhould have firſt *unroof'd* the city,
Ere ſo prevail'd with me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNRO'OSTED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unrooſted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

To UNRO'OT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do ſo grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unroot the foreſt oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undiſtinguiſh'd prey. *Dryden.*

UNRO'UGH. *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's ſon,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not ſhaped; not cut to a round.

Thoſe unfil'd piſtolets,
That more than cannon-ſhot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of ſome dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counſellors, he ſent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Muſidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterouſly. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny courſers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the ſea ſubſides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock
Calm and *unruffled* as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom ſhe was committed fainted in their labour, or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs.

By the negligence of ſome who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unrulineſs* of others who without leave were gone aſhore, ſo fair an occaſion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unrulineſs* of anger, or the exorbitance of deſire. Amongſt all their ſacrifices they never ſacrificed ſo much as one luſt. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In ſacred bands of wedlock tied
To Therion, a looſe *unruly* ſwain;
Who had more joy to range the foreſt wide,
And chace the ſavage beaſt with buſy pain. *Spenſ.*

Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age to receive but *unruly* waywardneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poiſon. *James*, iii.

Thou doſt a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Doſt each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roſcommon.*

Love inſults, diſguiſed in the cloud
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Paſſions kept their place, and tranſgreſſed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the diſorders begun, which are occaſioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanville.*

You muſt not go where you may dangers meet,
Th' *unruly* ſword will no diſtinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to ſeem his adverſaries, yet others ſhould be taught how *unſafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With ſpeed retir'd,
Where erſt was thickeſt fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unſafe* within the wind
Of ſuch commotion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Uncertain ways *unſafeſt* are,
And doubt a greater miſchief than deſpair. *Denh.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unſafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage,
Unſafely juſt, break looſe on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyſelf hadſt no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, ſo neither can he think, uneaſily or *unſafely*, but in uſing, as his legs, ſo his thoughts, amiſs; which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer ſhall wiſh his words *unſaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unſaid*, among the ſeveral ways of imitation, I ſhall place tranſlation and paraphraſe. *Felton's Claſſicks.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

The muriatick ſcurvy, induced by too great quantity of ſea-ſalt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of freſh *unſalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED. *adj.* [*inſalutatus*, Latin.] Not ſaluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the moſt noble mother of the world
Leave *unſaluted*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not conſecrated; not pious.

Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarged
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground *unſanctify'd* have lodg'd
Till the laſt trump. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unſatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but eſpecially men. *Hooker.*

Craſſus, the Roman, for his *unſatiable* greedineſs, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is their *unſatisfactorineſs*, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.*

1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, said, She was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakesp.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Sophy.*

Eternity human nature cannot look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it; as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsavoury*.]

1. Bad taste.
2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job*, vi. 6.

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? *Shakespeare.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakespeare.*

Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

To say, and straight *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* scale. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live:
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shak.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHO'OLED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shakesp.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before you gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCRE'ENED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.

This new glare of light,
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shak.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shak.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we often doubt
What th' *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Till.*

These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among infinites and *unsearchables*. *Watts's Logick.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

UNSE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unseasonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shak.*

3. Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for; as deliverance from thunder and tempest when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wise, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shak.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayw.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.
5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

Unroot పెళ్లగించుట। పెరికివేయుట। వేరుతోపీకుట।

Unruffled తిన్నగావుండే। శాంతమైన। తొందరపడని। నిస్తరంగమైన।

~~Unruled~~ ఏలనిది।

Unruliness అల్లరిపని। కలత।

Unruly అల్లరిగావుండే। తొందరగావుండే। అసాధ్యమైన। తిరుగబడిన।

Unsaddled (విధిగావుండే) వృత్తి। జీనువేని। బదిగుర్రం। + *with a wife భార్యలేని। పెండ్లామయిల్బ్బం విలేని *with debts ఋణ విముక్త। అప్పులేని

Unsafe నమ్మరాని। సందేహమైన।

Unsaid చెప్పనిదై। అనలేని। Unsainted దిక్కుమాలిన। తుంటు। పాపిష్టి

Unsaleable అమ్ముకముకు పనికిరానిది। వెలపోయని।

Unsalted చప్పని। ఉప్పువేయని

~~Unsaluted~~ దండం పెట్టనిది। అనను స్తుతిమైన। సాకని। అరణ్య

Unsanctified రాని। పాపిష్టి। or rather, పామర [దుష్ట ?]

~~Unsatiable~~ ఆకలితీరని। అమితమైన

Unsatiated విసుకవృత్తము। విసుకులేని। అపారమైన

Unsatisfactorily చాలిచాలక। చాలకుండా। తిరితీరనట్టుగా। అసమ్మతిగా। + పిష్పిగా। (మొండిగా)

Unsatisfactoriness చాలమి। అసమాధానం।

Unsatisfactory చాలని। తగని। ఒప్పని। తిబ్బి। మొండి

Unsatisfied విసరలేని। ఆకలితీరని। సమాధానపడని। సమ్మతించని। మెచ్చని।

Unsatisfiedness చాలమి। గాడు। అతృప్తి

Unsatisfying ఆకలితీర్చని। తృప్తిచేయని

Unsavouriness చెడరుచి। చప్పని రోత

Unsavoury చెదర। చప్పని। చప్పని। See Job VI. 6. కూడని। రాని। filthy, nasty, foul

Unsay చెప్పినమాట తిప్పుట। See Retract, Recant, Dedire

Unscathed {క్షేమముగావుండే, సంపూర్ణమయిన / నిరుపద్రవంగావుండే॥ ?

Unscarred గాయములేని।

Unschooled చదువనిదై। మొండి। అశిక్షిత।

Unscorched నిప్పు అంటని।

Unscoured మైల। శుభ్రంచేయనిది।

Unscratched గీరులేని। గాయములేని।

Unscreened కప్పనిదై। దాచనిదై।

Unscriptural శాస్త్రవిరుద్ధ। నరాచార

Unscrupulous = Daring, careless, heedless, incautious, rash, headstrong సాహసి। సంకోచించని। వెనకదియ్యని। మొండి। అన్యాయమునకు జంకని వెరవని। ముష్కర। This word is in no Engl Dict – తెగించిన

అరమాయకొనక

Unscrupulously సందేహించక। మొండిగా। ధ్వారక। అన్యాయమునకు వెరవక। హేయ

Unscrupulousness ముష్కరతనం। సాహసం। క్రౌర్యము। మొండితనము। తెంపు

To Unseal ముద్రతీసివేయుట। విప్పుట।

Unsealed ముద్రతీసిన। విప్పిన।

~~To Unseam~~ కుట్లువిప్పుట। విప్పుట

Unseamed విప్పిన। కుట్లులేని

Unsearchable { See Incomprehensible. Rasselas, chap XI.
In Rom. XI. 33. అప్రాప్య At

Unsearchableness గంభీరం। గాంభీర్యము

Unseasonable సమయముతప్పిన। అకాలమయిన। విపరీతమయిన వేళ

Unseasonableness కాలవిపరీత్యం। అపక్వం।

Unseasonably సమయముతప్పి। అకాలముగా

Unseasoned లేత। పుష్టి వేళవాడుచేయని। సుఖములేని। అసమయమైన

Unseconded అసహాయులయిన।

Unsecure భద్రముచేయని। జాగ్రతచేయలేని।

Unseduced చెడిపోకవుండే। శాంతులయిన। పిల్లుపడని। సతిపరులైన

~~Unseeing దృష్టిలేని। అవివేకి~~

Unseeming అమర్యాదకాని।

Unseemliness కానిపనులు। అమర్యాద। రసాభాసము

Unseemly adj. తగని। కూడని। కాని। పిచ్చి। కాంతా। రసాభాసమైన

Unseemly adv. అమర్యాదగా। కానిరీతిగా। మొండిగా। అయోగ్యముగా। రసాభాసముగా

Unselfish See p:41

Unseen అగపడని। గూఢమైన। దాగిన। సూక్ష్మమైన। he passed * యెవరికనబడ
* కంటపడకుండా ఉండే చోటు A place whence they could see

Unsent పంపనిది। unsent for పిల్వనిది। కోరనిది।

Unsentimental విరసముగల। మొరటు

Unseparable విడతీయరాని। వేరుపడని।

Unseparated కూడుకొన్న। వేరుతీయని।

~~To Unsepulchre~~ పెళ్లగించుట।

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.

He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakesp.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not safe.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure.* *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduced,* you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakespeare.*

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduc'd,* unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shak.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shak.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness* we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one, a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other, a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seem'd;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

I wish every *unseemly* idea and wanton expression had been banished from amongst them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly,* seeketh not her own. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd;
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen,* inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Shakespeare.*

Her father and myself
Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen,*
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A painter became a physician: whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for, before, the faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen.* *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen,* my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep. *Milton.*

At his birth a star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eastern sages, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milt.*

On she came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though *unseen,*
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. *Hook.*

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish.* *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for,* and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for.* *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone entire and whole
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser.*

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward's Natural History.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves to that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too: but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakesp.*

Prepar'd I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled.* *Shakespeare.*

With them, a bastard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakespeare.*

Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milt.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange.*

Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled,* and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled.* *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness,* the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends
I' th' war, do grow together. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed,* comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glanv.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use.

Your isle stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable,* and roaring waters. *Shak.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.

I know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespear's Julius Cæsar.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*
1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity:
Which now, like fruits unripe, stick on the tree,
But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be. *Shakesp.*

The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not subject to concussion.
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

Ill thou wast shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
Unshaken. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Spratt.*

His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison.*

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryd.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Misshapen; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burn.*

Gasping for breath th' *unshapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milt.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.

Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakespeare.*

Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all,
Are brought to the correction of your law;
There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd*. *Shak.*

Far hence be souls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword. *Dry.*

The Roman senate has resolv'd,
Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milt.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Dec. of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unshoed.*] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot as chased stags. *Spens.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jer.* ii.

The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK. *part. adj.* Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milt. Agonist.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shak. Othello.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*
1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May's Virgil.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Shakesp.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted*.

They'll say, our business to reform
The church and state, is but a worm
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe meraiment, bed, and food.—
—Good Sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks. *Shakespeare.*

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milt.*

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsightly* hollow into so beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat.

A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. *Denham.*

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. *Dry.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinewed* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinewed*,
And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addis.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unskann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakespeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A man *unskilful* in syllogism could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him who is so *unskilful* in the language as not to understand it when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully*: or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shak.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness*. *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Unserviccable పనికిరానిపడుపాటు। పనికిమాలిన।
~~Unserviceably~~ నిష్ఫలముగా।
Unset కుదరని। పురిచని। నిల్పని।
To Unsettle సందేహముపుట్టించుట। కలవరపెట్టుట। అల్లరిచేసుట వ్యభిచార। కలవరముగా వుండే
Unsettled కుదరని। నిబ్బరములేని। అనిర్ణీత। పితపితలాడే। an unsettled district (a revenue phrase) అమాని *weather గాలివానకాలం। the weather has become decidedly *కుదురుగా వున్నది
an *place పాడువికారమైనస్థలం
Unsettledness హాపేక్షు। కలవరం
Unsevered వేరుతీయని
To Unsex స్త్రీభావంతీశివేశిపుంస్త్వం కలగచేయుట। See
Unsexed భావవన్నిత్వయంచేయుట। స్త్రీభావం తప్పివుంగవానికితగా అయిపోయిన।
To Unshackle విడుచుట। విడిపించుట। సంకెళ్లు తీసి...
Unshackled విడిచిన। విడిపించిన। సంకెళ్లులేని...
~~Unshadowed నిష్కళంక।~~
~~Unshakeable కదలని। నిబ్బరము యిన।~~
Unshaken స్థిరమైన। అవిరళమైన। కదలని। నిశ్చలమైన। అల్లాడని। evidence నిబ్బరమైన। దృఢమైన సాక్ష్యం
Unshamed సిగ్గుపడని। అవమానము పొందని
Unshapened వికారము యిన।
Unshared అవిభక్తమైన।
Unshaven మాసిన।
To Unsheath కత్తిని వరదూయుట। the sword was unsheathed కత్తిపయిగా వుండెను। యుద్ధం ఆరంభము యినది।
Unshed కారని। అవిసర్జిత
Unsheltered దాగని। చాటులేని। దిక్కుమాలిన।
Unshielded రక్షణలేని।
To Unship వాడలోనుంచి దించుట। దిగుమతిచేయుట।
Unshipped దించిన। దిగుమతిచేయుట। the mast was *కొయ్య వూడివచ్చింది।
~~Unshocked~~ అసహ్యం పొందని।

[illegible] పాదరక్షలేని [illegible]

~~[illegible]hook~~ వదలని।

Unshorn తలపెంచిన। కత్తెర తగలని। [illegible] and sheepskin

~~Unshot~~ [illegible]

~~Unshowered~~ వర్షంలేని।

Unshrinking సంకోచములేని। నిర్భయమైన। సందేహించని।

Unshrinkingly సందేహించక।

Unsifted [illegible]

Unsightliness వికారం।

Unsightly ~~[illegible]~~ వికారమైన। [illegible] (a corpse is an [illegible] object) [illegible]

Unsincere కపటమైన। మోసమైన।

Unsincerity కపటం।

~~to Unsinew [illegible]~~

~~Unsinewed~~ [illegible]

Unsinged నిప్పు అంటని।

~~Unsinning~~ [illegible]

Unskilful చేతకాని। మోటు। అనభ్యస్త। అసంస్కార।

Unskilfully మోటుగా। అజ్ఞానంగా।

Unskilfulness అప్రవీణత।

Unskilled [illegible] an [illegible] labourer [illegible] labour [illegible]

to Unskin [illegible]

Unslain [illegible]

Unslaked చల్లార్చబడని। [illegible]

Unsleeping [illegible]

Unshriven (Johnson)

Unsight-unseen [illegible] (see Thevenard in Rees's Cycl)

Unsisterly [illegible]

Unsizable [illegible]

Unsized paper

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shouldst try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryd.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ,
Of Ca'ndish beauty join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and *in* looms *unskill'd.* *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sid.*

Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

Wheat steeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslacked* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not smoked.

His antient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmoak'd*, lay by his side. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milt.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome. *L'Estr.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, th' austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*

The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryd.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold;
And t' other seer, yet by his wife *unsold*. *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable, and unmovable parts. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities which have hitherto been *unsolved*? *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*, so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSO'OT. for *unsweet*. *Spenser.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More against Atheism.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unsophisticated* soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*, and shunned follows eke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*. *Milton.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milt.*

Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought*. *Milton.*

If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakesp.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unsound*, can never be duly nourished; for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, became *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

7. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's *unsound*;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenser.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*

His puissance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shak.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*

1. Not made sour.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoured* in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspar'd*. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

UNSPE'AK-

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakespeare.*

Both addrest for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigour of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.

Venutus withdraws,
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakespeare.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd*. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd*;
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed.
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt*. *Tusser.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPO'ILED. *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayw.*

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Spens.*

A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *Ja.* i. 27.

Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.

A popular state, not founded on the general interests of the people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' *unstable* slightness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James*, i. 8.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve æglogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay gardens his *unstaid* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights. *Spens.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth? *Shak.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*

Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstaid* command! *Sandys.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.

2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to publick regimen. *Hooker.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shak.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakespeare.*

The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*

Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd*. *Roscommon.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.

High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to statute.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shak.*

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.*

1. Without any certainty.

2. Inconstantly; not consistently.

He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Inconstant; irresolute.

And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*

No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis too much or too little. *L'Estrange.*

While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable;

~~Unslipping~~ [illegible]

Unsmirched [illegible]

Unsociable [illegible]

Unsociably [illegible]

Unsocial [illegible]

Unsoiled [illegible]

Unsold అమ్మని. అవిక్రీత

Unsoldierlike / Unsoldierly } [illegible]

Unsolicited [illegible]

Unsolved [illegible]

Unsophisticated [illegible]

Unsorted [illegible]

Unsought [illegible]

Unsound (diseased) [illegible] the floor is [illegible] his title to the property is * [illegible] the floor is * [illegible]

Unsounded [illegible]

Unsoundness [illegible] or rottenness [illegible] of doctrine [illegible]

Unsoured [illegible]

Unsown [illegible]

~~Unspared~~ [illegible]

Unsparing [illegible] Unsparingly [illegible]

~~to Unspeak~~ [illegible]

Unspeakable [illegible]

Unspeakably [illegible]

Unspecified [illegible]

Unsped [illegible]

Unspent [illegible]

To Unsphere బయలుదేర్చుట

Unspied కనబడని

Unspilt చెదని। ఒలకని। పారవిడని।

~~To Unspirit~~ ధైర్యము లేకుండాచేయుట

Unspoiled చెడని। పాడైపోని। బాగానేవుండే

Unspoken చెప్పని। పలకకుండావుంచిన

Unspotted కళంకములేని। విమలమయిన। మచ్చ అంటనిది। నిష్కళంకమైన।

Unsquared సదరని। [illegible]। చెక్కనిది। * stones లంటి రాళ్లు

Unstable అస్థిరమయిన। చంచలమయిన। [illegible]రాని।

Unstaid [illegible]ములయిన। పిల్లదుడుకు। [illegible]

~~Unstaidness~~ దుడుకు।

Unstained విమలమయిన। మచ్చలేని। శుభ్రమయిన।

Unstaunched తీరని। అణగని। ప్రవహిస్తూవుండే

~~Unsteadfast~~ నిశ్చలంగాని। నిల్వని। అస్థిరమయిన

Unsteadily అస్థిరముగా। [illegible]

Unsteadiness నిశ్చలంగాని భావం। అస్థైర్యం। మనసు నిలవమి S. 3. 419

Unsteady నిశ్చలంగాని। నిల్వ[illegible]లేని। అస్థిరమయిన। an * character
[illegible] నిలవని The table is [illegible]

~~Unsteeped~~ నానబెట్టని   Unsteepled (Wilberforce) అనగా Steeple లేని

~~To Unsting~~ గరళము లేకుండాచేయుట। విషము తీయుట।

Unstinted అమితమయిన। అపారమయిన

Unstirred కదలకుండా

To Unstitch కుట్లు విప్పుట

~~Unstooping~~ వంగని। నిక్కిన।

To Unstop అడ్డతీసివేయుట। విప్పుట।

Unstopped విప్పిన। అడ్డతీసిన। ఆపని। సందేహించని।

Unstrained సరళమయిన

Unstraitened [illegible]పడని

~~Unstrengthened~~ దిక్కులేని। నిరాధారమయిన।

To Unstring విప్పుట। త్రెంచుట। ధైర్యం లేకుండాచేయుట

Unstruck కొట్టబడని। ఆశ్చర్యముపడని ~~Unstrung~~

Unstudied సరళమయిన। సహజమయిన।

~~Unsugared~~ తీపిగా[illegible]లేని। [illegible]మయిన।

Unsubstantial [illegible]లేని। కపటమయిన। స్వల్ప। [illegible] * diet [illegible]
అసారమైన

Mutable; variable; changeable.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not soaked.

Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.

Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle on Colours.*

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched.* *Collier.*

UNSTO'OPING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shak.*

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped.* *Isaiah*, xxxv. 5.

One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *unstopped.* *Addison.*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.

The flame *unstopp'd* at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Easy; not forced.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we de ive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Eternal structures let them raise
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's musick lies *unstrung.* *Prior.*

His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstrung.* *Smith.*

2. To loose; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuft* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Darkness now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton*

2. Not real.

If empty *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

UNSUCCEE'DED. *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without: there 's worse within. *Cleaveland.*

Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd. *Milt.*

Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful.* *Milton.*

My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my pray'rs
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*

The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, *unsuccessful.* *South.*

Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have fall'n on him. *Addison.*

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*

Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*

Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* satire. *Pope.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and, perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

UUSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irksome deformities, whereby, through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural sluttishness. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*

He will smile upon her; which will now be so *unsuitable* to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

That would likeliest render contempt instead;
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return
For so much good. *Milton.*

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotson.*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expences; such as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiours, is very *unsuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man. *Shak. Othello.*

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lilly. *Shakespeare.*

To royal authority a most dutiful observance, has ever been the proper, *unsullied* honour of your church. *Spratt.*

Rays which on Hough's *unsully'd* mitre shine. *Pope.*

These an altar raise:
An hecatomb of pure, *unsully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Nor pass'd uncelebrated nor *unsung*
By the cœlestial choirs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Half

Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*. *Addis.*

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shak.*
You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milt.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her sire left *unsupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other men, betrays the same temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Them she upstays
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest *unsupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter;
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakespeare.*
The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairf.*

The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when indeed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*

How vain that second life in others breath!
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs, in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

5

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not considered as
UNSUSPE'CTED. } likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Author *unsuspect*
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*
On the coast averse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's sight, the host lie down
Sudden before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The easy queen receiv'd my faint address
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unsustain'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
All *unsustain'd* between the wave and sky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable*, and free. *Shakesp.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shak.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn musick. *Milton on Education.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet*. *Spen.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept*. *Shak.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakespeare.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shak.*
What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shakespeare.*
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscomm.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuth.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakesp.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.* iii.

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships unspoiled or *untaken*. *Hayw.*

Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken*. *Dryden.*

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he sacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen. *Shak.*
No happiness can be, where is no rest;
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryd.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser's Ireland.*

What death has heav'n design'd,
For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakespeare.*
This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks in foul, sluttish hairs,
Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*
I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The tall stag resolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*
If he chance to find
A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Add. Cato.*

UNTA'STING.

~~Unsucceeded~~ [illegible]
Unsuccessful [illegible]
he was * [illegible] an affair [illegible]
Unsuccessfully [illegible]
~~Unsuccessfulness~~ [illegible]
Unsufferable [illegible]
Unsugared [illegible]
Unsuitability [illegible]
Unsuitable [illegible]
Unsuitableness [illegible]
Unsuitably [illegible]
Unsullied [illegible]
Unsung [illegible]
Unsunned [illegible]
Unsupplied [illegible]
Unsupportable [illegible]
Unsupportably [illegible]
Unsupported [illegible]
Unsure [illegible]
Unsurmountable [illegible]
Unsurmountably [illegible]
Unsurpassable [illegible]
Unsurpassed [illegible]
Unsusceptible [illegible] * of sin [illegible]
Unsuspect [illegible]
Unsuspecting [illegible]
Unsuspicious [illegible]
Unsustained [illegible]
Unswathe [illegible]
Unswayable [illegible]
Unswayed [illegible]

See the rest of this page in page 19

Untasting - రుచియెరగని।

Untaught - నేరని। అశిక్షితులయిన। చదవని। అయత్నకల్పిత। పారికల్పిత।

Unteachable - అసాధ్యుడు।

Untempered - పేత। అపక్వమయిన। ఇష్టయినసారగాని। good advice * with kindness దయవిహీనమయిన బోధ। దయలేని బోధ।

Untempted పరిక్షకాలేని।

Untenable నిరాధారమైన। నమ్మరాని। an ... proposition. This rendered the post ... అందువల్ల అక్కడ నిలిచుండుటకు శక్యమాయనది

Untenanted ఎవ్వరు దిగలేని। ఖాళి - As I could not afford to let the house remain untenanted so long. అంతపర్యంతం ఆయిల్లు వూరికెవుండనరం నాశక్తిలేనివాడనైతిని। untenanted విడుగావుండె।

Untended దిక్కులేనివాక్కై.

~~Untendered~~ ఇవ్వనిది।

Unterrified భయపడని। నిర్భయుడైన।

~~Unthanked~~ యెరగని।

Unthankful ఉపకారం యెరగని। కృతఘ్నుడైన।

~~Unthankfully~~ ఉపకారం యెరగక।

Unthankfulness నిశ్చింతభావం।

Unthawed కరగని-

Unthinking నిశ్చింతగావుండే। అవివేకి।

Unthinkingly తోచక। ఊరక। నేరక।

Unthought of, తోచని-

Unthrashed నూర్చని। నూర్చలేని। unthrashed grain is called ముడిబియ్యం। ముడిజొన్నలు &c.

~~To Unthread~~ విప్పుట-   Unthreaded pearls విప్పు। విడిముత్యములు

Unthreatened గద్దించనిదై-

Unthrift దుంబరదిండి-

Unthriftily దుంబరదిండిగాం-

ir years Shak. | A new Bleſſe

UNTA'STING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taſte.

Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught.* *Ecclus.* xx.

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is ſtill the ſame;
Yet ſtill the wretched maſter bears the blame. *Dryden.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome *untaught* o'erhear the whiſpering rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

2. Debarred from inſtruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken. *Locke.*

3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryd.*

UNTE'ACHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezekiel*, xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

1. Not embarraſſed by temptation.

In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon.*

Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted.* *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.

So young, and ſo *untender*?—
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us? *Shak.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied.

Blaſts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every ſenſe about thee! *Shak. King Lear.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*

To ſuccour the diſtreſt;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
Theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindneſs.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryd.*

2. Not received with thankfulneſs.

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryd.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*

He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke*, vi. 35.

They which he created were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. 2 *Eſdras*, viii.

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs makes us *unthankful* for all that is left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou dieſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners; which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs* to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not diſſolved after froſt.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.

Gray-headed infant, and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs? that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind. *Creech.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He firſt the ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obſtructed by prickles.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of. adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That ſhall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

U'NTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart *unthrifts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum. *Dryden.*

U'NTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In ſuch a night
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.

The third ſort are the poor by idleneſs or *unthriftineſs*, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftineſs* by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe *unthrifty* ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* ſon? *Shak.*

2. Not in a ſtate of improvement.

Our abſence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe recover him. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove; that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone* we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife. *Milt.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To looſen; to make not faſt; to unfaſten.

All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;

Sacharissa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And, those scorching beams to shun,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*
The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.
The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes *untied* sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.
All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

5. To resolve; to clear.
They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*
A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.
Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*
2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.
Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not fast.
4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *adv.*
1. To the time that.
The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come. *Genesis*, xlix. 10.
Treasons are acted
As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*
2. To the place that.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*
3. To the degree that.
Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed. *Chronicles.*

UNTI'L. *prep.*
1. To: used of time.
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges.*
2. To: used of objects. Obsolete.
So soon as he from far descry'd
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill;
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until*. *Spenser.*

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might every hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
Lands lain long *untill'd* contract a sour juice, which causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*
The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.
Where's then the saucy boat
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shak.*
Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryd.*
Such were the notes thy once lov'd poet sung,
Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY, *adv.* Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*
If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious, and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakesp.*
Butchers, and villains!
How sweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt! *Shak.*
Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Why came I so *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*
1. Not stained; not discoloured.
It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary or secondary iris. *Boyle on Col.*
2. Not infected.
Your intellect I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness. *Shakesp.*

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.
Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shak. Richard III.*
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* [*un* and *title*.] Having no title.
O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakespeare.*

U'NTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. See To.
O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them! *Psalm* xxxvi.
It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*
She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spens.*
The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*
Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*
Me when the cold Digentian stream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or ask?
Let me yet less possess, so I may live
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *adj.*
1. Not related.
Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*
2. Not revealed.
Obscene words are very indecent to be heard; for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*
3. Not numbered.

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.*
1. Not touched; not reached.
Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unsinged. *Stephens's Sermons.*
2. Not moved; not affected.
They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidn.*
3. Not meddled with.
We must pursue the sylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*
Several very antient trees grow upon the spot; from whence they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages. *Add.*

UNTO'WARD. *adj.*
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.
Have to my window; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*. *Shakespeare.*
The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should. *Woodward.*
2. Awkward; ungraceful.
Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech.*
Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.
The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Education.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.
He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things as can be. *Tillotson.*
He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.
The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons.*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.
Nor wonder if, advantag'd in my flight
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denh.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.
The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward.*
If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*
Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
2. Rough; difficult.
I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* Unwillingness or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.
The great difference in men's intellectuals arises from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.
Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

Thriftiness [illegible]
Thrifty [illegible]
Thriving [illegible]
Unthrone [illegible] — Untidily [illegible] Untidiness [illegible]
Untidy [illegible]
Unthroned [illegible]
Untie [illegible]
Untied [illegible]
To Untile — They untiled the house [illegible]
Until [illegible] Until now [illegible] See Till — Untiled [illegible]
Untilled [illegible] land [illegible]
Untimbered [illegible]
Untimely [illegible] in an * hour [illegible]
Untinctured with, [illegible]
Untired [illegible]
Untitled [illegible]
Unto, ([illegible] To.) [illegible]
Untold [illegible] {in numbers [illegible] or uncounted [illegible]
Untouched [illegible] the money is * [illegible]
Untoward [illegible] But observe Johnson's second sense — & Boswell VIII. 353 Thurlow says I am an * solicitor [illegible]
Untowardly [illegible]
Untraceable [illegible]
Untraced [illegible]
Untractable [illegible]
Untractableness [illegible]
Untoward circumstances [illegible] news [illegible] event [illegible]

Untrained శిక్షించని। తరిబియత్తు కానిది.

Untrammelled నిరంకుశ। అంకుశలేని।

~~Untransferrable~~ పరాధీనంకారాని।
~~untranslateable~~

~~Untransparent~~ విమలంకానిది।

Utravelled కాలుతొక్కని। ప్రయాణంపోలేని

Untried యత్నంచేయని।

Untrimmed బాగుచేయలేని। an * beard బైరికద్దం। * cloth మడిచట్టు।

Untrod –
Untrodden } కాలుతొక్కని। తొక్కబడని। అభుక్త।

Untroubled హాయిగావుండే। బాగావుండే। నిరాయాసంగావుండే। నిరుపహతిగావుండే.

Untrue వట్టి। అవాస్తవమైన। అబద్ధమైన। treacherous ద్రోహమైన।

~~Untruly~~ అవాస్తవంగా।

Untrustworthy నమ్మరాని। అవిశ్వసనీయ!

Untruth అబద్ధం। కల్ల। మోసం।

~~Untunable~~ విరసమైన। అపస్వరమైన।

~~To Untune~~ రాగంచెడేలాగు చేయుట। స్వరభంగంచేయుట।

~~Unturned~~ తిరగని। తిరుగలేని . . . He left no stone unturned to effect this

యిది సాధించుకొనేటందుకు వాడు చేయని యత్నం వదలలేదు

Untutored శిక్షించని। తర్బియతుకాలేని। మూర్ఖ। Untutored

To Untwine –
To ~~Untest~~ Untwist } విప్పుట। మెలికవిప్పుట। చిక్కులుతీయుట।

Untwined
Untwisted } తెగిన। విడిన।

UNTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakesp.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet
Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferrable* in the prince. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light, they appeared of a transparent yellow; yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America and *untravelled* parts. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakespeare.*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not reposited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress. *Shakespeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard essays and ill successes past,
A faithful leader not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himself *untry'd.* *Milt.*

That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The happiest of mankind, overlooking those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which they want; some *untried* pleasure, which if they could but taste, they should then be compleatly blest. *Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body, the *untried* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison.*

3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Against whate'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you,
With hazard of this blood, subdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D.
UNTRO'DDEN. } *adj.* Not passed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod.* *Par. Reg.*

Now while the heav'n, by the sun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of such new bays,
And sought in such *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addis. Cato.*

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight, and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled.* *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.*

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue?* *Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker.*

On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly.* *Ral. Hist. of the World.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakespeare.*

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

There is little hope for common justice, in this dispute, from a man who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth.* *Atterb.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakesp.*

A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the musick of a choir. *Tatler.*

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untun'd the musick, and disus'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untun'd* and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryd.*

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know;
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*

Tarred hempen ropes, cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *untie*. *Shakespeare.*

Unlac'd her stays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denh.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shak.*

2. Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels. *Shakespeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shakesp.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, French.] Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms,
I won his daughter with. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milt.*

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to show.

The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shakespeare.*

Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blest and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shak.*

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryd. Juv.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*

This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The playhouse and the park *unvisited* must lie. *Dryden.*

UNU'NIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milt.*

UNU'RGED. Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* wouldst vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whose husband about that time died, forgetting the absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain so aspiring a purpose, left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already taken. *Sidn.*

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney.*

One, whose eyes,
Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light; and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take th' *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining not *unuseful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Roscom.*

A sprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granv.*

That peculiar turn, that the words shall appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprises Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNU'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *unusual*.] Not in the usual manner.

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What thinks he of the happiness of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my soul
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' th' wars
Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw! *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spens.*

The Deity
Hath given so many other sighes and cares
To my attendant state, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairfax.*

Still

Unused [illegible] not accustomed [illegible]

Unusual [illegible] improper [illegible]

Unutterable [illegible] M. Asram 2, 171.

To Unvail [illegible]

Unvailed [illegible]

Unvalued [illegible]

Unvanquished [illegible]

Unvariable } [illegible]
Unvaried

Unvarnished [illegible]

Unvarying [illegible] an * temper [illegible]

To Unveil See Unvail.

Unveiled See Unvailed.

Unventilated [illegible]

Unversed [illegible]

Unvexed [illegible]

Unviolated [illegible]

Unvisited [illegible] V

Unwalled [illegible]

Unwarily అజాగ్రతగా, పరాకున
Unwariness అజాగ్రత, పారాక్షికి
Unwarlike యుద్ధాపేక్షలేని, బిదసాధు, బిస
Unwarned హెచ్చరించని, యెరగని
Unwarrantable అన్యాయమైన, ఒప్పు, వొప్పరాని, ధూర్త, అక్రమమైన
Unwarrantably అక్రమంగా, మించి, అన్యాయంగా
Unwarranted ఆధారంలేని, మీరిన, మించిన, అక్రమమైన, * by custom విధిమూలమైన, విపరీత, నిరాయుధివాసత్రై an ⌣ conclusion అపూర్వము
Unwary ~~[illegible]~~ అజాగ్రత, అవివేకి
Unwashed వాచి, కడగని "the great *" క్షుద్రులు, నీచులు
Unwasted వ్యయించని, కరిగిపోలేని
Unwasting అవిచ్ఛిన్న, స్థిరమయిన
Unweakened జీర్ణంకాలేని, దిట్టమైన
Unwearied జీవుతప్పిన, లంపటు, వంచివ్రాపిరికల, అలియని, సతతమైన
Unweariedly ప్రాకరి, అలిసిపదక వెరదిక్కుగా
Unwed వివాహంకాలేని, పెండ్లి ఆడని
Unweeting యెరగని, అజ్ఞానిమై, తెలియనిదై
Unweighed విచారించని, తూకంవేసినది
Unweighing విచారణచేయని
Unwelcome రాని, అసహ్యమైన, తొందరగావుండే, నొప్పని
Unwell బాగాలేదు, స్వస్థతలేని, he is * వానికి అశక్తంగావున్నది, వానికి మైళ్ళచారకంగావున్నది, లంకణముగావున్నాడు
Unwept యెవ్వరు చింతపడని
Unwhipt శిక్షించని
Unwholesome (విషము) రాని, ఒంటికి కాని, ఒంటికి పడని, ఒంటికి విరోధమైన, ఒంటికి గిట్టని, రోగచేసే, an * locality నీళ్ళు గిట్టని స్థలం, మాంద్యముగావుండే స్థలం, * grain పైత్యముగావుండే ధాన్యం
Unwholesomeness from the ⌣ of the place అక్కడి నీళ్ళు పైబడ్డ దోషం

Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairf.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian, and the Mede;
Whose hasty flight did, from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryd.*

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That slily speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose! *Phil.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake on Death.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but, to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milt. Agonistes.*

So spake the false archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*

Turning short, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary* as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spens.*

UNWA'SHED. } *adj.* Not washed; not
UNWA'SHEN. } cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shak.*

To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man. *Matth.* xv.

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryd.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackm.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts that have been rid off their legs are as much for a man's use as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them *unweariable*. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*

Their bloody task *unwearied* still they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unwearied* fire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenser.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God recommended the gospel to the world. *Rog. Serm.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved; but then the Christian character of a righteous man implies a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shak.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

UNWEE'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.*

He must not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milt.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew;
And pain'd himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the Most High. *Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. *1 Kings*, vii.

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay me? why, he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweigh'd*?
Deem not unjustly by my doom opprest,
Of human race the wisest and the best. *Pope's Od.*

UNWE'IGHING. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was—a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakesp.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd
All were who heard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve! *Dryd.*

From the very first instances of perception, some things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; some things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolorous likewise be *unwept*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne;
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of justice! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHO'LESOME. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air is good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *unwholesome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,

The

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome*, before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them while the heats last. *Addis. on Italy.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, watry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

UNWI'ELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marshall'd figures can account. *Dryd.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldly* rock avails,
Rebounding harmless from the plaited scales,
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crusted all around. *Add. Ovid.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts on the Mind.*

UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with goodwill; not without loathness.

The whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton.*

Still dismay'd
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*

These men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denh.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That, where it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

†

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* Loathness; disinclination.

Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwillingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, lest she should pine, and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound*.

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use deceit:
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the snares of glosing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNW'IPED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNWI'SE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakespeare.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise*. *Milton.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wise and the *unwise*. *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser east
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wish th[illegible] which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
—Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shak.*

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not sought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give sov'reignty. *Shak.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Sh.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Spens.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakespeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryd.*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *May.*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire. *Milton.*

UNWO'RKING.

Unwieldily బలువుగా। చేతులు కాళ్లు ఆడకుండా

Unwieldiness మొత్తం। బళువు

Unwieldy అసాధ్యమైన। అరవరాని। వాటంపాని। బళువైన। అపారమయిన

Unwilling మెచ్చని। ఒప్పని। ఒల్లని। I was * to do this నేను మెచ్చలేదు

Unwillingly మెచ్చకుండా। సమ్మతిలేక।

Unwillingness అసమ్మతం। అసమ్మతం। ఒల్లమి।

To Unwind v. a. విప్పు।

To Unwind v. n. విడిపోవుట

Unwise తెలివిలేని। పిచ్చి। జబ్బు। అవివేకియైన। ఆలోచనదూరమైన। [illegible]

Unwisely వివేకంలేనిదై

~~To Unwish~~ ~~వద్దని~~ అనుట

Unwished ఒల్లని। అసహ్యమైన

Unwitnessed ఎవ్వరు చూడనిదై। అసాక్షికముగా   Unwitting తోచని। తెలియని

Unwittingly తోచక। ఎరగక। నేరక। he did it * తెలిసి తెలియక చేశినాడు

Unwonted వింత। అపూర్వమైన। అమామూలు। విపరీత।

Unworldliness (simplicity - guilelessness)

తేనెము. Penny Cyc. Suppl.t "None" sub fine

Unworshipped పూజలేని। అపూజితమైన।

Unworthily అయోగ్యంగా

Unworthiness అయోగ్యత। అపాత్రత।

Unworthy కాని। అయోగ్యమైన। అప్రయోజకుడు

Unwound విప్పిన

Unwounded గాయంపడని

To Unwrap విప్పు

~~To Unwreath విప్పు।~~

~~Unwreathed విప్పిన।~~

Unwritten వ్రాయబడని। సాదా।

Unwrought పనిచేయని

Unwrung *ఒప్పిగావుండే।

Unyieldingly మొండిగా। నిక్షేపంగా।

To Unyoke యెద్దులను విప్పు। నొగ విప్పు।

Unyoked విడిగావుండే

Unzoned మొలతాడువిప్పిన

Vocabulary నిఘంటు। శబ్దకోశం

Vocal పాడినది। పలికినది। వాఙ్మయి। * music పాట। గీతమానము

Vocally శబ్దతః। పాటగా। పాడి

Vocation వ్యవహారం। వృత్తి। వ్యాపారం। పని।

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* ſhopkeepers in this being worſe than gameſters, do not only keep ſo much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He reſolv'd to leave
Unworſhipp'd, unobey'd, the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, baſe knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, becauſe *unworthily*
Thou waſt inſtalled. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Fearing leſt my jealous aim might err,
And ſo *unworthily* diſgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we look upon the Odyſſey as all a fiction, we conſider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a ſtory founded upon truth, adorned with embelliſhments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthineſs* of every word that ſhould be preſented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent ſpirit do itſelf ſuch wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthineſs*; ſince the weakeſt miſt is not eaſilier driven away by the ſun, than that is chaſed away with ſo high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with ſongs compos'd
To her *unworthineſs*: it nothing ſteads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he perſiſts. *Shak.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, ſince you 're here, my jealouſy grows leſs:
You will be kind to my *unworthineſs*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble ſenſe of your own *unworthineſs*, which will not ſuffer you to riſe to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by ſome. *Wake on Death.*

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deſerving: whether good or bad.

The Athanaſian creed and doxology ſhould remain in uſe; the one as a moſt divine explication of the chiefeſt articles of our Chriſtian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applauſe to his praiſes, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard ſounding, as they are in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly paſs over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthieſt* ſhows as fairly in the maſk. *Shak.*

Are there *unworthy* men choſen to offices? *Whitgifte.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

3. Mean; worthleſs; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever ſee ſuch a ſhepherd? did you ever hear of ſuch a prince? and then tell me if a ſmall or *unworthy* aſſault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not ſuitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope ſhe will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to ſuppreſs things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interſperſe additions in ſuch a manner, that ſcarce any book can be bought, without purchaſing ſomething *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* uſage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, reſolv'd to give her aid. *Dryd.*

UNWO'UND. part. paſſ. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwiſted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes *unwound* are more laſting. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh bleſt with temper!
She who can love a ſiſter's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* [from *un* and *wrap.*] To open what is folded.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themſelves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not aſſuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honeſt *unwriting* ſubject was daily moleſted. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at leaſt to all of wiſer thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*. *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and eaſy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free ſouls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNYIE'LDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryd.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the yoke.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers *unyok'd*, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of ſlaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, ſo ſtrong in both,
Unyoke the ſeizure, and this kind regret? *Shak.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſev'n unſpotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unreſtrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Eaſy her motion ſeem'd, ſerene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her boſom. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and that they ſtand in awe of conjurations, which ſignify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the ſubtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Among other books, we ſhould be furniſhed with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of ſeveral ſorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Witneſs if I be ſilent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or freſh ſhade,
Made *vocal* by my ſong, and taught his praiſe. *Milton.*

Smooth ſliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That ſtrain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with *vocal* ſouls inſpire,
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though ſtone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while, that ſpoke all.
Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of inſtrumental muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of *vocal* melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

They join'd their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Lat. from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughneſs, the other of ſmoothneſs and freeneſs of *vocality*, are not eaſy in tract of vocal ſpeech to be pronounced ſpiritally. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulſe to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its paſſage through the larynx to give it the ſound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to expreſs their deſires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to uſe their natural vocal ſigns; yet the forming of languages into this or that faſhion, is a buſineſs of inſtitution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

VOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apoſtles, teach, enforce the utter diſability of any other men's *vocation* thought requiſite in this church for the ſaving of ſouls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally, by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of meer wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his ſervice greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the ſight of his prince, and yet practiſe his own choſen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a viſion full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe *vocation*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

God has furniſhed men with faculties ſufficient to direct them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leiſure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But left you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. s.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confessed they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *n. s.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker on Learning.*

VOICE. *n. s.* [*voix*, Fr. *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that 's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakespeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bac. Hen. VII.*

Many sought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakespeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*

VOI'CED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

I 'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shakesp.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah*, lv. 11.

This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidnies, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

VO'IDANCE. *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.
2. Ejection from a benefice.

VO'IDER. *n. s.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleavel.*

VO'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hakewill.*

VO'ITURE. *n. s.* [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.

They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant* or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick,

Vocative సంబోధన।

Vociferate అరుచుట। బిగ్గరమొత్తుకొనుట। పెద్దగొంతుపెట్టి అరుచుట

Vociferation కేక। పెద్దగొంతుపెట్టి అరవడం।

Vogue {వాడుక / ఆచారము} వాడిక। the books now in vogue ప్రస్తుతం వెల్లె గ్రంథములు। ప్రసిద్ధమైన పుస్తకములు। మెప్పులు కాన్న చదువులు। (*A)

Voice n. s: పలుకు। గొంతు। కూత। ధ్వని। వచనం। పాట। రవం।

I had no voice in the business ఆ మనసులో ... అధికారం లేదు। she lifted up her voice and wept బిగ్గరగా ఏడ్చెను। ఆపుకుండా ఏడ్చెను। failure of voice దగ్గుత్తిక। a low voice మెల్లని స్వరం। a fine body of ~~body~~ voice శారీరం। deep voiced గంభీరస్వరంగల। the causal voice in verbs నిమిత్త క్రియ।

Here enter page 34. 35 on voices of animals.

Voiceless పలుకులేని। నోరులేని।

Void adj: వృత్తా। దుర్బలమైన। వట్టి। నిరర్థకమైన। శూన్యమైన। void of sense తెలివిలేని। బుద్ధిహీనమైన। దుర్మార్గమైన।

Void n. s: ఖాళీ। శూన్యం। నడవచారం।

Void v. a: విడుచుట। విసర్జించుట। ... the child voided ~~warms~~ worms పిల్లకు ... పాములు పడ్డవి।

Vol. అనగా Volume

Volatile చపల। a volatile disposition చంచల ప్రకృతి। ~~సాహస~~ ... కలవారు

(A) ... vogue meaning a mane, "in *" ought to be rendered ప్రవాహసరణిగా ఉంది .... English learning is much in vogue here ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను ఇక్కడ అందరికీ ... అందరూ ... "This is the public vogue" — i.e. talk, report = వాడిక. See note in my old Eng Glossary — where Answ says Fama, existimatio.

Volatility ఎగురు లాఘవం, చపలత్వం,

Volatilized సూక్ష్మ, వాయుభూత

Volcano జ్వాలించుపర్వతం, పొగలు వెడలించు పర్వతం, అగ్నిపర్వతం,
ధూమంబులెగుపర్వతం,

Volition ఇచ్ఛ, స్వేచ్ఛ, స్వబుద్ధి, సంకల్పం,

Volley వేటు, బిస్సుబిస్సున వేసే బాణాలు, అందరు ఒకవేళ హూరాత్ర పేలుండు తుపాకులు కాల్పులు, a volley of curses
a — of arrows బాణపరంపర
గంపెడు తిట్లు, లక్ష తిట్లు a — of compliments అపారమైన స్తవము

Volubility వాగ్ధాటి, వాక్చాతుర్యం, వాగ్ధోరణి

Voluble నిరంతరమైన, అనర్గళ, తడుముకొనని, వెల్లారుతు వెడలించె,
Volubly నిరంతరంగా

Volume n. s. పుస్తకంలో ఒక ఖండం, (గ్రంథం) భాగం is the word used in Calcutta
చుట్టు, సంపుటం, అలలు, కవిలె, or bulk
RKD title page, uses సంపుటి
విస్తీర్ణం, విశాలత్వం, this fact speaks volumes ఇది
వెయ్యిసాక్ష్యముల కంటె ఎక్కువ, ఇది నిరూపించ
తగినది, the volume of her person ఆమె నిలువు
వెడల్పు, విస్తీర్ణం, volumes of smoke ధూమ సమూహం,
Volume of sound నాదం యొక్క మేర, ప్రమాణం, it would
take up a volume to narrate (Zaccaya 6-26.)
చెప్పవలెను, volumes of abuse గంపెడు తిట్లు, a — of water
తరంగములు A — of air వాయుస్తోమములు, (గాలి) — In the book-
sellers catalogue printed at Calcutta ~~the~~ a word Volume is
rendered ఖండం But how can this apply to a book in a
single volume? In Heb. x. 7 κεφαλις. At says చరిత్ర
Ct says పర్వం Bt omits it. Pt says ~~___~~ మనస్సు a blunder for
మరుప్పు

niek, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newt.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, Fr.
VOLATI'LITY. } from *volatile*.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility* the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causes the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less; lest they lose their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that they rather condense them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VOLCA'NO. *n. s.* [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcanos* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or *volcanos*? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deserts in a day. *Young.*

VOLE. *n. s.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *n. s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. s.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. s.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milt.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts's Log.*

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Ham.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble* and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*

These, with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakespeare.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*

VO'LUME. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shak. Macb.*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryd.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryd.*

Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fent.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser.*

Calmly, I do beseech you.—
—Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find out any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd, and wise,
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milt.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, tho' never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt's Bill of Mortal.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clar.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that, unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakesp.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more; her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Done by design; purposed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but no voluntary murther. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting; and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed's Sermons.*

5. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All the unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries.* *Shakespeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress. *Shakespeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds like organs play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made

The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTE'ER. *n. s.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To **VOLUNTEE'R.** *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering.* *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterb.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat. *voluptueux*, Fr.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is, the giving licence to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bac.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milt.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soften'd with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milt.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Here, where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness.* *Dryden.*

VOLUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VOLU'TE. *n. s.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that antient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA. *n. s.* [Latin.] An encysted tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. s.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often with *up* or *out.*

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited.* *Drayton.*

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah*, ii.

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach requires it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomits.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances: if there be any symptoms of an inflammation on the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Cosmology.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VO'MITORY.

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Voluminous in [illegible] The book became [illegible]

Voluminously in [illegible]

Voluntarily [illegible]

Voluntary adj: [illegible] a voluntary obligation [illegible] In Col 2.17 here the word is omitted [illegible] humility [illegible] tears [illegible]

Voluntary n. s: [illegible] see the verb

Volunteer [illegible] Say rather A Freshman

Volunteer [illegible] Nobody volunteered for the duty [illegible]

Voluptuary [illegible]

Voluptuous [illegible]

Voluptuously [illegible]

Voluptuousness [illegible]

Volute [illegible]

Vomit v. n: [illegible]

Vomit v. a: [illegible] or produce [illegible]

Vomited [illegible]

Vomiting [illegible] bilious [illegible]

Voracious + తిండిపోతైన, తరగని మేటి, కొణ్ణిపుష్టి, మెండు, అతిశయించిన (మింగిన)

Voraciously అతిశయపడి, కొసరి తిండి, అతిశయముగా

Voracity అతిభుభుక్ష, లోకతనము, మించిన ఆకలి

Vortex సుడి, ప్రవాహం, అగాధం, సందడి, కలహం జరిగే స్థానం, అల్లకల్లోలం

Votary భక్తుడు, సన్యాసి, తపసి, a — of Bacchus, మద్యపాని, a — of Venus, లంజ (అభిలాష్యుడు, యుక్తుడు)

Vote n.s.: అభిప్రాయం, మాట, In Act IX of 1840 [illegible] I have no — in the affair నామాట చెల్లదు, చెప్పకూడదు, పనికిరాదు... Yes మాట is correct

to Vote v.a.: తనమాట చెప్పుట, తన అభిప్రాయం తెలియచేయుట,

I vote for returning నా మాట అతిథి తొలగింపవలె మేమేలు అని నా తలంపు.

Voter తనమాట చెప్పుకొనే యెందుకు అధికారం గలవారు.

Votive adj: సమర్పించిన, సమర్పిత

to Vouch రూఢిగా చెప్పుట, సాక్ష్యం చెప్పుట, సత్యముగా చెప్పుట

to vouch for మంజూరించుట, Can you vouch for this యిందుకు నమ్మకము కలిగి నీవు రూఢిగా చెప్పగలవా, yes అందుకు నమ్మకము కలిగి వున్నా అడుగు

Voucher మధ్యవర్తి,

Voucher దస్తావేజు, అంగీకార పత్రిక,

Vouchsafe దయచేయుట, అనుగ్రహించుట, అనతియిచ్చుట,

Vow n. s. ప్రతిజ్ఞ, మొక్కుబడి, వ్రతం, మొక్కు (ప్రార్థన), to perform a vow మొక్కుబడి చెల్లించుట,

Vo'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Latin.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or vomitory operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from
VORA'CITY. } *voracious.*] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham's Physico-Theo.*

VO'RTEX. *n. s.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and stiffness communicate their motion to one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the etherial matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newt. Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'TARIST. *n. s.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I wish a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakespeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

'Twas the coldness of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in their minds, and stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkeys. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries* among those who are called by the name of the son of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense? *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *n. s.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial *vot'ress* passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

His mother was a *vot'ress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakesp.*

No rosary this *vot'ress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *vot'ress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *vot'ress* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. s.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscomm.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession! as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be swayed by the superiour weight of reason. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds, by way of recompense for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. s.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter*'s claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterb.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

VO'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *vouch.*]

1. One who gives witness to any thing.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needless *voucher*? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidn.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two?
—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll *vouchsafe* thee hearing. *Shakespeare.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsaf'd*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not she *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. s.* [from *vouchsafe.*] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. s.* [*vœu*, French; *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakespeare.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other law shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be,
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd
By my own present mind.
Who by resolves or *vows* engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloister so
All that he does receive does always owe;
And still, as time comes in, it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shakesp.*

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Latin.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hook.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Psalm* lxxvi.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

VO'WED. *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

VO'WEL. *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*, which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl, st; and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Broome.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king?
Shakespeare.

VO'YAGE. *n. s.* [*voyage*, French.]

1. A travel by sea.

Guyon, forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spens.*

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope's Ody.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

VO'YAGER. *n. s.* [*voyageur*, French; from *voyage.*] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssy.*

UP. *adv* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things; now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she? *Shakespeare.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addis.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all 's one for that. *Shakespeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges*, ix.

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryd.*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were *up* themselves kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard,
Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up*, vanity!
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence! *Shakespeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

Strait the rumour flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By daies first breake. *Chapman.*

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakesp.*

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Psalm* lxxxviii.

15. UP *and down.* Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

16. UP *and down.* Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker.*

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters. *Shakespeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again;
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milt.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

17. UP *to.* To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

18. UP *to.* Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rog. Serm.*

19. UP *with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidn.*

20. It is added to verbs implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we cou'd number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison on Italy.*

ow v. a. మ్రొక్కుట. ప్రతిజ్ఞ చేయుట. ప్రమాణము చేయుట. [illegible]
సంకల్పించుట. ప్రార్థన చేసుకొనుట. I vow (or protest) I I thought so
నాకు అట్లా తోచింది సుమీ
wed మొక్కిన. ప్రమాణిక. the thing vowed మ్రొక్కుబడి.
wel ప్రాణాక్షరం. స్వరం. అక్షరములలో అచ్చు. అవి A. E. I. O. U. Y. a long
vowel దీర్ఘం. a short vowel హ్రస్వం.
yage వాడలో పోయెటి ప్రయాణం.
Voyage వాడలో ప్రయాణం పోవుట. దేశము తిరుగుట.
Voyager సముద్రాంతరం పోయేవాడు. [illegible]
Up adv: మీదికి. పైకి. మెలుగా. fill it up నిండా పోసుకో. up the road దారి
పొడుగున up the country నాటుపురమందు. [illegible]
[illegible] దూరం. the game is up with him
పని చెడిపోయింది. he was up all night అతను రాత్రి అంతా
[illegible]. to bristle up [illegible]. to come up to
దగ్గరికి వచ్చుట. [illegible]. they came up to him అతని
దగ్గరికి వచ్చిరి. [illegible]. to eat up తినివేయుట.
to get up లేచుట. to give up [illegible]
[illegible]. to go up ఎక్కుట. To go up to దగ్గరకు పోవుట.
to lay up [illegible]. to make up a story [illegible]. a load
[illegible]. to make up an affair [illegible]
to pack up [illegible]. to pluck up పీకివేయుట. to pull
up [illegible]. to put up v. a:
[illegible]. to put up v. n: దిగుట. to put up with సహించు
speak up [illegible]
[illegible] to shut up [illegible]. To sum up [illegible]

Is your father *? Yes- Take down: yes

to tear up పెరికివేయుట, పెరకతీయుట, ప[illegible]బంచుట, To tie up
కట్టివేయుట కట్టుట, to throw up వమనంచేయుట, వాంతిచేయుట, పైకెగరవేయుట,
to toss up పైకెగరవేయుట, to vomit up వెళ్లగక్కుట,
Up! and be going! లేచిపోరా, లే, లెమ్ము, లేరా, up and
down అటుయిటు, అట్లా యిట్లా, [illegible]
సారటమిట్టగావుండే,
[illegible], or irregular as teeth [illegible], an up and
down swing రంకులరాట్నం, ups and downs ఎక్కుడు దిగుడు,
[illegible], హానివృద్ధులు, కష్టసుఖములు, సంపద్విపత్తులు, మిట్టపల్లాలు,
[illegible], Up to చేరగా, వరకు, పర్యంతం, he came up to
the gate వాకిలిదగ్గర చేరగా వచ్చినాడు, water up to the waist
మొలలంటి నీరు, he is up to any thing [illegible],
up to a month ago పోయిన నెలపర్యంతరం, up to that day,
ఆదినము వరకు up to this time ఇదివరకు,

~~Uplands, n. s. మన్నెం, మెట్ట, upland plains మన్నెపు దేశం, కొండలు~~

Upas, n.s. విషవృక్షం, చావుచెట్టు, అంటుకునే వాడు చచ్చును, {i.e. The Upas Tree of Java See W in [illegible] Penny May 24 Aug 1843 See

To upbear మోసుకొనుట,

To upbraid గద్దించుట, తూలనాడుట, దూషించుట, ఆక్షేపించుట,

upcast [illegible], ఎత్తిన, Upcountry [illegible]

upheld మోసుకొన్న

uphill [illegible], అసాధ్యమైన, it is very up-hill work కొండమీదికి [illegible] [illegible], అసాధ్యమైన కష్టం, అసాధ్యమైన కార్యం, up hill work అసాధ్యమైన యత్నం,

Upholder [illegible]వాడు

To uphold v. a. మోసుకొనుట, [illegible], సంరక్షించుట, కాచుట, ఆదరించుట,

Upholsterer కుర్చీలు మంచములు బల్లలు ఇత్యాదులయిన యింటిలో వలకావలసిన వస్తు సామాగ్రి చేసేవడ్లవాడు, Upholstery కుర్చీలు బల్లలు వగైరా

Uplands మన్నెం, మెట్ట, కొండలు, మన్నెపుదేశం,

Up. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.
Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore:
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up*, my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*
But *up*, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton.*
Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.
This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

3. To support from falling.
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spens.*

To Upbra'id. *v. a.* [upȝebꞃœdan, upȝebꞃedan, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in *Milton*; and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.
The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*
It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain *of* it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*
How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me *mine*. *Milt.*
'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*
You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.
Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Spratt.*
May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.
I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shak.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.
Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James*, i. 5.
Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given, *upbraid* not. *Ecclus.* xli. 22.

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.
Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son! and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*
The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Add.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.
There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd *Spens.*

Upbra'ider. *n. s.* [from *upbraid*.] One that reproaches.

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.
The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name. *Ben Jonson.*

To Upbra'y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.
Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spens.*

Upbro'ught. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.
Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spens.*

U'pcast. [Participle from *To cast up*. The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.
Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*
Old Saturn here, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

U'pcast. *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kissed the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To Upga'ther. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.
Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.
The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires

help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Uphe'ld. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

Uphi'll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*
Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace. *Young.*

To Uphoa'rd. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.
Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*
If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakespeare.*

To Upho'ld. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans, and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.
While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp.*
This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English law, and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Dav. Irel.*
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagination. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To keep from declension.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*
Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great principles by which his own authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold themselves*. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.
Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakesp.*

7. To continue without failing.
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodnosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Jud.* xi. 7.
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

Upho'lder. *n. s.* [from *uphold*.]

1. A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies

Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER. *n. s.* [a corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *n. s.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in *Chapman*; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That laws divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

UPLA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Add. Cato.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on*.]

1. Not under; noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Bible.*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shak.*

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded against him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettleworth.*

5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.

If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is the sin of the managers: it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumstances and manner of doing. *Kettleworth.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent, in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity and desire of change, and in some few *upon* conscience and belief, but in most *upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect of which those promises shall not, belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, *upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed so far. *South's Sermons.*

When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do upon force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his possessions. *Spectator.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for his skill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the salt-petre, *upon* casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages, upon our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs immediately after similies to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The next heroes we meet with upon record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients are left branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shak. K. John.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking,
I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to: noting situation.

The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*

17. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

18. On

...ourage,
...rprize,
...endon.
...s sto

Deep as the d...
From the h...
So far...

Upon [illegible] । On [illegible]
Upper adj. [illegible] । [illegible] । [illegible] * arm [illegible] । [illegible] । at the * end of the hall [illegible] * room [illegible] to get the * [illegible] * garment [illegible] । [illegible] the wine got into his * story
hand of [illegible]
[illegible]

z Note on Utilitarian – The best word is [illegible], which exactly expresses the genius and vagabondism of the Greek Diogenes, and the French Dalembert – or the vagaries of the deistical Jeremy Bentham – For it is Freethinking: the system of Bolingbroke or Shaftesbury, opposed by Johnson, Burke, and Robert Hall

Utilitarianism See Free-thinking. See the article in Popu: Cyclop: Part XII. p:768 – –

Dr Sam Johnson was an Utilitarian – See Penny Cycl in John: p132 top of 2d column

Uppermost మీది । they have got * పైకి వచ్చిరి the top. | noted f[illegible] the ba[illegible] [illegible]నారు ।

this was * in his mind వానిమనసులో వుండేది 8. Ir[illegible] W

Uppish గర్వించిన । పొగరైన Uppishness – [illegible]తనము । మూర్ఖభావము

To Upraise లేవనెత్తుట । పైకి యెత్తుట ।

To Uprear లేవనెత్తుట ।

written on an [illegible] stone నిలువరాయి Loc Rec 3.427 line 10

Upright నిక్కినిలిచిన । వంగని । తిన్నని । నిలువైన । నిక్కిన bolt upright విఱ్ఱవీగిన

an * line on the forehead నిలువుబొట్టు । or just తిన్నని । న్యాయమైన

సత్యసంధుడైన । సరళమైన । న్యాయమైన । an * man ప్రామాణికుడు । The held[illegible]

[illegible] నిలువబెట్టినాడు

Uprightly వంకలేకుండా । నిల్వబడి । న్యాయంగా ।

Uprightness తిన్నన । తగవు । నిజప్రవర్తన । న్యాయం । నీతి ।

To Uprise లేచుట ।

Uprising (Shakespear) [illegible] ।

Uproar బొబ్బలు । రంతు । రచ్చ । కూతలు । పోరు to make an * రచ్చపెట్టుట । పోరుపెట్టుట an *

of feelings తత్తరపాటు । the whole town was in an * [illegible]

అల్లకల్లోలమైనది । [illegible] । What is the good of your making such an * about this [illegible]

Uproarious రచ్చలుపెట్టే । బొబ్బలెత్తే ।

Uproariously రచ్చపెట్టి । సంబరముగా ।

8. On occasion of.

The earl of Cleveland, a man of ſignal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced. *Clarendon.*

9. Noting aſſumption: as, he takes ſtate *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.

Since he acts as his ſervant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himſelf, as if it were his own. *Kettleworth.*

10. Noting the time when an event came to paſs. It is ſeldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.

In the twelfth month, *on* the thirteenth day. *Eſther.*

11. Noting ſecurity.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

12. Noting attack.

The Philiſtines be *upon* thee, Sampſon. *Judges.*

13. On pain of.

To ſuch a ridiculous degree of truſting her ſhe had brought him, that ſhe cauſed him ſend us word, that *upon* our lives we ſhould do whatſoever ſhe commanded us. *Sidney.*

14. At the time of; on occaſion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the preſbyterians *upon* theſe two great events, and the pretenſions to favour which they challenge *upon* them. *Swift.*

15. By inference from.

Without it, all diſcourſes of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

16. Noting attention.

He preſently loſt the ſight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with diſorder and confuſion. *Locke.*

17. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

18. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſp.*

19. By; noting the means of ſupport.

Upon a cloſer inſpection of theſe bodies, the ſhells are affixed to the ſurfaces of them in ſuch a manner, as bodies lying on the ſea-ſhores *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its ſignifications, now contracted into *on*, eſpecially in poetry. See On. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which ſeems its original ſignification; to time, which ſeems its ſecondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or leſs obſcure, of ſome *ſubſtratum*, ſomething precedent, or ſome ſubject. It is not eaſy to reduce it to any general idea.

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]

1. Superiour in place; higher.

Give the forehead a majeſtick grace, the mouth ſmiling; which you ſhall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and ſhadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no leſs a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almoſt got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudib.*

The underſtanding was then clear, and the ſoul's *upper* region lofty and ſerene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South's Sermons.*

With ſpeed to-night repair;
For not the gods nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the cheerful ſky,
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade. *Addiſon.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreaſonable cuſtom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reaſon with the greateſt part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*]

1. Higheſt in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermoſt* air. *Raleigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting cloud in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermoſt* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Higheſt in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermoſt*, and we ſee, like men on our heads, as Plato obſerved of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who 's *uppermoſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſpecies of diſcretion will carry a man ſafe through all parties, ſo far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermoſt*, his claim is allowed for a ſhare. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; moſt powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is *uppermoſt*;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all;
So ſhe was all a ſweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe*.] To raiſe up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confuſion, and our joy *upraiſe*
In his diſturbance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.

Heaven-born charity! thy bleſſings ſhed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her ſickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right*. This word, with its derivatives, is in proſe accented on the firſt ſyllable; but in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it ſtands *upright*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jeremiah*, x.

In the morning, taking of ſomewhat of eaſy digeſtion, as milk, furthers nouriſhment: but this ſhould be done ſitting *upright*, that the milk may paſs more ſpeedily to the ſtomach. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

A tree, at firſt ſetting, ſhould not be ſhaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Circe, the daughter of the ſun; whoſe charms
Whoever taſted, loſt his *upright* ſhape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling ſwine. *Milton.*

Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty ſtature. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe unto rebellion. *Spenſer.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and briſtling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honeſt; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearneſs ſhould not partialize
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my *upright* ſoul. *Shak.*

How haſt thou inſtill'd
Thy malice into thouſands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd falſe! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The moſt *upright* of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere and holy woman ſhe. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHT. *n. ſ.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or *upright*, of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mecha. Exerc.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honeſtly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons *uprightly* and impartially, without any perſonal conſideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is ſure the beſt,
To ſave ourſelves, and not to damn the reſt. *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the ſecond.

So the fair tree, which ſtill preſerves
Her fruit and ſtate while no wind blows,
In ſtorms from that *uprightneſs* ſwerves,
And the glad earth about her ſtrows
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the faſhion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightneſs*, and unalterable in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe*.]

1. To riſe from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimſon ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uproſe Sir Guyon. *Spenſer.*

Thou knoweſt my down-ſitting, and mine *upriſing*. *Pſalm* cxxxix.

Uproſe the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the viſion of the night. *Pope.*

2. To riſe from below the horizon.

Uproſe the ſun. *Cowley.*

3. To riſe with acclivity.

Was that the king that ſpurr'd his horſe ſo hard
Againſt the ſteep *upriſing* of the hill? *Shakeſpeare.*

UPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven ſing ſo like a lark,
That gives ſweet tidings of the ſun's *upriſe*? *Shak.*

U'PROAR. *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewiſe is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe; in verſe, indifferently on either.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion.

The Jews, which believed not, ſet all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts*, xvii. 5.

It were well if his holineſs had not ſet the world in an *uproar*, by nouriſhing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a diſordered *uproar*, albeit the treaſon reſted in him and ſome other his complices. *Hayward.*

The *uproar* was ſo loud, that the accuſation itſelf could not be heard. *Holiday.*

Others, with vaſt Typhæan rage [illegible]ell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and [illegible]e air
In whirlwind: hell ſcarce holds the [illegible] *uproar*. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail[illegible]
And wild *uproar*! ah, who at le[illegible] will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this ſentiment ſet the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addiſon.*

To UPRO'AR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. Not in uſe.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of concord into hell,

Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*

U'PSHOT. *n. s.* [*up* and *shot.*] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious spighte
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot* whereto he doth aim. *Hubb. Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot.* *Shakespeare.*

In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upshot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let 's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The severe notions of Christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. s.* [*up* and *spring.*] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels. *Shakespeare.*

To UPSTAND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. s.* [*up* and *start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown: and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts* as rich as men of the most antient families. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band: mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milt.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm*] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father,
And both against the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD. *adj.* [*up*, and peanð, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryd.*

The angel said;
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

U'PWARD. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

U'PWARD. } *adv.* [*up* and peanð.]
U'PWARDS.

1. Towards a higher place: opposed to *downward.*

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends,
And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;

One rising, falling one, the heav'ns and sea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

5. Towards the source.

Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound.* *Spenser.*

URBA'NITY. *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustical severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *n. s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make such fearful and confused cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would straight fall mad. *Shakesp. Titus Andron.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin.* *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride,
And who 's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried.
'Tis Chloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest. *Prior.*

URE. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

U'RETER. *n. s.* [οὐρητὴρ; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The

Uprousing n.s. = alarm, start, fright

Uproot పెకలించుట। పెల్లగించుట।

Uprooted పెల్లగించినది। నిర్మూలమైన

Uprouse లేపుట। తొందరపెట్టుట।

Upset (not in Johnson or Morris) బోర్లవేయుట। బోర్లించుట। కవ్వించుట। తూలకొ
ట్టుట। భ్రాంతిగించుట। అధైర్యపర్చేయుట। తొందరపెట్టుట। కిందికితంకట్టుట। అల్లరిచేయుట

Upset. part. తూలపడ్డ। బోర్లపడ్డ।

Upset n:s. నాశనం। ఉంత్కనం। ముప్పు। the * price తొలివెల। కనిష్ఠమైనవెల

Upsetting n:s. తలకిందులపడడం।

Upshot పర్యవసానం। తీర్పు। in the * కడాకు। ముఖ్యంగా ... what was the ↔ of the business ...

Upside-down తలకిందులుగా। బోర్లించిన। కిందుమీదుగా వుండే।

Upstair పైమిద్దెల। an upstair house మిద్దె అంతస్తుగల యిల్లు। he is upstairs
పైమిద్దెలో వున్నాడు। he went upstairs పైమిద్దెలోకి పోయినాడు।

Upstanding నిక్కిన। నిల్వబత్తి

Upstart ధనం కలిగినందున గర్వించేవాడు। సదుమంత్రప్రకటిమిగలవాడు। నిక్కుప్పు
తలకొన్నకొత్త మనిషి। పిల్లసాహసుడు
నేడాళ్లుగా వుండేవాడు (Isa 3. 18.)

Upward } పైకి। మీదికి। from youth * చిన్నాటనుంచి। బాల్యాదిపక్షి
Upwards } of 100 నూటపైబడినది। నూరారు
from a penny * కాసు ... దనుంచి। * of 20 years * of a month

Urbane సరసులైన। నాగరికమైన। మర్యాదస్థులైన।

Urbanity సరసత। మర్యాద। నాగరికం।

Urchin కుర్రవాడు। తుంటవుండు। animal ముండ్లపంది।

Ureter మూత్రనాళం।

Urethra మూత్రద్వారం। a disease of the * మేహవ్రణం।
To Urge v: a. త్వరపెట్టుట। వేగిరించుట। ప్రేరణచేసి బుద్ధిపుట్టించుట। or provoke రేచు
to * an argument ప్రతిపాదించుట। మందలించుట।
~~To Urge v: n. ముసిరిచేయుట। చొరబడచేయుట।~~
Urgency అగత్యం।
Urgent అగత్యమైన। ముఖ్యమైన। అవశ్యమైన
Urgently అగత్యంగా। ముఖ్యంగా।
Urim శమంతకం। శమంతకమణి గా ప్రసిద్ధ ... భేదం। Thus the Urim and thummim answer to శమంతకచింతామణి- See my note on కౌస్తుభం।
Urinal మూత్రపరీక్ష చేసే బుడ్డి। But in modern days అల్పవిసర్జనము చేయు ... స్థానము। మూత్రశాల। జల...
Urinary మూత్రసంబంధమైన।
Urine మూత్రం। ప్రస్రావము। stoppage of * నీరుకట్టు తెప్ప। heat of * నీరు చురుకు।
To Urine లఘుశంక చేయుట। అల్పవిసర్జనం చేయుట। ప్రస్రావం చేయుట। మూత్రించుట। inclination to * జలబాధ। నీరుకట్టు।
~~Urinous మూత్రగ।~~
Urn కలశం। ఘటం { The source of a stream: Cowpers Retirement page 2) ఊట। కలశం for ashes అస్థిపాత్ర। అస్థికలశం। Uropygium or parsons nose ...
Us ఆ మమ్ములను।
Usage n: s. వాడిక। మర్యాద। ఆచారం। సంప్రదాయం। దేశాచారి। gentle * మన్నన। rough * దౌర్జన్యం। ill * అన్యాయం।

The kidnies and ureters serve for expurgation. *Wiseman.*

[UR]ETHRA. *n. s.* [οὐρήθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra.* *Wiseman.*

[To] URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to. *Shak.*
This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view, draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakespeare.*
Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryd.*

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

But against all this some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among Christians. *Kettlewell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such, or else decays:
But he which dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *n. s.* [from *urgent.*] Pressure of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state. *Raleigh.*

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Educat.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod.* xii. 33.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. s.* [from *urge.*] One who presses; importuner.

I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. s.* A sort of grain.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder.* *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. s.*

Urim and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high-priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*

He in cœlestial panoply all arm'd,
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. s.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle in which water is kept for inspection.

These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal.* *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandish arms as well as *urinals.* *Garth.*

Some with scymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Diureticks that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

URINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. s.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Latin.] Animal water.

Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine.* *Shakespeare.*

As though there were a feminality in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets. *Bacon's Natural History.*

No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

URN. *n. s.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Vesta is not displeas'd, if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn:
But my faint frowns, though to her honour'd name
I consecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his *urn* the blended balls he rowls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.

The fish oppose the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shak.*

A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and, in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn.* *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [οὖρον and σκέπτω.] Inspection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy*, would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RRY. *n. s.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mort. Husb.*

US. The oblique case of *we.*

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day. *Deut.* v.

U'SAGE. *n. s.* [*usage*, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*. *Shakespeare.*

The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

My brother
Is pris'ner to the bishop, at whose hands
He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The rest were sav'd, and made enthralled swaines
To all the basest *usages* there bred. *Chapman.*

What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my disingenuity? *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the lure, and lions reclaimed, by good *usage*? *L'Estr.*

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such meritorious acts. *Fell.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER. *n. s.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage.*] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He confum'd the common treafury,
Whereof he being the fimple *ufager*
But for the ftate, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*

U'SANCE. *n. f.* [*ufance*, French.]

1. Ufe; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in defart haft thine habitance,
And thefe rich heaps of wealth doft hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *ufance*? *Spenfer.*

2. Ufury; intereft paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *ufance*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

USE. *n. f.* [*ufus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpofe.

The fat of the beaft that dieth of itfelf, may be ufed in any other *ufe*. *Leviticus*, vii. 24.

Number the mind makes *ufe* of in meafuring all things by us meafurable. *Locke.*

Confider the hiftory, with what *ufe* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and muft, differ in their *ufe*; but yet they are all to be ufed according to the will of God. *Law.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpofe.

Rice is of excellent *ufe* for illneffes of the ftomach, that proceed from cold or moift humours; a great digefter and reftorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occafion on which a thing can be employed.

This will fecure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *ufe* for life. *A. Philips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are neceffary, our author calls figures to be let; becaufe the picture has no *ufe* for them. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

5. Convenience; help; ufefulnefs.

Diftinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every ftep of its progreffion; than which nothing is of more *ufe* to the underftanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *ufe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politenefs, than fome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and afcertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendfhip be of *ufe* to thee? *A. Philips.*

You fhew us Rome was glorious, not profufe;
And pompous buildings once were things of *ufe*. *Pope.*

6. Ufage; cuftomary act.

That which thofe nations did ufe, having been alfo in *ufe* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that firft brought the word fham, wheedle, or banter, in *ufe*, put together, as he thought fit, thofe ideas he made it ftand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetnefs, truth, and every grace
Which time and *ufe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diftinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Cuftom; common occurrence.

O Cæfar! thefe things are beyond all *ufe*,
And I do fear them. *Shakefpeare's Julius Cæfar.*

9. Intereft; money paid for the ufe of money.

If it be good thou haft received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *ufe* and principal, to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Moft of the learned, Heathen and Chriftian, affert the taking of *ufe* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the feas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*ufer*, Fr. *ufus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpofe.

You 're welcome,
Moft learned, rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;
Ufe us and it. *Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.*

They could *ufe* both the right hand and the left in hurling ftones and fhooting arrows. 1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

This occafion gave
For me to *ufe* my wits, which to their height
I ftriv'd to fkrew up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of filver, that thou mayeft *ufe* for the calling of the affembly. *Numbers*, x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *ufed* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counfels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchefter was ftill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Thefe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underftood in a quite different fenfe than what our author *ufes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *ufing* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeffed. *Swift.*

2. To accuftom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Muft *ufe* himfelf to hunger, heat, and cold. *Rofcommon.*

Thofe who think only of the matter, *ufe* themfelves only to fpeak extempore. *Locke on Educat.*

I 've hitherto been *us'd* to think
A blind officious zeal to ferve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addifon's Cato.*

A people long *ufed* to hardfhips lofe by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themfelves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why doft thou *ufe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakefpeare.*

When he came to afk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteoufly *ufed* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me fo. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *ufed*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own caufe, and ferve himfelf of law, when others went about to *ufe* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettleworth.*

I love to *ufe* people according to their own fenfe of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill: he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addifon's Cato.*

Gay is *ufed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practife cuftomarily.

Ufe hofpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Peter*, iv.

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of ufe.

Pray forgive me, if I have *ufed* myfelf unmannerly. *Shakefpeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accuftomed; to practife cuftomarily.

They *ufe* to place him that fhall be their captain upon a ftone, always referved for that purpofe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do *ufe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the fap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not confider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *ufe* to do. *South's Sermons.*

2. To be cuftomarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *ufe* to be reprefented in fuch an imaginary fafhion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the fea *ufe* to do, retired leifurely. *Burnet.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obfolete.

Conduct me well
In thefe ftrange ways, where never foot did *ufe*. *Spenfer.*

Snakes that *ufe* within the houfe for fhade
Securely lurk, and like a plague invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whifpers *ufe*
Of fhades, and wanton winds, and gufhing brooks. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*ufe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpofe; valuable for ufe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *ufeful* knowledge of her treafures, leaving the reft to employ our induftry. *More's Antidote.*

Gold and filver being little ufeful to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the confent of men. *Locke.*

That the legiflature fhould have power to change the fucceffion, is very *ufeful* towards preferving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *ufeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there is nothing that fo fecures our hearts from foolifh paffions, nothing that preferves fo holy and wife a frame of mind, as fome *ufeful*, humble employment of ourfelves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ufeful.*] In fuch a manner as to help forward fome end.

In this account they muft conftitute two at leaft, male and female, in every fpecies; which chance could not have made fo very nearly alike without copying, nor fo *ufefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. f.* Conducivenefs or helpfulnefs to fome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth fhews itfelf chiefly in works that are neceffary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oftentation than any real *ufefulnefs*. *Addifon.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *ufe.*] Anfwering no purpofe; having no end.

So have I feen the loft clouds pour
Into the fea an *ufelefs* fhow'r;
And the vext failors curfe the rain
For which poor fhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *ufelefs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whofe affiftance he moft relied, either proves falfe and forfakes him, or looks on with an *ufelefs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The waterman forlorn along the fhore
Penfive reclines upon his *ufelefs* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ufelefs.*] Without the quality of anfwering any purpofe.

In a fauntering humour, fome, out of cuftom, let a good part of their lives run *ufelefsly* away, without bufinefs or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ufelefs.*] Unfitnefs to any end.

He made a learned difcourfe on the trouble, *ufeleffnefs*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Eftrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *ufeleffnefs* of that learning, which makes not the poffeffor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. f.* [from *ufe.*] One who ufes.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *ufer* thereof welcome, as mufick, dancing, hunting, feafting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *ufer* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countefs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *ufer* of her power, the beft advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n. f.* [*huiffier*, Fr.]

1. One whofe bufinefs is to introduce ftrangers,

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[illegible] interest [illegible] You will always find that a thing turned to a dozen uses is of no use [illegible]
[illegible] It is of no use [illegible]
[illegible] It will be of use to do this [illegible] for his own use [illegible] what is the use of [illegible] this word is not in use [illegible]
doing so [illegible] to make use of [illegible] he makes no use of the house [illegible]
[illegible] he uses this as a blind to deceive us [illegible]
[illegible] a word [illegible] I do not use that room [illegible] To use up [illegible]
[illegible] They used to do so [illegible]
[illegible] used to [illegible] It is [illegible]
[illegible] The babe became used to him [illegible]
Ill-used [illegible] he is used to that work [illegible]
used up [illegible] (D. in [illegible])
[illegible] a drug used in dying [illegible]
[illegible] It is quite useless [illegible]
[illegible] (this word, originally huissier is derived from huis, a door, and thus literally [illegible]
means [illegible] or master strictly means
a gentleman usher [illegible]

To Usher ప్రవేశపెట్టుట। విజయం చేయించుట। the morning was ushered in with rain తెల్లవారగా గాలివాన వచ్చింది। this road ushered us into a garden
యీ దోవ మమ్ముల తీసుక పోయి యొక తోటలో ప్రవేశింపించింది

Usual సహజమైన। యెల్లప్పటి the usual meaning రూఢి అర్థం। సాంప్రదాయమైన భావం। the usual or daily sacrifice నిత్యహోమం। usual మామూలైన। పాటికి అయిన। ధాత్రికి। రూఢమైన। at the usual rate యెప్పుడు యిచ్చిన వరుసన। less than usual తక్కువగా*
It is usual to walk there అక్కడ నడిచేటందుకు కలదు। as usual యెప్పటి అట్లా। యెప్పటివలె। జరుగు తీరుగా। మర్యాద ప్రకారం। యథాప్రకారం। It is usual అట్లా కలదు। పొందుతుంది। The usual time యథాకాలం। *more than usual అతిశయించి। మించి। విస్తారంగా -- Z

Usually ముఖ్యంగా। ప్రాయశః। సాంప్రదాయంగా। తరుచుగా। బహుశః। We usually say so అట్లా చెప్పడం కలదు। they usually are so అట్లా వుండడం కద్దు।

Usufruct అనుభోగం। తెగభోగ్యం। భుక్తం। వృత్తి। త్యాగభోగం
Usufructuary అనుభోగి। మాన్యగాడు
Usurer అధికవడ్డీ పుచ్చుకునేవాడు। అన్యాయపు వడ్డీ తీసేవారు।
Usurious అన్యాయమైన।
To Usurp ఆక్రమించుట। అతిక్రమించి అపహరించుట or ravage పాడుచేసుట
Usurpation ఆక్రమణం।
Usurped ఆక్రమించిన। పాడయిన
Usurper ఆక్రమించేవాడు। రాజ్యము చొరబడ్డవాడు। పాడుచేసేవాడు
Usury అన్యాయమైన వడ్డీ। అధికవడ్డీ।

Z.. he lamented it as usual when it was too late యథా మామూలుగా

gers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *usher*, and
The neighs of horse to tell her approach,
Long ere she did appear. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile *usher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

The sun,
Declin'd, was hasting now with prone career
To th' ocean isles; and, in th' ascending scale
Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *ushered* in, and accompanied, with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Oh name for ever sad, for ever dear!
Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *n. s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky.*

U'STION. *n. s.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve;
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at hours to spare,
With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* fare. *Harte.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual.*] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The finding out the similitudes of different things, wherein the fancy is conversant, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the disparities of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *usual.*] Commonness; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dictionary.*

USUFRU'CT. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

U'SURER. *n. s.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie! thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakespeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakespeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Exodus*, xxii. 25.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit; the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*

The asses usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*usuaire*, French; from *usury.*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest human inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shak.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprize would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superiour force he press'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*

Who 's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison's Cato.*

USURPA'TION. *n. s.* [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
T' espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

USU'RPER. *n. s.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first usurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shakesp.*

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakesp. King John.*

U'SURY. *n. s.* [*usuré*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see
With equal eyes, their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Spens.*

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal.*

The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

U'TENSIL. *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shakespeare.*

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth's Disp.*

U'TERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The vessels of the interiour glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

U'TERUS. n. s. [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: applied to things only: as, *this book is of great* utility: not, *this book was written for the* utility *of scholars.*

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made public, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least is not now understood. *Utis* was the *octave* of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmæst, Saxon; from utter.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtile spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milt.*

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

U'TMOST. *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

What miscarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' *utmost* of a man. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shakesp.*

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.——
—I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate
Without just cause? *Dryden's All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [utter, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos and eternal night. *Milton.*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds into the *utter* deep. *Milt.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be *Milton*'s meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole. *Milt.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shak.*

There's more gold: but, sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakespeare.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart? *Job*, viii. 10.

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel!
Addison.

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true.
Dryden's All for Love.

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish.
Abbot's Description of the World.

The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

2. [*outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shak. Macb.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd.
Milton.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

U'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*

3. A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also, be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your int'rest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shak. Henry VI.*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarend.*

There is no where any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

While in the flesh, we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south.
Abbot's Description of the World.

utensil పాత్రు। సారముట్లు। తప్పుముట్టు। Kitchen utensils కుండచట్టిమొదలయినవి। a chamber utensil మూత్రకుండ।

Uterine (relations) ఏకగర్భజనితబంధువుడు। an * brother

uterus యోని। గర్భం। కడుపు।

Uti Possidetis

Utilitarian జనసుఖవాది। he who holds that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the proper foundation of morals ప్రజాసుఖమే ~~[illegible]~~ See Z. opposite the word Upland. ~~[illegible]~~ మనవిచారించేవాడు।

utility ఫలం। పని। ఉపయోగం। It is of no utility పనికిరాదు। నిష్ఫలమే। సార్థకం

Uti possidetis స్వకృతం ...

utmost కడాపటి। అత్యంత। with the utmost humility అత్యంతవినయపూర్వకముగా। to the * అతిశయముగా। he reviled them to the utmost in his power తనచేతనయినంత తిట్టినాడు। the utmost he can claim వాడుకోరవలసినదియిన్నే।

utter adj. అవతలి। కడాపటి। అనేక। బైటి। నిండా। పట్టి। శుద్ధ। కేవల। utter darkness చీకటిగ ... Calahas: Mah: 2.151.

To utter పలుకుట। ఉచ్చరించుట। వచించుట। to utter cries మొతలార్చుట। (Bhascara (XXXII.) to utter bad money రూకలమార్గమందుకు ప్రవేశపెట్టి చెల్లనిరూకలియ్యుట।

Utterance ఉచ్చారణ। పలుకు। to give utterance to cries మొరలార్చుట। give utterance to such sentiments భావంబైలుచెప్పుట। బైలుచెప్పుట।

Uttered పలికిన। ఉచ్చరితమైన।

utterer బైలుదేర్చేవాడు। పలికేవాడు। an ~ of bad money

utterly పట్టిగా। బొత్తుగా। శుద్ధంగా। కేవలంగా। పదారంగా। utterly helpless నిరుపేద। utterly spoilt మొదలుచెడిన। a word utterly unknown యెంతమాత్రం తెలియబడని మాట।

uttermost కడాపటి। he did his uttermost వానిచేతనయినమట్టుకు చేసినాడు to the * అతిశయముగా

Uvaria దేవదారు Rox. 3.664. 664

Utopia ...
Utopian ...

Uvula కొండనాలుక । చిరునాలుక । ఉపజిహ్వ

Uxorious స్త్రీలోలుడైన । an uxorious man [illegible] Cary (Ramay 2. p 240) says [illegible]

Now begin letter V.. Vacancy &c

Vraisemblence = Probability

Vulcan [illegible]

Vulcano see Volcano

See note under SET: v:n:

Vulgar, adj. [illegible] meaning base, or vile [illegible] the *tongue [illegible] in the *tongue written [illegible] a *word [illegible] the *sense of a word [illegible] * language [illegible] a *error [illegible] vulgar fractions [illegible] ... See further under WAG

Vulgar n.s. [illegible] mean [illegible] vile [illegible]

Vulgarism [illegible] See note under Wainscot

Vulgarity [illegible]

Vulgarly [illegible] this animal is vulgarly called the bloodsucker

Vulnerable [illegible] This is a very vulgar statement

Vulnerary [illegible]

Vulpine [illegible]

Vulture [illegible] Amera

Vulva [illegible]

Vying [illegible]

W. [illegible] West పశ్చిమ

Wad n.s. [illegible]

Wadding [illegible]

To Waddle [illegible]

U'TTERMOST. *n. s.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney.*

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

U'VEOUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creat.*

VULCA'NO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written, after the Italian, *volcano.*

Earth calcined flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *volcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?——
—Most sure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*

VU'LGAR. *n. s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets. *Shakesp.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *King Charles.*

The most considering and wisest men in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought. *Wilkins.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigoted counsellors. *Swift.*

VU'LGARISM. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading, have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities* if I say, they are daily mocked into error by devisers. *Brown.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandesophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, French; *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnerary* plaisters. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *n. s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor griesly *vultures*, make us once affear'd. *Spens.*

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakesp.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd side
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

U'VULA. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How wouldst thou insult,
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom! how again betray me! *Milt.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; *view*, *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. s.* [peob, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *n. s.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption,

tion, *waddle.*] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakespeare.*

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neigh'bring pool. *Swift.*

Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads like biass to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwash'd her hands, and much besnuff her face. *Young.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Latin; pronounced *wawd.*]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Then, since fortune's favours fade,
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton's Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*. *Spenser.*

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines. *Hammond.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful god then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-sing'd, half-stifled. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WA'FER. *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tusser.*

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafer*, yet so that the members thereof should not run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* preter. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; participle passive *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave.*]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakesp.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shak.*

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leinster, and the golden vale. *Drayton.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryd.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmis'd, was true. *Dry.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryd.*

WAFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorised.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me?—
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shak.*

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

WA'FTER. *n. s.* [from *waft.*] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. s.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

All that pass hiss and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lamentations*, ii. 15.

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryd.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakesp.*

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shakesp.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shak.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

WAG. *n. s.* [pœgan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wise counsellors, stout captains puissant;
And tied them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakespeare.*

We wink at *wags* when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE. *n. s.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shakesp.*

He with a mighty *wage*
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply durst engage. *Drayton.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only used in the phrase

[printed, partly covered:] ...r, is not easily dis... German, is to ... erous.] ...re.

[handwritten notes:]

Wade నిలవ...ల్లోనడుచుట (vide ford) - To wade through papers or difficulties ~~...~~ దాటుట ...బడించుట ... కడాకుచదువుట I waded ~~through~~ the book ఆ (గ్రం)థమనేసము(ద్ర)ము దాటేశినాను (the English word is used, వేపదటి)

Wafer అప్పడగోధుమపిండితో చేశినబిళ్ల ... or cake, కతెరహఫలాహారం unleavened bread అప్పడము (Z)

To Waft v. a. సాగించుకొనుట, యెగరకొట్టుట, విసురుట, వేచుట, convey or ferry దాటించుట he wafted me over the creek

~~Waft n. s.~~ విసిరినది

Wafted యెగసిపోయిన, odours * on the breeze సుగంధబంధురసమీర వశంబునవచ్చినవాసన (M. 1. 1. 49.)

To Wag v. a. ఆడించుట, కదలించుట, to * the head తలపూచుట the dog wagged his tail she wag! her ...

To Wag v. n. ఆడుట

Wag n. s. (jester) హాస్యగాడు, నవ్వించేవాడు, (whoremaster, lecher) విటకాడు, మిండీడు (see proof in Johnsons 2d quotn... which is in Winters Tale. 1. 2. 56: 21) కొంటెగాడు Or - తెంగలాఘ్రివాడు, నవ్వించేవాడు, Tennela Rama Lingam was, like Sedley or Rochester a celebrated wag — హాస్యగాడు - But the plain true meaning ఏసరసుడు "Did your wife never play the * with you" (Beaumont 1. 358) కొంటెతనంచేయలేదా is the clear meaning

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Vulgar They say the Mungoose cures itself with a herb - This is an error They say earthquakes never occur in India: but this is a vulgar error భూకంపములేవని అంటారుగాని అది వట్టిప్రమ

Vulgate. (స) సిద్ధమైన (గ్రం)థము, అనగా మహాప్రసిద్ధ ... రము

wafer - see Burtons Anaty.. his Life, page !

W

...IFTER. n. s.

To Wage v. a. యత్నించేందుకు, జరిగించుట, యుద్ధం

Wager n. s. పందెం।

~~To Wager~~ పందెము పెట్టుట(పెట్టుట(పంతగించుట

Wages n. s. జీతం(సంబళం। to cut wages దిగబట్టుట।

Waggery n. s. సరసం(పోకిరిపని(యెగతాళి। కొంటెతనం

Waggish యెగతాళిచేసే, సరసమైన

Waggishly సరసంగా

Waggishness పోకిరిగానిరీతి

~~To Waggle~~ గునుకుతూనడచుట(పొంసలితిగానడచుట

Waggon, Wagon n. s. బండి(సరుకులుమోయించే పెద్దబండి(ముఖ్యముగానాలుగుంగరముల ములుగలది।

Waggoner బండితోలేవాడు। Wagon, Wagoner

Wagtail ~~దాసరిపిట్ట~~(కంపజిట్టపిట్ట(జిట్టంగి(లకుముకిపిట్ట।

Waif n. s. చేరుగొండి। తనకుతానే దొరికేవస్తువు। తోలితేనిలాభం(దేవప్రసాదం

~~To Wail v. a.~~ ఏడ్చుట(పొంవరచుట(గోలపెట్టుట(మొత్తుకొను

Wail n. s. మొర(మొత్తుకోళ్లు।

Wailing మొర(విలాపం।

Wain n. s. పెద్దబండి।

Wainscot గోడకుపెంబడిగావేస్తున్న బల్లనుపోర్పుపని(సన్నమైనపలక Thus - The portrait was painted on wainscot - a pistol case made of ... z

~~To Wainscot~~ బల్లలు వేర్పుపనిచేయుట(wainscotted with looking glass అద్దములు పొదిగినయిల్లు।

Vulgarisms. Some are ancient phrases, laid aside by men of more elegant education. Thus Holinshed, anno 1369 ~~1568~~ writing in 1570 says (p 688) "he up with his fist & took the man a blow on the ear"

2. Wainscot means Not solid: ~~mere~~ veneer: paltry shew - So in Tomlins Hist of Engl 2.61 his wainscot carcase - i.e. his rickety weak body. పానిగుల్లవంటి శరీరము

phrase *to wage war*, is not easily discovered; *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakesp.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The sonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryd.*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had directed his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* soldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Sidney.*

Full fast she fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say;
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue so us'd to victory!
A tongue so blest by nature and by art,
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t' other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Subject on which betts are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise, to them that were in it witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See To WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted; which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wagered* on your angling. *Shakespeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among school-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shak.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some sly and sculking atheists. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggish*.] In a waggish manner.

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip-shot? says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estr.*

WA'GON. *n. s.* [pæᵹen, Saxon; *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*

Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakesp.*

WA'GONAGE. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONNER. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakesp.*

A *waggoner* took notice, upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. s.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. [I suppose for *weighed*.] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAIF. *n. s.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*.

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakesp.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail*. *Shakesp.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic.* i. 8.

WAIL. *n. s.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WA'ILING. *n. s.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* iv. 18.

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shak.*

WAIN. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WA'INAGE. *n. s.* [from *wain*.] A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WA'INROPE. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison's Guardian.*

WAIR. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *n. s.* [*gwase*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryd.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *n. s.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced *waistcoat*. *Richardson.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes shew,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job*, xv. 22.

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job*, xiv. 14.

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Fell.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die:
But oh! I die if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her. *Milt. Arcades.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Causham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait on* you. *Dryd.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and *wait upon*, the poorest kind of people. *Law.*

3. To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—
—I will *wait on* him. *Shak. Merry W. of Winds.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline, persecution? *South's Sermons.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dry.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milt.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

As a lion shall lie in *wait* for them. *Ecclus.*

Why fat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milt.*

WA'ITER. *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Academy.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bishop Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman*.
WA'ITING *maid*.
WA'ITING *woman*.
} *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad.
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

All the little lime twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting maid*. *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothic; pacian, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Ps.* lxxvii. 4.

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milt.*

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be quick; to be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakespeare.*

Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men, let them come up. *Joel*, iii. 9.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said
Has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Fill oven full of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at the *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryd.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King's Art of Cookery.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crash.*

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryd.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryd.*

To

Waist n. s. నడుము। కవును। ఉదరం। కవుగిలి। of a ship మధ్యం। నడుమ భాగం। side of the w.
కౌంజి। slender waisted కృశోదరి। తనూదరి।

Waist band నడికట్టు।

Waist coat కానుకు ధరించే చొక్కా। వాస్కట్టు అంటారు। a flowered w.
womans w. రవికె। a straight w. వెర్రిపట్టమనిప్పిచేతులాడకుండా కట్టించే బిగుచొక్కా।

Wait v. n. కాచుకొ। వుండుకొ। తాళుము। చూపెట్టుము। నిదానించుము। to w. for కనిపెట్టుము। to
~~to w. upon~~ సేవించుము। పనివాడుగా తిరుగుము। కొలువుగా తిరుగుము। ఉపాసించుము।
~~or visit~~ ఆయన దర్శనమునకు పోవడం। ~~to~~ I will w. on him ఆయనతో
~~వుండుమని~~ బజరు అవుతాను। to w. at table దొరభోజనం చెయ్యగా దగ్గర నిలిచి వుండ
ఉం। Wait, I say, on the Lord. Psalm 27.14 the Sanscrit metrical version says పరమేశమపేక్షస్వ

~~Wait n.~~ to lie in w. నక్కియుండుము। పొంచుము। దాగుము।

Waiter ~~...~~ లను గురించి తిరిగే పనివాడు।

Waiting కాపు। he is in w. కనిపెట్టుకున్నాడు।

Wake ~~v. n.~~ నిద్రమేలుకొనుము। జాగరించుము। I awoke మెళుకువ వచ్చింది। It seemed as though
waking she had seen a vision తెలిసితా వెలగన్న తీరగున నుండె।

Wake v. ~~a.~~ ఉత్తర క్రియలు జరిగించుము। యిది Irish దేశస్థుల మామూలు।

Wake n. s. (of a ship) జాడ। వాడ వెళ్లిన పాయ। అబ్లోసు (abtosu) or fair సంత, or
funeral rite ప్రేతకర్మ యులు। or sitting up all night, vigil జాగారం

Wakeful జాగురించే, నిద్రలేని। జాగరూకమైన। మది తెలిసిన। నిస్తంద్రు।

Wakefulness జాగరణం। జాగారం। మెళుకువ। తపస్సు।

Waken v. n. నిద్రతేలుము।

Waken v. a. నిద్రలేపుము। మేలుకొలుపుము।

Waking ~~n.~~ s. జాగరణం।

I waited on him to their house వారి యింటివారికి ఆయనతో కూడా
పోతిని। ఆయనతో అప్పగించినాను

to appear, as a ghost అవతరించుట

To Walk v. n. నడుచుట। ప్రవర్తించుట। తిరుగుట। పరచుట। సంచరించుట। to w. elegan[tly]
కులుకుట। to w. out తిరుగుట। పిలాయించుట।

To Walk v. a. పిలాయించుట। he walked the garden all day – he walked the

Walk (journey) n. s. నడక। గమనం। ఆచారం। మలయికి। నడుచుకునేపందుకుయేర్పడ్డదోవ। వీధి।
సంచారం। or department in science అధికారం। a sheep- ...

Walker నడిచేవాడు। సంచారి।

Walking తిప్పుట। నడక। విహారం।

Walking stick చేతికోల। పూతకోల। లాఠీ।

Wall n. s. గోడ। a wooden w. or house built of w. బల్లకూర్పుగోడ। the coping
of ~~the~~ a w. సాలశృంగం। the walls of a tent తెరలు। జవనిక। he went to the w.
పోడిపోయినాడు। అతుగోడయిటుచెంపలాయె। తోపుడుకిందపడ్డాడు। are you
going to run your head against a wall తద్దినం కొని తెచ్చుకొంటావా।
he took the w. of me నామీదగర్వించినాడు। వానికిపోడితిని। of a brass gun = sides

To Wall v. a. చుట్టూరుగా గోడలువేట్టుట। కవినివేట్టిభద్రంచేయుట।

Walled నాలుగుతట్ల గోడలుగల। a * town కోట। కసబా। ఘరి

Wallet ~~[illegible]~~ దాగర। వత్తుపాల। జోళె। సంచి। బయాళ్ళసంచి। &c.

WA'KEN. *v. a.*

To rouse from sleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep, *Zech.* iv. 1.

We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milt.*

To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon.*

To produce; to excite.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milt.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. s.* [*arum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. s.* [pel, Saxon, a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. n.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]

To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

A man was seen *walking* before the door very compofedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same sun
At once doth flow and swiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space.
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.

Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakesp.*

To move for exercise or amusement.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakespeare.*

These bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day. *Young.*

To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue; and is still in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

To act in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*?——
——I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a wilder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

10. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah.*

I 'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shak.*

No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the meadow.

WALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not *walk* by moonlight, without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryd.*

Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addison.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

She would never miss one day
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milt.*

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milt.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king,
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of history. *Reynolds.*

7. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse. In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore-foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street. *Gay*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanv.*

WALL. *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials, carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakespeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here
My lord and master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A prey
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st
Left in confusion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. *To take the wall*. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which, Birsa call'd
From the bull's hide, they first inclos'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advised him to make himself master of some good *walled* town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLET. *n. s.* [peallian, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare.*

WALLEY'E. *n. s.* [from *wall* and *eye.*] A disease in the chrystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WA'LLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shak.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] A species of stock-gilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. s.* Fruit which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To *wallfruit* and garden plants there cannot be a worse enemy than snails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. a.* [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palpian, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jer.* vi.

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

WA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryd.*

WALLRU'E. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. s.* [*ebulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *n. s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Latin.] The characters are, it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-shell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakespeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and *walnut.* *Bacon.*

WA'LTRON. *n. s.*

The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and *wane*,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellation held,
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd *wan.* *Milton.*

How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*, how dim,
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN, for *won*, the old preterite of *win.*

And those with which th' Eubæan young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the emperor *wan.* *Drayton.*

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. s.* [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands.* *Shakespeare.*

With a whip or *wand* if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand.* *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent steps a silver *wand.* *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milt.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand.* *Dryden.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panbɲian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, vitiousness, or misery.

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shak.*

I will go lose myself,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shak.*

The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander.* *Shakespeare.*

Then came *wand'ring* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shak.*

They *wandered* about in sheeps and goats skins. *Hebrews*, xi.

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Ps.* lix.

From this nuptial bow'r
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
But my fixt thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denham.*

A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryd.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Psalm* cxix.

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*

WA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Jons.*

He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spect.*

Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING. *n. s.* [from *wander.*]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings.* *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

To WANE. *v. a.* [panian, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon: opposed to *wax.*

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addis.*

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakesp.*

I will interchange
My *wained* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakesp.*

Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakespeare.*

In these confines slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryd.*

You

Wall eyed [illegible] See quotn from Shak: under Savagery

Wallflower [illegible]

Wallfruit [illegible] Wall-piece

~~Wallnut~~ - see Walnut

To Wallop [illegible]

To Wallow [illegible] Lives of Norths. 3.209. line 3

people who are wallowing in wealth [illegible]

Walnut [illegible] a walnut

tree [illegible] of a colour [illegible]

Waltz ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

Wampum - See Z

Wan [illegible]

Wand [illegible] to wave the wand [illegible]

[illegible] a riding * (old English) or whip [illegible]

To Wander v: n. [illegible]

[illegible] as the mind [illegible] as a star [illegible]

To Wander v: a. [illegible]

Wanderer [illegible]

Wandering (adj) [illegible] the * Jew [illegible] a tribe [illegible]

Wandering n: s [illegible] the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ of Ulysses [illegible] the [illegible] of the Israelites in the desart

To Wane [illegible]

Wampum - enter what Webster says and add "A sort of cowry (Kauri) shell [illegible] See clear proof of this in the Conquest of Canada. London 1849. p. 267 A belt of wampum [illegible]

Wane n: s. [illegible] They perceived that his fortune was on the * [illegible]
waned [illegible]
Wannion - with a wannion [illegible]

To Want v: a. [illegible] I want it [illegible] I do not want that [illegible]
[illegible] I do not want water [illegible] you
I do not want him to eat here [illegible]
you have been wanting to yourself [illegible] the book that is
Come here, I * you [illegible] What I want is a
wanted [illegible] what do you want [illegible]
The horse wants an ear
light [illegible] Do you want it [illegible] No [illegible]
Enter p. 34 [illegible] This house wants width [illegible] this beam wants
length [illegible]

To Want v: n. [illegible] It wants an hour [illegible]

Want n: s. [illegible] poverty
he supplied all my wants [illegible]
[illegible] defect [illegible] for want of sleep [illegible]
[illegible] being in want of money [illegible] Want of Judgment
[illegible] of humility [illegible] a man in want [illegible] Want of courage
of temper [illegible]
[illegible] in want of daily bread [illegible] he is in want [illegible]
for want of pay [illegible] want of appetite or digestion
[illegible] of strength [illegible] of energy [illegible]

Wanted [illegible] how much will be wanted [illegible] I am not
wanted [illegible] No answer is * [illegible]
Wanting - adj. [illegible]
[illegible] the book that is wanting [illegible] it is wanting [illegible] One thing is
wanting [illegible] you are always wanting to do that [illegible]
[illegible] Wanting to go there [illegible] how can you be so wanting to
yourself - [illegible]

Wanton adj- [illegible]
[illegible] a wanton falsehood [illegible] wanton
frolick [illegible] wanton cruelty [illegible]

A Wanton [illegible]

To Wanton [illegible]

Wantonly [illegible] he did it wantonly [illegible]

You saw but sorrow in its *waining* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waining* form no longer shall incite
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

WANE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANG. *n. s.* Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

WA'NNED. *adj.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint-coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*? *Shakespeare.*

WA'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *wan*.] Paleness; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary.

Want no money, Sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakespeare.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl.* vi. 2.

Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*

2. To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have.

By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Rich. Clarissa.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*

The sylvans to their shades retire;
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish; to long; to desire.

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakespeare.*

What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Richardson's Clarissa.*

To WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milton.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants*;
Cities in desarts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryd.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be missed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WANT. *n. s.*

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*

Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their suff'rings, and their *wants* befriends. *Harte.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to lisp, another not to see. *Young.*

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [panb, Saxon.] A mole.

A kind of hare resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylyn.*

WA'NTON. *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minshew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Men grown *wanton* by prosperity
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye! and how sleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion.

She as a veil down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *n. s.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton*, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *Ben Johnson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otw.*

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muses! deign your blest retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gaily; sportively; carelessly.

Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she throws,
And oft inisles the shore, as *wantonly* she flows. *Drayton.*

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:

But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Milton.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. s.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. *Shakespeare.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.

As sad as night,
Only for *wantonness.* *Shakespeare's King John.*
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness.* *K. Charles.*

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakesp.*

WA'NTY. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.

A panel and *wanty,* pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape,* to shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser;* from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shak.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n. s.* [from pœpun, Sax. and *take; wapentakium, wapentagium,* low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake;* so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *n. s.* [*werre,* old Dutch; *guerre,* French.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance, being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakespeare.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war,* the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I saw the figure and armour of him that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total *war.* *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face
To be expos'd against the *warring* winds? *Shak.*
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakesp.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your souls,
To counsel me to make my peace with God;
And are you yet to your own souls so blind,
That you will *war* with God by murd'ring me? *Shakespeare.*

He teacheth my hands to *war.* 2 *Samuel,* xxii.

This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Timothy,* i. 18.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to *war* upon the French. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diseases on ourselves we *war,*
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theseus. *Dryden.*

To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations *warring* with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely printed for *warraid.*

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warred.* *Spenser.*
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civil War.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werben,* old Teutonick; *wervelen,* German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

2. To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically.

She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously.

A plaining song plain singing voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds resort, and in their kind thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wott.*

3. To sing.

Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling;* all things smil'd. *Milton.*
She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct. *Dryden.*
A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *n. s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains, the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickel.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward,* with tendency to heaven; *hitherward,* this way; from peard, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from.*

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her *ward* a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peardian, Sax. *waren,* Dutch; *garder,* French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut; ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shak.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with *off,* less elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries. *Fairf.*
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addis.*

The provision of bread for food, cloathing to *ward off* the inclemency of the air, were to be first looked after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts on the Mind.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.

Still when she slept he kept both watch and *ward.* *Spenser.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward;*
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two countries. *Spenser.*

Th' affieged castles *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spens.*

3. Guard

whorishness లంజరికము, కొంటెతనము.
Wantonness ముచ్చటు। విలాసం। హాస్యాసక్తి। he did this out of pure wantonness పనిలేదియాచేసి
పనిచేసె।

Wapentake ~~~~ (division of a district) తుకడి। తాలూకా ।ఇలాకా

War n. s. యుద్ధం। వైయ్యం। జగడం। a man of w. వీరుడు। ధీరుడు। యుద్ధవాడు। యుద్ధమును
గురించిరాజునియమించినవాడు। man అనేశబ్దంపుల్లింగమైవుండిన్ని సమస్తమైనవాండ్లను
స్త్రీలింగంవేలదుగనుకె she is a man of w. అనిఅంటున్నారు। See Council

War v. n. యుద్ధంచేయుచు। కలహించుచు। జగడమాడుచు।

Warble కేరుచు। సరళముగా జలజలపాడుచు। కలకలపలుకుచు। See Barrows Works
Warbler కోకిలవంటిగొంతుగలది। I. 399 New objects with a gentle
Warbling సరళమైన। కావలి। touch warble upon the corporal
organs

Warblingly జలజల। పంచమస్వరంబున।

Ward - అనగా toward యిష్టా heaven ward అనగాస్వర్గపరమైనది। God ward
దేవునియెడల। northwards వుత్తరాదిగా। ఉత్తరంబుమోదుగా। east wards పడమటి
ముఖముగా।

Ward v. a. కాపాడుచు। కనిపెట్టుకొనివుండుచు। to w. off వారించుచు। మెడబాయకొట్టుచు।
warding off వారణం। నివారణం।

Ward n. s. కాపు। or division of a town పేట। వాడి। సందు। division of a key
of a lock గాజులు। సందు। a pupil under a guardian,
బేగపుగంటి। or guard, తోతేవాడు, a
a minor శిష్యుడు। సంరక్షణయందువుండేచిన్నవాడు।
bearward ఎలుగ్గొడ్లతోలేవాడు

Warden పాలకుడు। యేలేవాడు। ధర్మకర్త। మణియగాడు। అధికారి = స్వా
ని కుడు, పాలుపత్తి i.e guardian - రక్షకుడు, సంరక్షకుడు -
the ~ of the poor (an officer in Ireland) = superintendant.

Golconda

Warder n.s. తలారి। దొంబుదారుడు। దండి। or staff సొంటాకర్ర। దండం।

Wardrobe వేష్టి వర్గం। బట్టలు। he had a good * మంచి మంచి వస్త్రములు పెట్టుకుంటూ వున్నాడు। or, cabinet అలమార

Ware తొడుక్కొన్నాడు। యిది To wear అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం।

Ware (expectant) యెదురుచూచే see Aware. Before I was * of him అతడు వచ్చినది నేను యెరుగనైకముందే॥

Ware! (attention!) పరాకు

Ware n.s. సామానులు। China * పింగాణి। glass * కన్నాడం। గాజు। పింగాణి earthen * మట్టి సామానులు metal * or gold and silver * పాత్ర సామానులు

Warehouse కొఠి। ముతిగ। గిడ్డంగి।   To Warehouse దాచుట। గిడ్డంగిలో వుంచుట

Warfare n.s. యుద్ధం। పోరాటం। వృత్తిసాయకాలం।

Warily పదిలంగా। తెలివి కొని ఎంతో ఓమరిగి

Wariness పదిలం। యెచ్చరిక। జాగరూకత

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'ſt my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here diſarm thee with this ſtick,
Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.

Now by proof it ſhall appear
Whether thy horns are ſharper, or my ſpear.
At this I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortreſs; ſtrong hold.

She dwells ſecurely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too ſtrongly embattled againſt me. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. [*warda*, law Latin.] Diſtrict of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal ſhare to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

6. Cuſtody; confinement.

That wretched creature, being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*

Stopt there was his too veh'ment ſpeech with ſpeed,
And he ſent cloſe to *ward* from where he ſtood. *Daniel.*

7. The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milt.*

As there are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward* by the ſame wiſdom. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king cauſeth bring up his *wards*, but beſtoweth no more of their rents upon them than is uſeful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it ſo guarded that you could not love her? *Otw.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed before ſhe was my *ward*. *Dryd.*

When, ſtern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryd.*

Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and the great can never deſerve, unleſs they employ them for the protection of theſe, the true *wards* and children of God. *Spratt.*

9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian.

I muſt attend his majeſty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in ſubjection. *Shak.*

Lewis the Eleventh of France having much abated the greatneſs and power of the peers, would ſay, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans.

It is alſo inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children ſhould be in the diſpoſal of any of thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer.

The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magiſtrate that has the juriſdiction of thoſe havens in the eaſt part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that juriſdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reaſon why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe havens ſeems to be, becauſe, in reſpect of their ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invaſion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [*pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor muſt all ſhoots of pears alike be ſet,
Cruſtumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great.
May's Virgil.

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, ſome cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*] A keeper; a guard.

Upon thoſe gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly ſlew
Thoſe *warders* ſtrange, and all that elſe he met.
Spenſer.

Where be theſe *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their *warders* heads.
Shakeſpeare.

The *warders* of the gate but ſcarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and reſiſt in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have ſtaid
My father from the breaſt of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the ſtaff he threw. *Shak.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. ſ* [ƿeaꞃd and moꞇ, or ᵹemoꞇ, Sax. *wardemotus*, low Latin.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. ſ.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* cuſtody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenſer.*

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,
Until I meet the king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Behold,
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unſpotted ſpouſe.
Dryden.

It would not be an impertinent deſign to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you ſhould ſee togas and tunicas, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different veſts and ornaments ſo often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addiſon.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianſhip.

By reaſon of the tenures in chief revived, the ſums for reſpect of homage be encreaſed, and the profits of *wardſhips* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.

The houſes ſued out their livery, and redeemed themſelves from the *wardſhip* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*.

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke*, viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly ſay *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt.

The lord of that ſervant ſhall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matthew*, xxiv. 50.

2. Cautious; wary.

What man ſo wiſe, what earthly wit ſo *ware*,
As to deſcry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth maſk in vizor fair. *Spenſer.*

Bid her well be *ware* and ſtill erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A ſhuffled, ſullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again,
Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꞃn, Sax. *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

Let us, like merchants, ſhew our fouleſt *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll ſell. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to ſell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.

I know thou whole art but a ſhop
Of toys and trifles, traps and ſnares,
To take the weak, and make them ſtop;
Yet art thou falſer than thy *wares*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Why ſhould my black thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

London, that vents of falſe *ware* ſo much ſtore,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*

He turns himſelf to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete.

Whith pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulneſs*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

His underſtanding is only the *warehouſe* of other men's lumber, I mean falſe and unconcluding reaſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

She had never more ſhips at ſea, greater quantities of merchandiſe in her *warehouſes*, than at preſent. *Addiſon.*

She the big *warehouſe* built,
Rais'd the ſtrong crane. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenſ.*

WA'RFARE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude.

In the wilderneſs
He ſhall firſt lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I ſend him forth
To conquer ſin and death. *Milt. Par. Regained.*

Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearleſs in his righteous cauſe. *Milton.*

Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make uſe of what he knows. *Dryden.*

The ſtate of chriſtians, even when they are not actually perſecuted, is a perpetual ſtate of *warfare* and voluntary ſufferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The ſcripture has directed us to refer theſe miſcarriages in our chriſtian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous *warfaring* age, to eſcape dangers in battles. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war*, and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whoſe *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miſeries and woeful ruth,
Were to thoſe Pagans made an open prey. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous ſprite
Commanded was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Spenſer.*

The change of laws, eſpecially concerning matters of religion, muſt be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

So rich a prize could not so *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, English, and now of late the Low Countrymen, have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards harvest. *Heylyn.*

They searched diligently, and concluded *warily.* *Spratt.*

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South's Sermons.*

WA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness.* *Donne.*

It will deserve our special care and *wariness* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hammond.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatness *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of *wariness*, as not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*

I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WA'RK. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building.

Thou findest fault where any 's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike.* *Sidney.*

Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The *warlike* English. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WA'RLING. *n. s.* [from *war.*] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling.* *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. s.* [*vardlookr*, Islandick,
WA'RLUCK. } a charm; ꝥeꞃloꝫ, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wise.*] A male witch; a wizzard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; ꝥeaꞃm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm.* 2 *Kings*, iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies. *Addison.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* against it. *Broome.*

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies, fall. *Dryden.*

6. Fanciful; enthusiastick.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself. *Isaiah*, xliv. 15.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

These soft fires, with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm.* *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isaiah*, xlvii. 14.

WA'RMINGPAN. *n. s.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*warm* and *stone.*] To stones add the *warming-stone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm.*]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;
One to Atrides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. } *n. s.* [from *warm*]
WARMTH. }

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*,
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakespeare.*

Our duties towards God and man we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes christian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with christian zeal. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*

The best patriots, by seeing with what *warmth* and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been wearied into silence. *Davenant.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [ꝥæꞃnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shak.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen, so that it *warns* while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you shall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master; he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations, this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of men's study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun
Describ'd. *Prior.*

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the criticks law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to send for thee. *Acts*, x. 22.

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shak.*

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of th' ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

4. *Milton* puts no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WA'RNING. *n. s.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will

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Warlike శూర। శౌర్యంగల। పోరాడే। యుద్ధప్రియమైన। యుద్ధసంబంధమైన। * preparations సన్నా హం।

Warlock [illegible]

Warm adj. వెచ్చని। గోరువెచ్చని। [illegible] as friendship ఘనమైన। * hearted సరసులయిన as temper [illegible] to become * or angry [illegible] you are warm [illegible] * weather ఎండ [illegible] the battle was * a * engagement They gave him a ~ reception

To Warm v.a. కాచుము। చలిగాపుము। to * the hands చేతులు [illegible] It ~s my heart to see this

To Warm v.n. కాగుట

Warming n.s. కాక। a house warming గృహప్రవేశమునందు పెట్టే విందు

Warming pan [illegible]

Warmly వేడిగా। వెచ్చగా। [illegible]

Warmth n.s. కాక। వేడిమి। వెచ్చన। [illegible] closeness want of circulation of constitution [illegible] lust [illegible] * of imagination [illegible] of temper [illegible] ఆగ్రహం। కోపం।

To Warn v.a. [illegible] బుద్ధిచెప్పుట। [illegible] బోధనచేయుట। I * you [illegible] I * you not to do so again [illegible] I * that you had better do so [illegible] to * off [illegible] They ~ him out of the town [illegible] They warned him off the field

2 Warning n.s. [illegible] బోధ। [illegible] the servant gave * [illegible]

1 Warned p.p. బుద్ధిచెప్పిన after they were ~ out of the town [illegible]

Golconda Dictionary

Warp n: s. పేక। ప్రాక। అడ్డం।

To Warp v: n. వంగుట। చుట్టుట। చుట్టుకొనుట।

To Warp v: a. వంచుట। వంకరపెట్టుట। తిప్పుట। చుట్టపెట్టుట। భ్రమపరచుట।

Warped వంగిన। భ్రమపడ్డ। భ్రమసిన। చుట్టుకొన్న। వంగిన।

To Warrant v: a. అభయహస్తం యిచ్చుట। అధికారపత్రిక యిచ్చుట। I warrant
అధికారం యిచ్చుట। అభయం చెప్పుట। సమ్మతించుట।
you! [illegible] See Z below
(The English word వారంటు alone is in use) or Grant పర్వానా। [illegible]

Warrant n: s. అభయపత్రిక। ధిమత్తు। సెలవు। శాసనం। సమ్మతి। ఆధారం।

~~Warrantable~~ న్యాయమైన। తగిన

Warranted ఆజ్ఞ [illegible] అధికారంగల। this is *by their religion a[illegible] వారిమతమునకు అనుకూలమే॥ అనుగుణ్యమే। వారిమతానుసారమే a[illegible]
[illegible]asion ⌄ by the evidence

Warranty ధిమత్తు। అభయహస్తం

Z study these books and I will warrant your learning the language ఆపుస్తకాలు చదువుకుంటే [illegible] I warrant he thought I was dead [illegible] the evidence does not ⌄ this dec[illegible] [illegible] - The phrase is antiquated. "I dare say" is the modern expression.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Psalms.*

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some disease give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do, with hopes of life to the last. *Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange.*

I saw, with some disdain, more nonsense than either I, or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP. *n. s.* [peaꞃp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peaꞃpan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts.*]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and, like green timber, *warp*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There 's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shak.*

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakespeare.*

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*. *Dryden.*

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris*

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryd.*

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good-humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warped* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. *Beattie.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky!
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shakepeare's As you like it.*

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we 'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addis.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I 'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak. Tempest.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milt.*

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine 's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estr.*

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryd. Juv.*

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise. *Kettlewell.*

5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practiser
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there 's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there 's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant.*] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that 's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin; from *warrant.*] Authority; security.

There 's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I 'll be your *warrantise*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakespeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver; those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war*; or from *guerroyer*, old French.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warray'd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The christian lords *warraid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *adj.* [ƿœɲɲ, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:
Others faine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

WA'RRENER. *n. s.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIANGLE. *n. s.* [*lanio.*] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RRIOUR. *n. s.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town most by that famous *warriour*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

I sing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horses tied in order fed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour*'s fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour*'s breast. *Young.*

WART. *n. s.* [ƿeaɲꞇ, Sax. *werte*, Dutch.]

2. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Offa like a *wart*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like *warts*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [ƿœɲ, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and subtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay
Of captive wretched thrals, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Spens.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Genesis*, v. 24.

To WASH. *v. a.* [ƿaɼcan, Saxon; *wasschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done!
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Look how she rubs her hands.——
——It is an accustom'd action with her to seem thus *washing* her hands. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalm* li. 2.

Thou didst *wash* thyself. *Ezek.* xxiii. 40.

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts*, xxiii. 16.

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *washed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.

To *wash* over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aspect.*

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white? *Young.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *wash*;
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Wash, and be clean. *2 Kings*, v. 13.

Let each becalm his troubled breast,
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can *wash* and scour.—
—A special virtue; for then she need not be *washed* and scoured. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

WASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orbed ground. *Shakesp.*

The best part of my power
Were in the *washes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shak. K. John.*

3. A medical or cosmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have some *wash* to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *washes*
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *washes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and *wash*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
A brighter *wash*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *washes*, some with paste. *Swift.*

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. s.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wash.*] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *n. s.* [*wash* and *pot.*] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands sev'n golden *washpots* bear. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *wash.*]

1. Watry; damp.

On the *washy* ouze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. s.* [ƿeaɼp, Saxon; *vespa*, Latin; *guespe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Why, what a *wasp*-tongued and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own?
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Encount'ring with a *wasp*,
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

Warren సీమకుందేళ్లుపుండే తోపు। యివి యెలుకలరీతి బొక్కలుచేసుకుని బ్రతుకుతున్నవి। పుట్టిల్లు।

Warring n.s. పోరాటం। జగడం।

Warrior n.s. సిపాయి। భీరుడు। బంటు। వీరుడు। Dict explains కేమం n 2W

Wart n.s. పులిపురి [~~పిల్లుపు~~ no the Sa Ca says this is పుట్టుమచ్చ a mole] which the ^

Warty పులిపిరికాయలుపారిన

Wary adj. జాగ్రతగల। జాగరూకుడైన

Was యిది Be అనేక్రియకువుండే భూతకాలం

To Wash v.a. కడుగుట। పుతుకుట। తడుపుట। దిద్దుట। to * the head తలయంటుట। to * a wall with whiting గోడకుసున్నముకొట్టుట to * out తెలుపుట। to * away to ⊔ or sift earth for diamonds జలగడుగుట। he washed the rice down with milk అన్నముతినిపాలుతాగి తొయ్యుకొనిపోవుట। I * my hands of the affair ఆపనిమానుకున్నాను। ఆపని యిష్టమని చాలు నాకు। the sea washes three sides of the hill the ocean that washes these shores

To Wash v.n. స్నానంచేయుట। పుతుకుట। స్నానము చేయుట

Wash n.s. నీళ్లు। అటకలి। పిసరు or wet (lake) place నీళ్లునిల్చినస్థలం। of hogs యెంగిలి। whitewash సున్నం। or washerman's house చాకలవానియిల్లు clothes sent to ⊔ చాకలికివేసిన వస్త్రములు

Washball సబ్బు

Washed పుతికిన। ధౌత। a white washed wall సున్నముకొట్టిన గోడ

Washerman చాకలి। చాకలివాడు। a woman of that caste చాకలిది A street inhabited by them చాకలపల్లి

Washing part. పుతికి। washings కడుగులు। పిసరు। ప్రక్షాళనం। washings of rice కచ్చు। a * green చాకలిరేవు

Wash leather Z.

Washpot చెంబు

Washy జబ్బుగావుండే। చెద।

Wasp కందిరీగ। లక్కతుమ్మెద।

Z Wash leather (soft leather, as that of gloves, that may be washed)

మెత్తని తోలు। [illegible]

Waspish [illegible]

Waspishly [illegible]

Waspishness [illegible]

Wassail n.s. [illegible]

Wassailer [illegible]

Wastage [illegible] loss in making up jewels [illegible]

~~Waste adj [illegible]~~

To Waste v.a. [illegible] to waste time [illegible]

To Waste v.n. [illegible] or waste away [illegible]

Waste adj. [illegible] to lay waste [illegible]

laid waste [illegible] * paper [illegible]

Waste n.s. [illegible]

~~waste paper [illegible]~~ or profusion

[illegible] loss of time [illegible]

it is gone to waste (Bhascara) [illegible]

immemorial waste [illegible] this is mere waste of breath [illegible]

Waste book [illegible]

Wasted [illegible]

Wasteful [illegible]

~~Wasting [illegible] in disease [illegible]~~

Wasting [illegible] disease

a wasting war [illegible]

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; irraſcible.

I'll uſe you for my laughter,
When you are *waſpiſh.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Come, you waſp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waſpiſh*, beſt beware my ſting. *Shakeſp.*

By the ſtern brow and *waſpiſh* action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenour.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty ſhrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waſpiſh* humour: ſhe would have her will. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this groſs miſtake the poor *waſpiſh* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waſpiſh*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. ſ.* [from pæꞅ hœl, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh goodfellows.
2. A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe,
Keeps *waſſail*, and the ſwagg'ring upſpring reels. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A merry ſong. *Ainſworth.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeneſs and ſwill'd inſolence
Of ſuch late *waſſailers.* *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeꞅtan, Saxon; *woeſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin.]

1. To diminiſh.

The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *waſtes* it. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

Could ſighs furniſh new breath, or draw life and ſpirits from the *waſting* of yours, your friends would encourage your paſſion. *Temple.*

The patient is much *waſted* and enfeebled; and he is the more ſo, becauſe in this confined ſtate of the diſtemper there is generally a great dejection of appetite. *Blackmore.*

2. To deſtroy uſeleſsly, wantonly, and luxuriouſly; to ſquander.

The people's praying after the miniſter, they ſay, *waſteth* time. *Hooker.*

There muſt be providence uſed, that our ſhip timber be not *waſted.* *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waſte* in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To deſtroy; to deſolate.

He only their proviſions *waſtes* and burns. *Daniel.*

Peace to corrupt, no leſs than war to *waſte.* *Milton.*

Firſt vegetive, then feels, and reaſons laſt;
Rich of three ſouls, and lives all three to *waſte.* *Dryden.*

The Tyber
Inſults our walls, and *waſtes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now *waſting* years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

4. To wear out.

Here condemn'd
To *waſte* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To ſpend; to conſume.

O were I able
To *waſte* it all myſelf, and leave you none! *Milt.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

Man dieth and *waſteth* away. *Job*, xiv. 10.

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *waſting* and deſtruction are in their paths. *Iſa.* lix. 7.

The latter watch of *waſting* night,
And ſetting ſtars, to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Deſtroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waſte* in his retreat. *Milt.*

The multiplication and obſtinacy of diſputes, which have ſo laid *waſte* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill uſe of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my ſwoln boſom, with long war had ſtrove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waſte*,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

2. Deſolate; uncultivated.

There be very *waſte* countries and wilderneſſes; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*

He found him in a deſert land, and in the *waſte* howling wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers.

Quite ſurcharg'd with her own weight,
And ſtrangled with her *waſte* fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made: as, *waſte* wood.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be publiſhed as well as printed, that ſo much ſkill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering.

Freedom who loves, muſt firſt be wiſe and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we ſee,
For all this *waſte* of wealth, and loſs of blood. *Milton.*

So fooliſh and laviſh are we, that too often we uſe ſome words in mere *waſte*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Conſumption; loſs.

Reaſons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well beſtowing of time, account *waſte.* *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preſerveth the ſound better from *waſte.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It was providently deſigned to repair the *waſte* daily made by the frequent attrition in maſtication. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Uſeleſs expence.

But youth, the periſhing good, runs on too faſt,
And unenjoy'd it ſpends itſelf to *waſte*;
Few know the uſe of life before 'tis paſt. *Dryden.*

Secure the workings of your ſoul from running to *waſte*, and even your looſer moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

4. Deſolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who ſpacious regions gave
A *waſte* for beaſts, himſelf denied a grave. *Pope.*

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte.* *Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like freſh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waſte*, yet wanting light. *Spenſer.*

Theſe gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waſte* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountred. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waſte.* *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Lords of the world's great *waſte*, the ocean, we
Whole foreſts ſend to reign upon the ſea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waſte*,
Such length of years, ſuch various perils paſt. *Dryden.*

Thee I purſue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through all the diſmal *waſte* of gloomy death. *Smith.*

6. Region ruined and deſerted.

All the leafy nation ſinks at laſt,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waſte.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Miſchief; deſtruction.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is, ſure, ſcared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waſte*, attempt us again. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. [A law-term.] Deſtruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and ſhall make no *waſte.* *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *adv.* [*waſte* and *full.*]

1. Deſtructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in theſe *waſteful* furies. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive.

To ſmooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heaven to garniſh,
Is *waſteful* and ridiculous exceſs. *Shak. K. John.*

In ſuch caſes they ſet them off more with wit and activity, than with coſtly and *waſteful* expences. *Bacon.*

3. Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heaven adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a *waſteful* hand! *Addiſon.*

4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderneſs and *waſteful* deſarts ſtray'd,
To ſeek her knight. *Spenſer.*

Outrageous as a ſea, dark, *waſteful*, wild. *Milt.*

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

Never any man would think our labour miſſpent, or the time *waſtefully* conſumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her laviſh hand is *waſtefully* profuſe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *waſteneſs* wide him daily ſought. *Spenſer.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *waſteneſs.* *Zeph.* i. 15.

WA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuſe *waſters* of their patrimonies,
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any deſperate fortune. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

Plenty in their own keeping makes them wanton and careleſs, and teaches them to be ſquanderers and *waſters.* *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and ſo be incapacitated for thoſe encroaching *waſters* of uſeful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great *waſters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*]

Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral or in *waſtrell*, that is, in incloſed grounds or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day ſtand round the tomb and weep. *Addiſon.*

3. Attention; cloſe obſervation.

In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow, of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed *watch*,

To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

His thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch*, chuse trusty centinels. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchmen; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches*, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers. *Shak.*

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a *watch* on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set *watch* and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence. *Perkins.*

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a *watch*. *South's Sermons.*

6. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

8. A period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now transported with a gondelier
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milton.*

The latter *watch* of wasting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring.

A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiack. *Hale.*

On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*

That Chloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a sore disease breaketh sleep. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 2.

Sleep, list'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.

I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer.* xliv.

In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not save us. *Lam.* iv. 17.

He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Psalm* cxxx. 6.

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.

Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5.

5. To be cautiously observant.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish and best advantage us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush.

Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. *Walton.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*

3. To tend.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chas'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

It is observed by those that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pæceð, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.

Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided.

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.* iii.

Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always *watchful* against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*

Be *watchful* of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact observance of the duties of Christianity, as of the duties of their servants. *Law.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.

If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watchfulness* over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.

Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [*watch* and *house*.] Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. s.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. s.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turn him into London streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenness calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth most by night. *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The senses in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow.
—That we have, sir John: our *watchword*, hem! boys. *Shakespeare.*

A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WATER. *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pæteꞃ, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious

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Wastefully - పాడుచేసినరీతిగా। వ్యర్థంగా।

Wastefulness - దూబరదిండి మర్యాద। పాడుచేయడం।

~~Wasteness~~ అడివి। యేకాంతం।

Waster పాడుచేసేవాడు। దూబరదిండి।

Wasting పాడుచేసే * disease చెడుపారురోగం।

Watch - n - s - forbearance of sleep - జాగారం। జాగరణం। attention భద్రం। guard కాపు। కావలి। పార। watchmen పయుగస్తి। కావలుగస్తి। పారావాండ్లు। period of the night జాము। ప్రహరం। యామం। a pocket watch చిన్నగడియారం। జేబుగడియారం। to keep * నిద్రలేకకనిపెట్టుకుండడం। జాగ్రతగా వుండుట। పారాయిచ్చుట। కావలివుండుట a watch night, or night passed awake, for religious reasons జాగరణ

To Watch - v - n - to be without sleep మేలుకొనివుండుట। వేగుట। to keep guard పారయిచ్చుట। కావలి అవుట। to look with expectation చూపెట్టుకో। కనిపెట్టుకొనివుండుట। to be vigilant నిద్రపడకవుండుట। to be cautiously observant [illegible]

To Watch - v - a = కాచుట। కాపాడుట। కనుక్కొనుట। భద్రంచేయుట। * an opportunity సమయము చూచుట। He watched the house [illegible] He watched against wolves

Watcher - కావలివాడు। కాపరి। తలారి।

Watchet - నీలమయిన।

Watchful జాగ్రతగల। జాగ్రతగావుండే। మదితెలిసిన। మెలుకువగల।

Watchfully జాగ్రతగా। పదిలంగా। భద్రంగా।

Watchfulness జాగ్రత। మెలుకువ। భద్రం। తపస్సు। [illegible] the being unable to sleep నిద్రలేకపోవడము

Watchhouse కొల్వుయిల్లు। [illegible] బందెయిల్లు

Watching మెలుకువ। జాగారం। కాపు। రక్షణం।

See rest of this page, under Wave offering

sweet or drinkable * [illegible]

Water. n.s. [illegible] holy water [illegible] + sweet or fragrant waters [illegible] Urine, Smollett 2.7 [illegible] To make water [illegible] It is high water [illegible] It is low water [illegible] The water of a diamond [illegible] a diamond of the first water [illegible] Juice, as cocoanut water [illegible] strong waters [illegible] A piece of water [illegible] an engine for raising water [illegible] A water pot [illegible] a water snake [illegible] Water closet [illegible] Horace Walpole says Geo II. died "in the water closet" [illegible] + to go to the water closet [illegible] Cold water [illegible] hot water [illegible] hard water [illegible] soft water [illegible] you will get into hot water with them [illegible] he threw cold water on the business [illegible] he was like a fish out of water [illegible] Distilled water [illegible] Strong waters [illegible]

This expression is 200 years old See Carey Civil War 2. 330

* Watercourse. n.s. [illegible]

A Waterfall [illegible]

* To Water v.n. [illegible] his mouth watered [illegible] the ships * here [illegible]

To Water v.a. [illegible] Water-butt [illegible]

Waterbearer, Water man (bihisti or puckally) [illegible]

Water colours [illegible] oil colours [illegible]

Watercresses [illegible] Water-drinker [illegible]

(2) Watered [illegible] Watered by rivers [illegible] a watered field [illegible] watered silk [illegible]

Water closet (a word used in AD 1700 & quote Don Juan)

Water hen [illegible]

pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces; their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their friction in ſliding over one another is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildneſs hath allay'd their ſwelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Your *water* is a ſore decayer of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſweet manner of it forc'd
Thoſe *waters* from me, which I would have ſtopp'd,
But I had not ſo much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Thoſe healths will make thee and thy ſtate look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and ſolids; for a dry bone, diſtilled, affords a great quantity of inſipid *water*: therefore *water* ſeems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the ſea, weſtward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

3. Urine.

If thou couldſt, doctor, caſt
The *water* of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak.

A good Chriſtian and an honeſt man muſt be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might ſee the ſame *water*-ſpaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whoſe fine proportion ſhewed well what a dainty gueſt was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of ſnow,
Standing before the ſun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myſelf away in *water*-drops. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Pſalm* lxix. 15.

They ſhall ſpring up as among the graſs, as willows by the *water*-courſes. *Iſaiah*, xliv. 4.

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, ſo panteth my ſoul after thee, O God. *Pſalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noiſe of thy *water*-ſpouts. *Pſalm* xlii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderneſs, and the *water*-ſprings into dry ground. *Pſalm* cvii. 33.

There were ſet ſix *water*-pots of ſtone. *John*, ii. 6.

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleaſant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the *water*-ſheep. *Walton's Angler.*

Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The *water*-ſnakes with ſcales upſtanding die. *May's Virgil.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-courſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh help, in this extremeſt need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Becauſe the outermoſt coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made proviſion to repair it by the help of certain *water* pipes, or lymphæ-ducts, inſerted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that ſeparate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one ſide, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poiſe and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derh. Phyſico-Theology.*

Other mortar, uſed in making *water*-courſes, ciſterns, and fiſhponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The moſt brittle *water*-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuth.*

A gentleman watered ſaintfoin in dry weather at new ſowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a caſk, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of ſmall holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampſhire they ſell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably *water* the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaſte moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompenſe;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, ſo as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be ſo far from accuſing your paſſion, that they would encourage it, and ſhare it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To ſupply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his faint ſteeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their journal labours they did reſt. *Spenſer.*

Doth not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox from the ſtall, and lead him away to *watering*. *Luke*, xiii. 15.

His horſemen kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horſe. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To diverſify as with waves.

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of velvet and *watered* ſilk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To ſhed moiſture.

I ſtain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made iſſue from the boſom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing thoſe beads of ſorrow ſtand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The tickling of the noſtrils within, doth draw the moiſture to the noſtrils, and to the eyes by conſent; for they alſo will *water*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How troubleſome is the leaſt mote, or duſt, falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep and *water* upon the leaſt grievance! *South's Serm.*

2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water.

He ſet the rods he had pilled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet ſent many ſmall boats, manned with harquebuſiers and ſmall ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Chriſtians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs who drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolſey's *teeth watering* at the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, ſent one unto biſhop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to reſign the biſhoprick, becauſe extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in ſo ill part, that he willed the meſſenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have eſpied his malicious unthankfulneſs. *Camden.*

Theſe reaſons made his *mouth* to *water*
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe who contend for 4 *per cent.* have ſet men's *mouths a watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colour.*]

Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil; thoſe they call *watercolours*, and theſe they term oilcolours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Leſs ſhould I dawb it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And *watercolours* of theſe days:
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, whimſies, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *water-creſſes*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill-weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERFLAG. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *flag*; *iris aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy moſt in that air which is likeſt water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowls ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fiſh and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm. *Floyer.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. s.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERHEN. *n. s.* [from *water* and *hen*; *fulica*, Latin.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *n. s.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryd.*

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours; or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-rushes. *Walton's Angler.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. s.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. s.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark.* *Dryden.*

WATERME'LON. *n. s.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *n. s.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill.* *Spens.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. s.* [*mentha aquatica.*] A plant.

WATERRA'DISH. *n. s.* A species of watercresses, which see.

WA'TERRAT. *n. s.* [*mus aquaticus.*] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats.* *Shakespeare.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouse. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *n. s.* [*eruca aquatica.*] A species of watercresses.

WATERVI'OLET. *n. s.* [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. s.* A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWI'LLOW. *n. s.* [from *water* and *willow*; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. s.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. s.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks.* *Addison.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We 'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some
With *wat'ry* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye,
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her sire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desart. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* desarts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Perhaps you 'll say,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours rise
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *waghelen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattles*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [patelas, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or found of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milt.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WAVE. *n. s.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dut. *vague*, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakespeare.*

The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryd.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves*, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryd.*

Messapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that, because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. To move loosely.

They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*guesver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryd.*

6. To put aside for the present.

I have *waved* the subject of your greatness to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since she her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I, who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryden.*

If

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Watering [illegible]

Watering [illegible]

Ennore is called a [illegible]

watering place [illegible] watering pot [illegible]

Water-mark in paper... ముద్ర high water mark [illegible]

Water logged

Waterman పడవవాడు. నావారి. [illegible]

Watermelon [illegible] పండు (apparently corrupted from Melon) [illegible] فربز

Watermill జలయంత్రం.

Waterspout [illegible]

Waterwork ఘటియంత్రం. జలయంత్రం.

Watery (Watry) [illegible] These potatoes appear very [illegible] when dressed [illegible] he met with a [illegible] grave [illegible]

Wattle [illegible] a wattle plaistered [illegible] the wattles of a cock [illegible]

Wattled [illegible]

Wave n: s. తరంగం. అల. [illegible]

To Wave v: n. ఆడుట. కదలించుట. వీచుట. విసరుట.

To Wave v: a. [illegible] విసరుట. వీచుట. [illegible] I wave this objection [illegible] to wave a lamp in lustration [illegible]

Wave offering [illegible]

Watchmaker గడ్యారముల పని చేసే కంసలి.

Watchman కావలిగాండ్రు. తలవరి. [illegible]

Watchtower కావలిగాండ్రు నిలిచే బురుజు.

Watchword [illegible] సంకేతం [illegible]

Watch-work గడ్యారపు [illegible] యంత్రం.

Water &c &c

[illegible] watch word is the [illegible]

to Waver { కదలుట। అల్లాడుట। ఆడుట। అసియాడుట।
~~అసియాడుట~~। తూగు। ఇటు అటు ఆడుచు my hopes began to waver
ఆశకొంచెం తప్పింది।

Wavering తొలగుచున్న। లోలమైన। సందేహమైన। చంచల। without * కదల... wave... గెంటకపల్లె

Waving లోలమైన। the ⌐ forest ఘనమైన అడవి

Wax మైనం। beeswax మంచి మైనం। తిత్తు మైనం। ear wax గుమిడి। గుమిమి। Wax cloth
మైనపు బట్ట। sealing wax లక్క। The Wax Flower పిండకం

To Wax పెరుగుట। అవుట। he waxed mighty ప్రబలుడాయెను। he waxed weak
బలహీనుడాయెను। it waxed pale తెల్లబారినది। to wax old పాతదగిల్లె।
ముదిరె। the waxing moon బాలచంద్రు। he waxed wroth కోపం పడ్డాడు।

Waxen మైనము తోచేసిన। Or, from To wax — after they are waxen old ముదిరిన తర్వాత

Waxy మైనపు తిత్తుగల।

Way n: s. దారి। మార్గం। తెరువు। ఉపాయం। మార్గం। or course క్రమం। చందం। తీరు।
రీతి। విధం। ధర్మం। వరుస। ఛందం। యుక్తి। or contrivance ఉపాయం। వలన।
Doorway వాకిలి। in this way ఇట్లా। in that way అట్లా। in what
way ఏలాగు। in the same way as రీతిగా। by way of rent ఎరువు
ప్రమాణంగా। మేలు సంబంధము గా। Pretty ways or pranks వగలు। శృంగా(సంబు)
A committee of ways and means కార్యముల విచారించు సభ ...
రం। సొగసు। చక్కు। అరజము। The way of the world దేశాచారం। ప్ర
వాహసరణి। Adverbially, గా, as By way of settlement తీర్పుగా। (on my way back తిరిగి వస్తూ)
by way of a bridle కళ్ళెముగా। Take your own way నీ చిత్తం వచ్చినట్టు। By
the way (or, I should mention that) అటుండనీ। ~~సందర్భంగా ...~~
~~అంతరాంతరా~~। Mid-way నడుమగా। He was not then in the way మేము వ
I wished to speak to him but he was out of the way అక్కడ లేడు। మాట్లాడ లేదు
వేడు। కలిగినా మాట్లాడలేదు। He is a very good man in his way అతని అది
కారం చొప్పున అతడు మంచివాడే। it got in the way అడ్డం వచ్చింది। That
She put this letter in his way ఈ కాగితం వాని కంట్లో పడేటట్లు పెట్టింది
doubt was in my way ఆ సందేహం నాకు అడ్డం వచ్చెను। Out of the
way కడగా। తొలగిపోయిన। అపరూపమైన। he put himself out of his
way to do this శ్రమపడి యిది చేసెను। పోనుపడి యిది సాధించినాడు। దుఃఖ
పడ్డాడు। to get out of the way or To make way, దారి విడచు। అడ్డం తొలగు।
~~ప్రై~~ తప్పించుకొను। తొలగిపోవు। దూరమవు। he kept out of the way ~~రాలే~~। ~~They~~
He made his * there అక్కడ తన దారి చేసుకొన్నాడు he made the best of his * there ~~that~~
అక్కడ తన బాధను వేగపోయ్యిన దశ (దాని తనకే వశపరుచుకొన్నాడు)

If any had a better right, they were content to wave it, and recognize the right of the other. *Lesley.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [paꝑian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whitening shower descends,
At first thin *wavering*. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Spenser.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakespeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*

Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.* x.

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered* though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They foully mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own: 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VERER. *n. s.* [from *waver.*] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakespeare.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*]

1. Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, or WAES. *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes.* *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be for *woes.* [pa, Saxon.]

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes* *Spenser.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

WAX. *n. s.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wax*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous taste, and an oil, or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with nectar vie;
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfleet.*

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax* kernels about it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care;
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*; [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakesp.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. s.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,

An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each others wings they drive. *Dryd.*

WAY. *n. s.* [pœᵹ, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression, or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shak.*

You cannot see your *way.*—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To God's eternal house, direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way.* *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakespeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space.

Birnbaumer forest extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves, and bears. *Brown's Travels.*

An old man, that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Come a little nearer this *way*, I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*

With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way.* *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shak. King Lear.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius *way.* *Waller.*

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way.* *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterb.*

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way* with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The general officers and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest, of that region. *Sidney.*

A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others in the *way* of slander. *South's Sermons.*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took!
How they the monarch and the man forsook! *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not in the senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addis.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*

Taught
To live th' easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison on Italy.*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affair here began to settle in a prosperous *way*. *Heylin.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant*.

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

23. *To go*, or *come one's way*, or *ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shak.*

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came and wak'd him; Prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou 'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

24. *Way* and *ways* are now often used corruptly for *wise*.

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx. 15.

They erect conclusions no *way* inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD. *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WAYFA'RER. *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller.

Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so planed and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE. *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WA'YLAY. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakespeare.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing, and usury *waylays* both; it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS. *adj.* [from *way.*] Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman, fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayt. Cynthia.*

WA'YMARK. *n. s.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi. 21.

To WAYME'NT. *v. a.* [pa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete.

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser.*

WA'YWARD. *adj.* [pa, woe, and peapd, Saxon.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night, the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently, all humbled, kiss the rod! *Shak.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move;
A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love. *Fairfax.*

To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

WA'YWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howsoever, some will still be *waywardly* disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgift.*

WA'YWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly *waywardness* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakespeare.*

A child

IN V [illegible] ovary, which / ver, become / tains ma / nbing, / ich i

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Out of the [illegible] (త్రె) [illegible]

did this when [illegible] was out, the way [illegible] in some

an out of the way [illegible]

out of the way place [illegible] he put it out of the way [illegible] to give way

[illegible] he gave way to ill will or passion

[illegible] his patience gave way [illegible] he made his way there ప్రవేశించె

I made the best of my way there [illegible] thieves made their way into

the house [illegible] he went his way తెరువు పట్టిపోయెను we went every

man his way [illegible] The property found its way into

his hands [illegible] Writing written the wrong way [illegible] not

knowing which way to turn [illegible] The best way will be to pay the

money [illegible] One way or another [illegible] in any way

[illegible] This way and that way [illegible] Ways and means [illegible]

[illegible] a committee of ways and means [illegible]

[illegible] A hollow [illegible] mark all the ways of a good man [illegible]

[illegible]ater [illegible] (vide Sumati) [illegible]

[W]aylay [illegible]

[Way]ward [illegible] విపరీత

[W]aywardly [illegible]

[W]aywardness [illegible] see Whimsicality

[W]ay-wiser (Perambulator) Evelyn - [illegible]

This medecine went a great way to cure the disease [illegible] if nobody else was in the [illegible] whenever I go to his house he is out of the [illegible]

as the boat has crew … or silly … ; చే … as tea, coffee, beer, …

We- మేము, మనము,

Weak బల్హు, దుర్బలు, నీచ, మందబుద్ధి, నీరస, his weak side బలుపు, vanity is their *

To Weaken v: a. దుర్బలంచేయుట, చిక్కపర్చు, సూక్ష్మంచే.

~~To Weaken v. n.~~ చిక్కపడుట, పుల్లిసిల్లె, పుల్లిపోయె, పల్లసిలు

Weakened దుర్బలమైన, శిథిలమైన, బిల్లిపోయిన

Weakly సత్తువలేని, బీద, బక్కపలచని

Weakness అశక్తత, దుర్బలం, నలుసువా, పిత్తిగ్రాంతి, బలుపు … constitutional weak…
స్వభావం, సంగదోషం; he has a ~ for buying horses గుర్రాల మీద వెర్రి, పిచ్చి, … ~ could not bear to see the child punished దానికింత లేతమనసు

Weal సుఖం, the common weal ప్రజాసుఖం, దేశం

~~Weal or wheal~~ కుదువు, దద్దు, బొబ్బ, వారు. Weald, wold, … Edinb. Rev Jan 1849: p: 1…

Wealth భాగ్యం, కలిమి, ఆస్తి, దబ్బు, సంపత్తు, బంగారం, పసి.

MOTTO These words by the great Charles Grant are Calcutta Review No VI. June 1845 page 220

Future events are inscrutable to the keenest speculation but our path of duty is open: the time present is ~~no~~ ours. By planting our language, our knowledge, our opinions, and our religion in our Asiatic territories we shall put a great work beyond the reach of contingencies; we shall probably have wedded the inhabitants of these territories to this country; but at any rate we shall have done an act of strict duty to them and a lasting service to mankind.

Or- See in TED at the word జ్ఞానబోధం

the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; *i. e.* he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryd.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate.*] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate.*] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*

Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adusted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* spirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or *vindicative*? whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator.*]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kettlewell.*

VINE. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose: the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape: the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dressers. *2 Kings*, xxv.

Depending *vines* the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, French.]

1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they 'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney*. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. s.* [ƿinȝeaꞃd, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people. *Shak.*

Though some had so surfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. s.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NTNER. *n. s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'OL. *n. s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *viol* best. *Drayton.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

Cease
To know, what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Lat.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*violator*, Lat.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them! *South.*

 2. A

2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakespeare.*

How does she subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakesp.*

All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' Eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me;
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakesp.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.

A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced, or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Assailant; acting by force.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakespeare.*

A foe subtile or *violent*. *Milton.*

5. Unseasonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*

The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the midst. *Bacon.*

Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

VI'OLET. *n. s.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*

It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itself. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. s.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.

Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins* and lutes. *Sandys.*

Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. s.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

VI'PER. *n. s.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous.

A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 3.

He 'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*

Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

2. Any thing mischievous.

Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'PERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a *viper*.

My tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

We are peremptory to dispatch
This *vip'rous* traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel's Musophilus.*

VIPER'S *bugloss*. *n. s.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a *viper's* head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *grass*. *n. s.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Melpomene is represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestic and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *n. s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. *L'Acad.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust like *virelays*,
And looser songs of love to undersong. *Spenser.*

The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*:
And still at every close she would repeat
The burden of the song, The daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.

In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

VIRGE. *n. s.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.] A dean's mace.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. s.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakespeare.*

Senseless bauble!
Art thou a feodary for this act, and look'st
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Genesis*, xxiv. 16.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakespeare.*

Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin* honey.

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*

I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August.

Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shak.*

With ease a brother overcame
The formal decencies of *virgin* shame. *Cowley.*

As I look upon you all to be so many great blessings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice, either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* state of life. *Law.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.

A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shak.*

Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakespeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. s.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. s.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

బలమేలు At in Mw. XI. 12

Violence — n. s. — దౌర్జన్యం, బలాత్కారం, వికటం, బలవంతం, వడి, సాహసం, హత్యం.
to commit * దౌర్జన్యచేయుట.

Violent — వడిగావుండే, బలవంతమైన, బలాత్కారమైన, సాహసమయిన, a * man సాహసుడు, దుర్జనుడు, a * death అపమృత్యువు, * conduct దౌర్జన్యం, a * blow మంచిదెబ్బ, పెద్దదెబ్బ, a * wind పెద్దగాలి, he laid * hands on them దౌర్జన్యంచేసినాడు, he laid * hands on himself తనచేతతానే చచ్చినాడు, a * cold పెద్దజలుబు (అతిశీతము) you may do it without any * effort విశేషయత్నం లేనిదే

Violently — adv — పెద్దగా, సముద్ధతిగా, బలవంతంగా, వృద్ధండంగా, వేగముగా, బారి బారిగా, చెడచెడ, వకవక, గబగబ, to burn * మలమలమాడుట, to run * గుబాటును పరిగెత్తె.

Violet — నల్లకలువవంటి వక జాతి పుష్పం.

Violin — వీణాభేదం, వకతరహా సారంగి.

Violoncello — పెద్దసారంగి.

Viper — విషముసర్పం, కట్లపురుగు వంటి వకపాము. (Note PC say సర్పం) [కృష్ణసర్పః At] తారుపాము వంటిది, metaphorically స్వామిద్రోహి, చెడ్డగాడ్డు, యీపాము గుడ్లుపెట్టకుండా పిల్లలు యీనుతుందని అంటారు.

Viperous — విషముగల, విషమ.

Virago — గడుసురాలు, తిప్పకొట్టె బలవంతంచే శస్త్రి, చండిక, జగడగంటు, మొగవ [illegible]

Virgin — n. s. — కన్య, ఆడపడుచు. (in the zodiac. n. s. కన్య)

Virgin — adj — నిర్మలమైన, శుభ్రమయిన, (సహజ) అంటనిది, * honey బొంటుతేనె, మరుసుతేనె, * purity నిర్మలత్వం, * gold మేలిమి బంగారు, * earth చావుమన్ను. See note † below. * A lump of * silver [illegible]

Virginals — సారంగి భేదం, వకతరహా వీణ.

Virginity — కన్నెరికం, కన్యత్వం.

Unexpressed (q. v.) is finely used in The Monks and The Giants 3. 52. viz

Or mark the jetty, glossy Tribes that glance
Upon the water's firm unruffled breast;
Tracing their ancient labyrinthic dance
In mute mysterious cadence unexpressed.

† The Virgin Mother is called మాదా ("madre") whence English churches are vulgarly called మాదా కోవెల. Virgin wax denotes yellow wax, not yet cleaned from honey మైనము. It is a * soil untouched by the plough నిష్కలంక Stainless, pure, bright నిష్కళంక

Virgo [illegible]

Virile - [illegible] the ∟ member [illegible]

~~Visibility~~ - adj - [illegible]

Virility - n. s. [illegible] Virtu. Vertu. [illegible]

Virtual - adj - see p. 37 [illegible] the * effect [illegible]
This is a * falsehood
these boatmen are in a state of * slavery

Virtually - [illegible] this virtually annuls the bond -
indirectly : not literally
[illegible] a herald bearing a flag of truce is * unarmed
Though ~~a~~ a relation he was * a stranger to them [illegible]

Virtue - [illegible] A woman's virtue [illegible] inherent quality
Castor oil has a purging * [illegible] This is the first sense
(Luke 8. 46) 6.19 [illegible] Carey } [illegible] Gordon [illegible] by the * of this
[illegible] A } Δυναμις
medicine [illegible] by the * of his oath [illegible]
[illegible] in * of being his heir [illegible]
[illegible] a woman of * [illegible] one
of rigid * [illegible] one of easy * [illegible] he made
a * of necessity [illegible]
[illegible] Does he call this

Virtueless [illegible]

Virtuoso [illegible] Walter Scott defines it

Virtuous [illegible] a * man [illegible]
[illegible] a * woman [illegible] a * act [illegible]
"Or, Religious" - Wesley IX. 174 The common phrase [illegible]
thus, The women of the Lumbadis are very ∟ (Prinsep CXLV. 15) [illegible]

Virtuously [illegible]

= it - one who wishes to know & will know everything - Life 1.61 [illegible]
= [illegible] "The doctor's house is full of snakes, fossils, turtles, ~~birds~~, fishes &c all thrown together in the greatest confusion - It makes no matter what it is, the doctor is such a confirmed * that everything is fish that comes to his net. (Featherstonhaugh 1.195) See opposite

Patience is a virtue [illegible]

That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer. *Law.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *weary.*]

Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryd.*

Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

Impatience of any thing.

Tediousness.

WEA'RING. *n. s.* [from *wear.*] Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakesp.*

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from ƿæꞅ, Saxon, a quagmire. See WEERISH.]

Boggy; watery.

Weak; washy.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill-disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome.* *Shakespeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune suits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*

This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome.* *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wearisome.*]

The quality of tiring.

The state of being easily tired.

Wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.* *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.

Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*

Seas would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milt.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [ƿeꞃıᵹ, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms!
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shak.*

I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*

An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling;
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

The *weariest* and most loathed life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shakespeare.*

WEA'SEL. *n. s.* [ƿeꞅel, Saxon; *wesel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the *weasel.* *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

A *weasel* once made shift to slink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WEA'SAND. *n. s.* [ƿæꞅen, Saxon. This word is very variously written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where ever it lay;
For had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and shidder. *Spenser.*

Cut his *wezand* with thy knife. *Shak. Tempest.*

Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weazon's* wound. *Dryden.*

WEA'THER. *n. s.* [ƿeðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather?*—
—One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

The sun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies;
Where'er through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Suspect a drisling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time. *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden's Virgil.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perched on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charybdis; but ere long
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weathered* our *point*; a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I hope, when you know the worst, you will at once leap into the river, and swim through handsomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The old *weatherbeathen* ſoldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow. n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward. *Dictionary.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the ſun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks ſtand ſtill, though thou change like a *weathercock.* *Sidney.*

A kingfiſher hanged by the bill, converting the breaſt to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very ſtrange introducing of natural *weathercocks.* *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconſtant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock?*——I cannot tell what his name is my huſband had him of. *Shakeſpeare.*

He break my promiſe and abſolve my vow!
The word which I have given ſhall ſtand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of ſtate. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhews the weather.

To vere and tack, and ſteer a cauſe
Againſt the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*]

1. A barometer; a glaſs that ſhews the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air; his ſpirits roſe and fell with the *weatherglaſs.* *Arbuthnot.*

We ſhall hardly wiſh for a perpetual equinox to ſave the charges of *weatherglaſſes*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thermometer. Leſs uſed.

As in ſome *weatherglaſs* my love I hold,
Which falls or riſes with the heat or cold,
I will be conſtant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERSPY. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtar-gazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather.

And ſooner may a gulling *weatherſpy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. ſ.* [*weather*, and *wiſen*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.

Moſt vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm ſun-ſhiny weather, and again cloſe them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiſer.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *wove, weaved*; part. paſſ. *woven, weaved.* [peƿan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the ſpider, and hath *woven*
A golden meſh to intrap the hearts of men
Faſter than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The women *wove* hangings for the grove. *2 Kings, xxiii. 7.*

There our ſecret thoughts unſeen
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch other's mind. *Carew.*

White ſeem'd her robes, yet *woven* ſo they were,
As ſnow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

Theſe purple veſts were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has *weav'd*
A ſilken web, and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy ſad diſtreſs:
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flouriſhed under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and diſcourſes were full of ſecular affairs; but, in the three firſt centuries of chriſtianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their intereſts in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Add.*

3. To interpoſe; to inſert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! beſt!
This *weaves* itſelf perforce into my buſineſs. *Shak.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, *weavers.* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

My days are ſwifter than a *weaver*'s ſhuttle, and are ſpent without hope. *Job, vii. 6.*

The *weaver* may caſt religion upon what loom he pleaſe. *How.*

Her flag aloft ſpreads ruffling to the wind,
And ſanguine ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The *weaver*, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſee, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEA'VERFISH. *n. ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

WEB. *n. ſ.* [pebba, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Devis'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did again unreave. *Spenſer.*

Staid at gate,
And heard within the goddeſſe elevate
A voice divine, as at her *web* ſhe wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and paſt earthly thought. *Chapman.*

Spiders touch'd, ſeek their *web*'s inmoſt part. *Davies.*

By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houſehold taſk, ſhall be her doom. *Dryden.*

The fates, when they this happy *web* have ſpun,
Shall bleſs the ſacred clue, and bid it ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*

2. Some part of a ſword. Obſolete.

The ſword, whereof the *web* was ſteel;
Pommel, rich ſtone; hilt, gold approv'd by touch. *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion.

This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, ſquints the eye, and makes the hair-lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whoſe toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally ſhort, the moſt convenient ſize for ſwimming. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live conſtantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on Creation.*

WE'BSTER. *n. ſ.* [pebꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon, a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Obſolete.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as, Taylor, *Webſter*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [peðian, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took ſomething good
To make a perfect woman; ſhe you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Never did thy beauty, ſince the day
I ſaw thee firſt, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, ſo inflame my ſenſes. *Milton.*

Chloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulneſs of ſome ſon of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.

In Syracuſa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then I ſhall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The woman in us ſtill proſecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our underſtandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miſeries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To take for ever.

Though the principal men of the houſe of commons were again elected to ſerve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themſelves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*

They poſitively and concernedly *wedded* his cauſe. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondneſs.

Men are *wedded* to their luſts, and reſolved upon a wicked courſe; and ſo it becomes their intereſt to wiſh there were no God. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

When I ſhall *wed*,
That lord whoſe hand ſhall take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*

Nor took I Guiſcard, by blind fancy led,
Or haſty choice, as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away!
For you ſhall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shak.*

I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my poſſeſſions ſhe eſteems not. *Shak.*

When my ſon was entered into his *wedding* chamber, he fell down and died. *2 Eſdras, x. 1.*

Theſe three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſhe affirmed herſelf a virgin, ſhe muſt on her *wedding* day, and in her *wedding* cloaths, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and ſtay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman ſeldom aſks advice before ſhe has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*vegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a ſharp edge continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

[Wea]thercock గాలితిరుగుడు। గాలిదిక్కు చూపే ధ్వజం। గడియొకరు వక మతం కలవాడు। changeable as a weather-cock అడుగులకొనాలిన స్తంభం। that man is a mere [illegible]

[illegible]

[We]ather wise = superstitious

[We]ave నేయుట। అల్లించుట।

[We]aver n. s. సాలెవాడు।

Weazle ముంగి [illegible]

[We]aving n. s. నేత। అల్లిక।

~~[illegible] faced~~ [illegible]

[W]eb n. s. అల్లిక। * of cloth చాపు। థానుగుడ్డ। a spiders * బూజు। సాలెగూడు। యింగ

ఫలితిగూడు। mere spiders webs పిచ్చియుక్తులు।

[W]ebbed మధ్యమధ్య తోలుగల। బాతికాళ్లరీతిగా the duck has a feet

[W]ebfooted మధ్యమధ్య తోలుగల కాళ్లుగలది

[To] Wed v. a. పెండ్లియాడు। పెండ్లిచేసుకొను। he wedded her అతడు దాన్ని వివాహం

బయినాడు।

Wedded వివాహమయిన or devoted అనురక్తులయిన। సక్తులయిన। he is *

to that pursuit ఆ పనికి [illegible] కొన్నాడు। పుద్యోగించుకొన్నాడు।

Wedding n. s. పెండ్లి। వివాహం।

Wedge n. s. గసికె। గూటం। ముల్లు। శీలకం। [illegible] a stone of * shape గసికెరాయి। a * of

gold బంగారుకడ్డి।

To Wedge v. a. గసికెపెట్టుచీల్చు। [illegible] I wedged the ~~book~~ stone in ఆ [illegible]

కి చొప్పించినాను he wedged himself in ఆ గుంపులో [illegible]

జొరబడ్డాడు the people were wedged together in the doorway

ద్వారములో [illegible]

Wedgwood [illegible]

Wedlock వివాహం।

Wednesday బుధవారం।సౌమ్యవారం

Wee adj. సన్నమైన।చిన్న।చిరత।

Weed n.s. కలుపుమొక్క।తుందురుమొక్క or garb వేషం। weeds గాబు।కలుప। in water see Bishop's weed ఓమము వేషం।

నాచు।శైవాలం। or worthless plant పిచ్చిచెట్టు।పనికిమాలినసొమ్ము Sea *

చెవురి or polypus నెగడు। bishops * వామం।. Note. The plants that

produce opium, tobacco and indigo are in English called

weeds- యిందువల్ల the weed, or the the fragrant * indian * * (tobacco) నగాపొగాకు

To Weed v.a. కోయుట।కలుపుతీయుట।కలుగుతీయుట।చేనుదుబ్బులుకొట్టుకొనుట। to * out

లేకుండాచేయుట।యేరుట। this place wants weeding + [illegible] కలుపులేకుండా

చేయవలసినది। యీతోందరసొమ్ములులేకుండాచేయవలసినది।

Weeding hook కొక్కెర।లిక్కి

Weedy కలుపునిండిన

Week n.s. వారం।వారందినములు। the first day of the * తొలివారం। come

this day * యెనిమిదినాళ్లకురా। a * ago నేటికి యెనిమిదిరోజులకిందట।

once a * యెనిమిదిదినములకు ఒకపర్యాయం।

Weekday వారదినం।అనగా ఆదివారం కానిదినం।పనికిదినం।అనాదివారం। they come always on Sundays and frequently on weekdays [illegible]

వారవులు వస్తున్నారు। కలిమి వారవులు లంకు ~~[illegible]~~ రావటంకద్దు

మానవరము కద్దు

A barbarous troop of clownish fone
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan.
Spenser.

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak.
Dryden's Æneid.

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

2. A mass of metal.

As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid.
Spenser.

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Josh.* vii.

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me.
Shakespeare.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

3. To force as a wedge forces.

Part
In common rang'd in figure *wedge* their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe.
A. Philips.

5. To fix as a wedge.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead,
Shakespeare.

Sergesthus in the centaur soon he pass'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryd.*

What impulse can be propagated from one particle entombed and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn?
Bentley's Sermons.

WE'DLOCK. *n. s.* [peð and lac, Saxon, marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakespeare.*

Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him,
And if she did play false the fault was hers. *Shak.*

Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

He his happiest choice too late
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*

One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryd.*

A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his age, to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addison.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* [podenſdaʒ, Sax. *odensday*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on *Wednesday*? *Shakespeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not only upon the Sundaies, and festivals, and their eves, as also *Wednesdaies* and Fridaies. *Fell.*

WEE. *adj.* [a Saxon word of the same root with *weeing*, Dutch; *wenig*, Germ.] Little; small: whence the word *weasle* or *weesel* is used for little; as, a *weesel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes small or little: as, a *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

WE'ECHELM *n. s.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. s.* [peoð, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.

If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature.
Clarendon.

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the seeds.
Denham.

Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to see a little flower choaked and killed amongst rank *weeds*. *Law.*

2. [pœða, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears.
Sidney.

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments.
Hooker.

They meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenser.*

Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The snake throws her enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakesp.*

Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller*

3. It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vast world, by whose orient light
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.
Chapman.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper.
Decay of Piety.

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shak. Richard* III.

WE'EDHOOK. *n. s.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin.
Donne.

A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below.
Dryden

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mort.*

WEEK. *n. s.* [peoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dut. *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also.
Genesis, xxix.

The division of time by *weeks* hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Wilkins.*

WE'EKDAY. *n. s.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses *Hooker.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryd.*

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *n. s.* [pœl, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from *willow.*] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenser.*

So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel she had been. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

When *weening* to return whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest *ween*. *Spenser.*

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstal me in the diadem. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Ween you of better luck,
I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept, weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*. *Shakespeare.*

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmannerly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended. *Deuteronomy,* xxxiv. 8.

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away! with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save or slay us both. *Dryden.*

A corps it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, she made the case her own;
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept*. *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shak. King Lear.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryd.*

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy trees.

While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *n. s.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Tayl.*

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryd.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy; here it seems to mean, sour, surly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote.* [pitan, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL. *n. s.* [pepel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch; *curculio*, Latin.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. s.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weazel* sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To* WAVE. *Spenser.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [*guaive*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [pepta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *weft.*] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew's Musæum.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pœgan, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd.* *Milt.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shak.*

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.* xi.

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

They having freight
Their ships with spoil enough, *weigh* anchor streight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd.* *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed.* *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I *weigh* not you——
—You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakespeare.*

8. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel's Civil War.*

9. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits *down.* *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

My

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Ween తలచుట। I ween నుకుమాం। గదా।

Weep: v: n: ఏడ్చుట।   the

Weep: v. a: అందునుగురించి మొరపెట్టుట।

Weeper: n: s: ఏడ్చే మనిషి। చచ్చిన మనిషినిగురించి నల్లనిబట్టలు తొడుకొనిన్నప్పుడు చేతులమీద ధరించే తెల్లని రుమాలు।

Weeping: n: s: రోదనం। ఏడ్పు। the weeping willow అనే [illegible] వృక్ష ముఖం వంచుకుని వుండే వక చెట్టు

Weerish [illegible]।

Weet: v: n: తెలుసుకొనుట।

Weevil: n: s: లక్కపురుగులు। అందుపురుగు। వంగనాలి। పెంకెపురుగు। [illegible]।

Weezel ముంగి।

Weigh: v. a: తూచుట। విచారించుట। to * anchor లంగరు ఎత్తుట। లంగరువార లాగుట। [illegible] to * down కిందికి లాగుట। వంగబెట్టుట। భారకించుట।

Weigh: v: n: తూగుట। there is something still weighing on his mind వానికి ఏదో సంకటంగా వున్నది। భారకించింది। ~~dried chillies in lieu~~ of green See TED [illegible] తూగుట

Weighed తూగిన। * down వంగిన। * down with misery దుఃఖభరితులైన। [illegible] duly weighed [illegible]।

Weighing machine త్రాసు

Weight: n: s: బరువు। తూనిక। భారం। ప్రమాణం। [illegible]। for scales రాళ్లు। scales and weights త్రాసురాళ్లు। * on the spirits మనసు। [illegible]। it was an objection of * ప్రబలించింది। intrinsic * [illegible]। of no * తృణప్రాయమైన। [illegible]। * in a ship

ship తారిపి। పూంటం। of what * is this gold అరాబంగారువెు

పారుుది। a man of * పారుుగమనిషి। this adds * this asser-
tions లిలపరుబు వున్నది

Weightily ఘనముగా। నెుాంపుగా।

Weightiness ఘనత్వగారవం।

~~Weightless స్వల్పమయిన।~~

~~Weighty~~ [illegible] గారవము యిన। ఘనమయిన। స్వల్పమయిన।

Welaway అకటా।

Welchman అనగా Wales దేశమందుపుట్టినవారు। యిది యింగ్లీషువాండ్లలో
వకదేశభేదం।

Welcome: adj: శుభం। అయిన। he made them * to it ద్వారవిశివారు।
* and unwelcome occurrences శుభమయిన్ని అశుభములు।
అయినవి। to bid * దీవించుట। శుభమునెప్పుట। ఆదరించుట।
You are welcome to lodge in his house అతని యింట్లో నీవుది
You are as * as the flowers in May
గవచ్చును। [illegible]గరానకుమెచ్చినాను। he made them welcome to it
సహాయాలుగాపుచ్చుకొంటి అని అన్నారు You are * to do so చేస్తెమెచ్చు। [illegible]
Welcome (interj.) శుభం శుభం। దీవిసి। he may do it and * మహారాజు
లాగుచేయవచ్చును।

Welcome: n: s: దీవన। వందనం। మన్నన। ఆదరణ।

to Welcome: v. a: దీవించుట। ఆదరించుట। మన్నించుట। మన్ననచేయుట।

Welcomeness సరసం। శుభం। ఘనత।

Welcomer దీవించేవారు।

to Weld కలుపుట। కదియించుట।

My ſoul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and aſks
The ſoft refreſhment of a moment's ſleep.
Addiſon's Cato.

Excellent perſons, *weighed down* by this habitual ſorrow of heart, rather deſerve our compaſſion than reproach. *Addiſon.*

To Weigh. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and ſtrangling a chicken in the ſcales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could diſcover no difference in weight; but ſuffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* moſt ſenſibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with thoſe, whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wiſe man is then beſt ſatisfied, when he finds that the ſame argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thouſands before him, and is ſuch as hath born down all oppoſition. *Addiſon.*

3. To raiſe the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard.

Canſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To ſink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth ſo low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the ſap, and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh* down. *Bacon.*

Weighed. *adj.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.

In an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome ſad perſon of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

Weigher. *n. ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

Weight. *n. ſ.* [pihꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Quantity meaſured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loſeth *weight*: and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Fain would I chuſe a middle courſe to ſteer;
Nature 's too kind, and juſtice too ſevere:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either ſide, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but ſcanty *weight*, and leave the reſt to me. *Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple, even to the *weight* of a fleſh hook, given to David, as you may ſee. *Leſley.*

Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined.

Juſt balances, juſt *weights*, ſhall ye have.
Lev. xix. 36.

Undoubtedly there were ſuch *weights* which the phyſicians uſed, who though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either ſcale, the power will never continue long in equal diviſion, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous maſs.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them: otherwiſe, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we ſee, in horſe-races, men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt *weight* upon the one horſe more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are firſt caſt backwards, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Wolſey, who from his own great ſtore might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou lieſt neglected, what muſt we
Hope after death, who are but ſhreds of thee?
Biſhop Corbet.

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains buried deep. *Milt.*

Pride, like a gulf, ſwallows us up; our very virtues, when ſo leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to ſink us to the deeper ruin.
Government of the Tongue.

Then ſhun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindneſs and conſtancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vaſt a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center.

Heavineſs or *weight* is not here conſidered as being ſuch a natural quality, whereby condenſed bodies do of themſelves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be meaſured. *Wilkins.*

The ſhaft, that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe ſide blow againſt that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling?
Bentley.

5. Preſſure; burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a *weight*. *Shak.*

As ſome of the angels did ſcarce ſooner receive than break the law of obedience; ſo ſome men, by an unhappy imitation of ſuch angels, are more ready to ſlander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it.
Holyday.

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, commiſerate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like ſo many *weights* upon our minds, that make us leſs able and leſs inclined to raiſe up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

How to make ye ſuddenly an anſwer,
In ſuch a point of *weight*, ſo near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, muſt not all be ſubject to it? *Locke.*

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or diſagreeable things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

An author's arguments loſe their *weight*, when we are perſuaded that he only writes for argument's ſake. *Addiſon.*

See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight*. *Addiſ. Spect.*

The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

We'ightily. *adv.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Heavily; ponderouſly.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly?
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

We'ightiness. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.

2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires.
Locke.

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayward.*

We'ightless. *adj.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Canſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare?
Sandys.

It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

We'ighty. *adj.* [from *weight.*]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty* that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It only forbids ſuits in lighter loſſes and indignities, ſuch as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the inſtrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may be, ſome odd thinking youth,
Leſs friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.

If, after two days ſhine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

We'laway. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone*; ſo *Junius* explained it: but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*. From *welaway* is formed by corruption *weladay.*] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſ.*

Ah, *welaway*, moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure ſo piteous ſight? *Spenſer.*

Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer.*

We'lcome. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing.

I ſerve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*.
Ben Jonſon.

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invocated death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* Welcome. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

Some ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME, *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he said,
O long-expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden*
Welcome, great mon..ch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n. s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewel goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South's Sermons.*

To WELCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewel to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden.*

WELCOME *to our house. n. s. lactuca marina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. s.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory! *Shak.*

WELD, or *Would. n. s.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

To WELD, for *To wield.* *Spenser.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doublings into one another. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

WE'LDER. *n. s.* [a term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Addison.*

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and *welfare*. *Addis. Spectator.*

To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is *to roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are *clouds*; whence I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a small shell-fish.] To cloud; to obscure. It seems in *Spenser* both active and neuter.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hask. *Spenser.*

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spens.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns, *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*

WE'LKIN. *n. s.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milt.*

Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend. *Milt.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. WELKIN *Eye*, is, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, sweet villain. *Shakespeare.*

WELL. *n. s.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton.*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*. *Dryden.*

The muscles are so many *well*-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel; suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welled* forth alway. *Spenser.*

A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* fresh alas! *Spens.*
Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

From his two springs
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thomson's Summer.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me *well*. *Shakespeare.*

While thou art *well*, thou mayest do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themselves *well*, so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis easy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as *well* was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it most enters and longest stays. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be *well* too if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addison.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be *well*. *Shakespeare.*

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Islandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift, he calls interest. *Shakespeare.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'st cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware, and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so *well*. *Dryden.*

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...fare: n. s: సుఖం। క్షేమం। కుశలం। మేలు।

...t దెబ్బచే తకందినది।

...kin ఆకాశం। with a sound that made the * ring అష్టదిగ్గజములు పైకిపైకిగా మ్రోయగా।

...l: n: s: నుయ్యి। నూతి। నూవు। బావి। బుగ్గ। కూపం a draw well చేదుబావి। with steps down to the water కోనేరు। దిగుడుబావి। a dry well పడుబావి। ... of a stair-case

...ll forth: v: n: చిప్పిల్లుట। కారుట। ఊరుట।

...ll- adv - బాగా। తిన్నగా। సరిగా। న్యాయంగా। very well సరి। మంచిది। Well then సరిగదా। మెట్టుకు। well, begone మరివెళ్లు। I do not well remember నాకు జ్ఞాపకం చాలదు। he is * నయంగా వున్నాడు। విమలంగా వున్నాడు। he is pretty * వానికి కొంచెము నెమ్మళంగా వున్నది। వాసిగా వున్నాడు। are you * at present నీ దేహం యిప్పుడు నీ స్వాధీనం వున్నదా। well done! మహారాజు। బళా। శాబాసు। మేలుమేలు। to do well to బాగుపరుచుట। you did * మంచిపని చేసినావు। you said * మంచిమాట అన్నావు। I went as well as they వాండ్లతో పాటు నేను వెళ్లినాను। వాండ్ల సమేతు। I did it as well as I could. హారణాభరణాశక్తి కి చేసినాను। he studied the customs as well as the language వాండ్ల భాష్య యేమి మర్యాదలు యేమి రెండు తెలుసుకొన్నాడు। he had as well go away వెళ్లిపోతే సుఖం। he is very * with the prince రాజుతో యతనికి దొరికింది। it will as well to do so అట్లా చేస్తే ముఖ్యం। you will do * to recollect that ముఖ్యంగా యిది జ్ఞాపకం చేయవలసినది। it turned out * ఫలించింది। Is all * కుశలమా। all is * కుశలమే। well nigh కొంచెం తక్కువ। he keeps a strict watch over the orchard and well he may పండ్ల తోటను నిండా పదిలంగా కాస్తాడు అట్లా కావలసినదే। it is * that you arrived so soon నీవు యింత వేగిరము రావడం ముఖ్యమే He can talk English as well as you నీవు యెంతో వాడు అంతే మాట్లాడగలవాడే

Well-a-day అకటా। అయ్యో
Well behaved నీతిపరుడైన। పెద్దమనిషిగా వుండె। ప్రౌఢ। మర్యాదస్థుడైన
Well being కుశలం। సుఖం। క్షేమం స్వస్థత। మేలు. మంచి
Well born మంచికులమందు పుట్టిన
Well bred శిక్షించిన। మర్యాదస్థులయిన a * man యోగ్యుడు। పెద్దమనిషి
Well doer ఉపకారి। సాధు
Well doing n.s. సదాచారము। మంచినడక
Well done జో రా। మహా మంచిది। శాబాసు
Well fare సుఖం
Well favoured సుందరమైన
Well informed క్షేమజ్ఞుడు వ్యక్తుడు। తెలిసినవాడు
Well known పేరుపడ్డ। ప్రసిద్ధమైన। అవయవసౌష్ఠవముగల
Well made సుందరులయిన। అవయవసౌష్ఠవముగల। తీన్నని। సమవిభక్తాంగః। సౌ
Well meaning సాధు। మంచివాడయిన। సరసులయిన
Well met! సలాము। దండం। శాబాసు
Well natured సాధు। సుమతి
Well nigh దరిదగెర
Well read శాస్త్రవ్యక్తుడు। మంచి అధికారి
Well spent సత్కృపరులయిన। యుక్తంగా జరిగిన
(here well is a fountain) the spring of a well
Well spring ^ జన్మస్థానం। దొరువు। వూట। తటాకం
Well wisher ఇష్టుడు। హితచింతకుడు। శ్రేయస్కావు~~డు~~
Welsh ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రాంతభేదం
~~Welshman జాతివాండ్లల్లో భేదం~~
To Welter పొర్లాడుట। నెత్తురు వెల్లువలో పడి పొర్లడం or struggle
See in Old English Glossary Weltering waves అల్లాడే అలలు
~~Wem n.s. ముచ్చ~~
Wen n.s. గ్రంథి। కంతి। గండమాల। కణతి
Wench n.s. పడుచు। ఆడది। చిన్నది। దాసి। పనికత్తె। a foul * పాడు
మొఱి।

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles.*

The soldier that philosopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd *Denham.*

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well.* *Dryden.*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Genesis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numb.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers, being a strong company, and *well* underset with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like *well*, in some places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know
In measure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milt.*

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakespeare.*

Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*

12. *As well as.* Together with; not less than.

Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneasy courses of physick, how necessary soever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. *Well is him or me; bene est*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclus.* xxv. 8.

14. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

15. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.

16. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own safety. 2 *Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be safety to the *well*-affected Persians; but to those which do conspire against us, a memorial of destruction. *Esth.* xvi. 23.

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakespeare.*

Well-apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual *well*-beseeming rank
March all one way. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

O'er the Elean plains thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryd.*

More dismal than the loud disploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*

My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferred most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleasure is *well*-directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main two mighty fleets engage;
Actium surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well*-doing to be wise. *Hooker.*

The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a recompence. *L'Estrange.*

Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelson.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air
Should chance to make the *well*-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well*-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a *well*-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain;
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*

Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue;
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*

Fairest piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well*-fought wall!
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funeral. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well*-harnessed, and compassed round with horsemen. 1 *Mic.* iv. 7.

Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well*-intentioned persons as would betray their country. *Addison.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryd.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalander. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted with the *well*-known seats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd store
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-mannered court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lye of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can it be wondered at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one side despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

Many sober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create
Th' according musick of a *well*-mix'd state. *Pope.*

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon.*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

The

The *well*-proportion'd ſhape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be ſeen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the haſty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wiſe delay. *Dryden.*

Procure thoſe that are freſh gathered, ſtraight, ſmooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

If I ſhould inſtruct them to make *well*-running verſes, they want genius to give them ſtrength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Inſtead of *well*-ſet hair, baldneſs. *Iſa.* iii. 24.

A ſharp-edg'd ſword he girt about
His *well*-ſpread ſhoulders. *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-ſtricken in age. *Geneſis.*

Many *well*-ſhaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never ſee beautiful and *well*-taſted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *well*-tim'd oars
With ſounding ſtrokes divide the ſparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wiſdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour:
Go to your reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Oh you are *well*-tuned now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this muſick. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her ſhoulders her diſhevell'd hair. *Dryden.*

A *well*-weigh'd judicious poem, which at firſt gains no more upon the world than to be juſt received, inſinuates itſelf by inſenſible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls intereſt. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in ſome *well*-wrought picture, light and ſhade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *welladay*, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion! *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay*, I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart! *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing.* *South's Sermons.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing.* *Spectator.*

WELLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from an ancient line
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred.* *Roſcommon.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured. *Dryden.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Welldone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matthew*, xxv. 21.

WE'LLFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

They will aſk, what is the final cauſe of a king? and they will anſwer, the people's *welfare.* Certainly a true anſwer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured.* I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldly rogue's coffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interject.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, diſtemper'd lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate, and wiſe;
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine, at leaſt in their writings; it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WE'LLNIGH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

The ſame ſo ſore annoyed has the knight,
That, *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Spenſer.*

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſalms.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *wellſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be, to look back upon a *wellſpent* life! *Calamy's Sermons.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. ſ.* [pœllȝeſpꞃınȝ, Sax.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Proverbs*, xvi. 22.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Diſarming all his own country men, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occaſions miniſtered for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *wellwiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addiſon.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator.*

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, or more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt* or ſo, but no more. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns, and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryd. St. Cecilia.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds and *welt'ring* in its gore,
I know it well! Oh cloſe the dreadful ſcene!
Believe me, Phœbus, I have ſeen too much. *Murphy.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs, is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham.*

WEMM. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A promontory *wen*, with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, ſilly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench*!
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Tho

Wench-pillo… …బుపుబిడ్డ!

…a worse offence
…cuse her…
…mpt; ar…

To Wench …పోవు। వ్యభిచరించుట

Wencher వేశ్యలతో తిరిగేవాడు

To Wend పోవు

Went యిది To Go అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం

Wept యిది To Weep అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం

Were యిది To Be అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం। were he to do so అట్లా చేసినవేళను।

Wert వుంటివా To Be అనే క్రియ చూపుచులో

West n.s. పశ్చిమం। పడమర। in the west పడమట। the Telugu spoken in the * పడమటిదేశపుభాష। * of this place యిక్కడికి పశ్చిమముగా

Westering అస్తమించిన।

Westerly పడమటి। పశ్చిమమయిన

Western పడమటి। పశ్చిమమయిన। ప్రతీచీనమైన

Westward పడమటి।

~~Westwardly~~ పడమటిగా

Wet adj. తడిసిన। తేమఅయిన। నానిన। he is * తడిసినాడు। it is * తడిసింది
wet cultivation నీరారంబం। మాగాణి। మాగాణి వ్యవసాయపుదుక్కి। * through తొప్పదోగిన। dripping * దుముదుముగావుంది। the weather is * కురుస్తున్నది। a * day వానకురిసేదినం। * weather వర్షకాలం। Dont touch it, it is * అంటరాదు। పచ్చిగావున్నది। ఆరలేదు As it was * we did not go వర్షం కురిసినందువల్ల పోలేకపోయినాము. Wet land produce, under wheaten

Wet n.s. తేమ। నెమ్ము। తడి। వాన।

To Wet v.a. తడుపుట। the child wetted itself, or, wetted the bed పిల్లపొర్లి
wont you wet your whistle

Wether n.s. వీలుపట్టిన పొట్టేలు। వట్టిగొట్టిన పొట్టేలు। bell-wether పిల్లగుదున్న। ఘంటకట్టిన పొట్టేలివంటి నాయకుడు

Wetness n.s. తడి। తడుపు

Wetting n.s. తడి। తడుపు

Whack n.s. దెబ్బ। యిది నీచమాట

Whacking పెద్దబలిసిన। గామిడి। ప్రేవరమైన। యిది నీచమాట (omitted in Webster used by Warren ...)

Whale n.s. పొప్పర మీను (this word poppara minu has been well ascertained) తాండిమీను। యిది సముద్రములో వుండే చేపలకు పెద్ద। నలుభయి యాభయి అడుగుల పొడుగుగావున్నది। a tub thrown to the * నామిందికి పోరకుండా పులికి యిడుపు వేశిన కుదార్ధం। or whelk వేయు। a whaling voyage అనగా whale అనే చేపలవేటకు పోయే ప్రయాణం a whaler ఆ తర పోవడ వాడు। whalebone యీచేప యొక్క యెముక। యిది ఖడ్గపాత్రం వంటిది। చిత్రం లేతిగా వంగేది

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench*. *Donne.*

A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

WENCH. *v. n.* [from *wench.*] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years? *Addison.*

WE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew's Cosmology.*

WEND. *v. n.* [pendan, Saxon.]

To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterite *went* is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league whose date till death shall never end. *Shakespeare.*

They *went* on, and inferred that, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbuthnot.*

To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. s.* [a corrupted word for *weanling.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tusser.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some persons so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

WENT. *pret.* [See WEND and Go.]

WEPT. *pret.* and *part.* of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept*. *Milton.*

WERE, of the verb *to be*. The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second, which is *wert*.

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *justitiums* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He had been well assur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make weres to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben Jonson.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or final, in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peoꞃðiᵹ, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Camden.*

WE'SIL. *n. s.* See WEASAND.

The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. s.* [peꞅꞇ, Saxon, *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The moon in levell'd *west* was set. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Exod.* x.

This shall be your *west* border. *Numb.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

What earth yields in India east or *west*. *Milton.*

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west.*] Tending or being towards the west.

These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*

The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peꞅꞇpeaꞃð, Sax.] Towards the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The grove of sycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shak.*

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryd.*

The storm flies
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise. *Addison.*

At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward.*] With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pœꞇ, Saxon; *waed*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. *Job*, xxiv.

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto seven of these valleys peculiar names. *Brown.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. s.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Your master's riding coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been water'd at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spens.*

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milt.*

2. To moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walt. Angler.*

WE'THER. *n. s.* [peðeꞃ, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *wet.*] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden.*] To grow; to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*

She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dry.*

Counting sev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryd.*

WE'ZAND. *n. s.* [See WEASAND.] The windpipe.

Air is ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WHALE. *n. s.* [hpale, Saxon; *balæna*, Latin.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Genesis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, she did leese
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbet.*

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea
Does instantly my power obey. *Swift.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

WHAME. *n. s.*

The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHARF. *n. s.* [*wharf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To **WHURR.** *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Sax. *wat*, Dut.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Let them say *what* they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryd.*

It can be no more sin to ask *what* God grants. *Kettleworth.*

A satire on one of the common stamp never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*

If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shak.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour?
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakespeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own, to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryd. Juv.*

6. **WHAT** *though. What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice: did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it; truth may own a generous pride;
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

7. **WHAT** *Time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;
What time, with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Spenser.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree: used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryd.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever*.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shakespeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there is scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. **WHAT** *Ho!* An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. }
WHATSO' } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *soever*.] *Whatso* is not now in use.
WHATSOE'VER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*
In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*
Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this as much as any other history *whatsoever.* *Addison's Fre[eholder]*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoev[er]* deviate from his scheme, without leaving u[s] than it found us. *Att[erbury]*

Thus *whatever* successive duration sh[all be] bounded at one end, and be all past and p[resent] must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley's S[ermons]*

Whatever is read differs as much from w[hat is] repeated without book, as a copy does from [the ori]ginal.

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon yo[u but] to make the most of human life, and to [aspire] after perfection in *whatever* state of life you [...]

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than t[hey] they cut it off. *H[ooker]*

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour. *M[ilton]*

3. The same, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before.

4. All that; the whole that; all parti[cu]lars that.

From hence he views with his black-lidded [eye]
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spe[nser]*

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakesp[eare]*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *M[ilton]*

WHEAL. *n. s.* [See **WEAL.**] A pustul[e]; a small swelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it c[or]rupts, and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman's Surg[ery]*

WHEAT. *n. s.* [hpeate, Saxon; *wey[t]*, Dutch; *triticum*, Latin.] The grain [of] which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spike[s]; each of them consists of many stamina, which a[re] included in a squamose flower-cup, having awn[s]; the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards b[e]comes an oblong seed, convex on one side, [but] furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and in[closed] by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a clo[se] spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The spe[cies] are, 1. White or red *wheat*, without aw[ns]. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *whea[t]*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Read-eared bearded *whea[t]*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in som[e] places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Pole[Polo]nian *wheat*. 8. Many-eared *wheat*. 9. Summ[er] *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long-graine[d] *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns. Of all these sorts, culti[vated] in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly pre[served], as it has a larger ear and a fuller grai[n] than any other: but the seeds of all should be an[nually] changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Genesis, xx[x].*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acescent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exodus, xxix.*

Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*

The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*

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[Wh]arf n. s. రేవు। బందరేవు। వరవ। గట్టు।
[W]harfage రేవు కడ చెల్లించే రూకలు
[W]hat ఏమి। * is its length నిడువు యేపాటిది। * great matter is that అది యెంతపని। * a handsome face యెంత ముఖం। * have you to do with penance నీ కెక్కడ తప మెక్కడ। * do you mean by calling this silver అది యెక్కడ వెండి యెక్కడ। * have I to do with you నీ కెక్కడ నే నెక్కడ। in * manner యెట్లా। * d'ye call it అల్లదియిది। * I want is a light నాకు కావలసినది దీపం। * wonderful beauty జొరాం చక్కదనంబు। * an affectionate brother యెంత దయగల తమ్ముడు। I tell you * నేను చెప్పేది యేమంటే

Whatever } యేదియైనా సరి। in * way యే పైఖరిగా
Whatsoever }

Wheal n. s. దద్దు। బుడిపి। గుడుము। పోరు।
Wheat n. s. గోధుమలు
~~Wheaten గోధుమపిండితో చేసిన~~
Wheatear పరిగపిట్టవంటిదివక పక్షి
Wheaten గోధుమల పిండితో చేసిన

[W]et land produce, a revenue phrase వరిపంట or వరి గాసి పైరు this denotes Rice – while Dry land produce is మెట్టపంట such as corn, barley, zonna &c

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To Wheedle బుజ్జగించుట, యిచ్చకమాడుట, బెల్లించుట, పుసలాయించుట,

Wheedled పుసలాయించిన

Wheedling బుజ్జగింపులు -

Wheel n.s. చక్రం, బండికల్లు, or evolution తిరుగుడు, భ్రమణం, సుడి, సుళ్లు, of a pulley గిలక, spinning * రాట్నం, a potter's * సారె, to put his shoulder to the * తనమీద మోపి చేయుట, తానే అయి యత్నపడుట, తనశరీరము దుఃఖముతో చేయుట, + to break a butterfly upon a * దోమమీద పిడుగు To break a criminal on the * ... ప్రతవేయుట, క్రూరవిమర్శ చేయుట. On shipboard the * means the rudder, the helm

To Wheel v.a. త్రిప్పుట, సాగించుట

Wheelbarrow + ఒంటికల్లుచెబండి అనగా ఒక చక్రమున్న రెండు కాళ్లుగలకొద్దిబండి
(above the line: బారోవు, ...)

తిరుగావుండే కొయ్యకోప్పై చిన్నియెత్తు పారతోకొందును రెండు పాడుగుచేపిం...

వుంటవి, యిదివుప్పర వాండ్లది, మరిన్ని తోటల * వూలెలవద్దవుండుండి

Wheeler బండిగుర్రం

Wheelwright బండిచక్రములుచేసేవాడు

To Wheeze శ్రమకేచూగావుసురుపుచ్చుట, Wheezy దగ్గెత్తుం, కొన్ని ఉలకల ...

Whelk గుడుం, దద్దు, జేమకె, బుడిపి, బొప్పి, మొరుపు, వేము,

To Whelm పాడుగుట, ముంచుట, బోర్లించి కప్పుకొనుట,

Whelmed మునిగిన, ముస్సిపలయిన

Whelp కుక్కపిల్ల, సింహపుపిల్ల, పులిపిల్ల, చెడ్డగాడ్డుగావుండే పోకిరి,

To Whelp పిల్లలుపెట్టుట, యీనుట,

When adv. యెప్పుడు, ఆలాగ, In translation this is often translated by అప్పుడు then, as when he comes వాడువచ్చేటప్పుడు వాడువస్తే, వాడువచ్చేపక్షమందు when I desired them to come రమ్మంటే, when I was a child నాచిన్ననాట when I was absent నేను లేనినాడు, when I was there నేను అక్కడవుండినప్పుడు, when he said this అన్నాడు అనే వరకు * you have done it come here చేసిరా, when he saw this యిదిచూచినంతలో, when I tell you he is gone వెళ్లినాడంటే, when that is ~~f~~finished begin this అది...

(see further next page)

His taſk it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt *wheaten* ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly ſo many tun of the ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ocuanthe*, Latin.] A ſmall bird very delicate.

What cook would loſe her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other ſmall birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſworth.*

To WHEE'DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers. *Locke* ſeems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

His bus'neſs was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themſelves give anſwers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox ſtood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

His fire
From Mar's forge ſent to Minerva's ſchools,
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryd.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, or *wheedle*, in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for theſe trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuſes. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedled*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Iſlandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety*

Where never yet did pry
The buſy morning's curious eye,
The *wheels* of thy bold coach paſs quick and free,
And all 's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

The gaſping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels*. *Locke.*

A *wheel*-plough is one of the eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer.*

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

4. An Inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels. *Shak.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

5. The inſtrument of ſpinning.

Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound;
All at her work the village maiden ſings,
Nor, as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South.*

7. A compaſs about; a track approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.

5. To fetch a compaſs.

Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You, my Myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shak.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knolles.*

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*

Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch; theſe other *wheel* the north;
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milt.*

Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſteep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.

Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great firſt Mover's hand
Firſt *wheels* their courſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bac.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Braſier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; ſuitable to rotation.

Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeoſon, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe.

The conſtriction of the trachæa ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Floyer.*

It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Philips.*

Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An equality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

2. A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a.* [aphilpan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury.

Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenſer.*

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakeſpeare.*

On thoſe curſed engines triple row
They ſaw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milt.*

So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*

Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

Whelm ſome things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch; *houlpar*, Iſlandick; *hwalp*, Swediſh.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs;
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shak.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee, as generally believed; but, as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beaſt of prey.

The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. A ſon. In contempt.

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh his puny ſword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face,
You *whelp*! *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

That awkward *whelp*, with his money bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.

A lioneſs hath *whelped* in the ſtreets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters *whelp'd*
And ſtabled. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodoſius ſhould ſucceed, *when* indeed Theodoſius did. *Camden.*

One who died ſeveral ages ago, raiſes a ſecret fondneſs and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his ſtory. *Addiſon.*

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it ſhe laſt walk'd?—
—Since his majeſty went into the field. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If there 's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addiſon.*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his conſent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

4. After

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

5. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

6. At what particular time.

His feed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

This *when as* Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenser.*

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *adv.* [formed from *where*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here.*]

1. From what place?

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton.*

2. From what person.

Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

3. From what cause?

Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow? *Fenton.*

4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

5. From what place or person: indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton.*

6. For which cause.

Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From what source: indefinitely.

I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

8. From which cause.

Ulcers which corrode, and make the windpipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds. *Blackmore.*

9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.

From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell! *Milton.*

10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side? *Dryden's Æneid.*

WHENCESOE'VER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever thy cruel essence bring,
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*

WHENE'VER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*,
WHENSOE'VER. } or *soever.*] At whatsoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident truths, upon their being proposed; not because innate, but because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or *whensoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE. *adv.* [hƿæꝛ, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited that place *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*

God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places, *where* his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dry.*
In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*

The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close and compacted. *Blackmore.*

2. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milt.*
Ah! *where* was Eloise? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.

Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification; as, *whereof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself. *Spenser.*

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

WHEREABOU'T. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*]

1. Near what place?
2. Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

4. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fairy Queen.*

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*]

1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakespeare.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering, all that is left him *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

3. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings. *Waller.*

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అయితే యిదిచెయ్యి। when or after how long, did he return యెంతసేపయితే వచ్చినాడు

~~why doubt his word when he produces his proofs నిరూపించుచుండగా~~

(A) ~~why fear them while I am on your side~~

~~సందేహించవలసినది~~

~~[illegible]~~ when I looked చూచేవరకు

Whence adv. యెక్కడనుంచి। యిందువల్ల। యెందువల్ల। యేడ। * is this యిదియెక్కడిది।

Whencesoever యెక్కడనుంచి అయినా సరి

Whenever } యెప్పుడయినా। యెన్నటికయినా। whenever requisite అక్కరపడ్డప్పుడల్లా
Whensoever } whensoever we behold it యెప్పుడు మనచూచినా

Where adv. యెక్కడ। యేడ। * they doubt it సందేహించే పక్షమందు। సందేహం వచ్చేనా
* where is he gone యెక్కడికి వెళ్లినాడు। a place where there is a large tree పెద్దచెట్టువుండే తావు where's the harm of telling him? చెప్పితే యేమి

Whereabout దిక్కు। పక్కు। నెలవు। యిరుగుపొరుగు whereabouts యెక్కడెక్కడ॥ దిక్కు

Whereas గనుక। గాని। అయితే। * I was present నేను దగ్గిర వుండంగా। నేను వుండిన పుడు [illegible] he says she spoke to him whereas I,

Whereat యిందువల్ల

Whereby యిందుచేత

Wherever యెక్కడనైనా। * they were వాండ్లు వుండే దిక్కులు యెల్ల।

Wherefore గనుక। అందుకోసరం। అందునిమిత్తం। యెందుకు। యేలా।

she was not there [illegible] అన్నాడు గాని ఆమె అక్కడ [illegible] లేదు

how can this be true, when they are sisters? వారు అక్కచెల్లెండ్లు [illegible]

[illegible] When, (followed by a comma) ఇంటేనే

Wherein అందులో। యెందులో

Whereinto అందులోనికి। యెందులోనికి

Whereof దాని యొక్క। అందుచేత।

Whereon అందుమీద। యెందుమీద। యిందులో। అందులో। యింతలో

Wheresoever యెక్కడనైనా। యెక్కడాసరి।

Whereto } యెందుకు
Whereunto }

Whereupon అందుమీద। యెందుచేత। గనుక। అప్పుడు। అప్పాయికి। యిట్లా వుండగా [illegible]

~~Wherever~~ యెక్కడనయినా। యెక్కడ యెక్కడ

Wherewith } యెందుచేత। యెందుతో। he had not the wherewithal రూకలు లేక [illegible]
Wherewithal } or, he had not the means. సాధనము। he complained Z

Wherry చిన్నపడవ

Whet v. a. పదును పెట్టుట। సానతియ్యుట।

Whet n. s. ఆకలి పుట్టించు మందు తినేయది।

Z. of not having * to subsist his family తనవాండ్లను పోషించ లేక [illegible] లేదన్నాడు

The climate, about thirty degrees, may paſs for [th]e Heſperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* [th]e other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Moſaick ac[co]unt of the earth, he hath receded from nature and [ma]tter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakeſpeare has invented, he is greatly [be]low the noveliſt; ſince the incidents he has added [ar]e neither neceſſary nor probable. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

[WH]E'REFORE. *adj.* [*where* and *for.*]

[1.] For what reaſon.

The ox and the aſs deſire their food, neither [pu]rpoſe they unto themſelves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think [Go]d more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by tem[po]ral bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?——
—Ay, Sir, and *wherefore*; for, they ſay, [ev]ery why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

[2.] For what reaſon?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wondrous monument? *Shak.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

[W]HEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*]

[1.] In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bac.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*

Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the Son of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milt.*

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *where-in* there would be ſtill newneſs. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what?

They ſay, *Wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*]

Into which.

Where's the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Another diſeaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Coſmology.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dry.*

2. Of what: indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the houſe built?

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*]

1. On which.

As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected by the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* ſhe trod. *Milton.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he ſit?

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſo-*
WHERESOE'VER. } *ever.*]

1. In what place ſoever. *Whereſo* is obſolete.

That ſhort revenge the man may overtake,
Whereſo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Spenſer.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *whereſo* met. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To what place ſoever. Not proper.

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHEREUNTO'. } *unto.*]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What ſcripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is, whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon; after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expence?

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*]

Upon which.

The townſmen mutinied, and ſent to Eſſex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*,
WHEREWITHA'L. } or *withal.*]

1. With which.

As for thoſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Spenſer.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel ſtill, with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could ſave from ſuch a number of ſpoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the ſalt hath loſt its ſavour, *wherewith* ſhall it be ſalted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever uſed in queſtion.

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float
As ſafe as in a *wherry.* *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is uſed with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen!
O *whet* not *on* theſe too, too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers! *Shakeſpeare.*

Since Caſſius firſt did *whet* me againſt Cæſar,
I have not ſlept. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He favoured the Chriſtian merchants; and, the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Careleſs deſpair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn. *Donne.*

The cauſe why onions, ſalt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of thoſe nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted on* by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the cruſhing treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

'Tis ſad that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reign. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat. *Dry.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [hpæðeɲ, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order; *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits, *whether* in the world there are more heads *or* feet? *Holyday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it *or* no, it being necessary to be done. *Dec. of Piety.*

Whether by health *or* sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will *or* no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matthew*, xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens those that do. *Shakesp. Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. s.* [hpæᵹ, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I 'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakesp.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whey* face! *Shakespeare.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey*.] Partaking of whey; resembling whey.
WHE'YISH. }

Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [hpılc, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears. *Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* are barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James*, ii. 7.

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, Sir, of a battle?
——Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?——
—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John.*
For *which* of these works do ye stone me? *John.*

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is which enquire. *Tickel.*

WHICHSOE'VER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever*.] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If some unsav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arb.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows? *Rowe.*

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. An ancient officer of state.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. s.* [hpæᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the *whigs*. Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamors inroad; and, ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. s.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. s.* [*weil*, German; hpıle, Saxon.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitariness. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

One

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...ther adv. అవునో కాదో I do not know whether he will stay there వాడు
వుండే మాట ఉంరా తెలియదు। whether he spoke or was silent పలికినాడా।
మానినాడా।

~~...ther (pronoun) ఎవరు। ఏది~~

...tsome పదను పెట్టేరాయి। Wits whetstone (name of a book) జ్ఞానదర్పణం.

...tted పదను పెట్టిన। శాతం। his appetite was whetted by eagerness
ఆధికమైన ఆకలి వచ్చింది।

... నీరు మజ్జిగ। తేట।

...yish తెల్లవారిన।

...ich ఏది। which is yours నీది ఏది। neither ఏదీ కాదు। in which book
ఏ గ్రంథమందు। no matter which ఏది అయినా సరి।

...ichever }
...ichsoever } ఏదిసరి

A Whiffle అనగా A Trifle. Xn Obr 1844. p746

తేలికైనవి.
to Whiffle వెలువెలు (Riddle) Whiffling +

...iff n.s. గుక్క। పొగరు। నిబుక్కంపు।

...g చక్కమతభేదం। अतितिमिंगलं

...ile n.s. కాలం। తరవు। సేపు। one while ఒకప్పుడు। (ప్పుడు। for a while
కొంతతడవు। కొంతసేపు। ~~was it worth while to do this~~ What a... you ... [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ all this while ఇంతదూరం। ఇంతలో। (ఇంతమట్టుకి) for a
great while చాలసేపు। between whiles మధ్యమధ్య। అప్పుడ
ప్పుడుకి। after a while వ్యవధానం మీద। మితం మీద। It is worth
while to observe that ముఖ్యం చేయవలెను। it is not worth
while to go పోవడం లేదు బాగు। పోవలసినది కాదు was it worth w.
to do this
If you will make it worth my w. I will do this తగిన బహుమానము
నను చేకనిప్పయితే ఆపని చేస్తాను

While, Whilst, adv, లో। while he was there వాడు అక్కడ వుండగా।
to talk whilst at work పనిలో మాట్లాడుట। while he worshipped [illegible]। while nominally slaves they are
[illegible]
While గడుపుట। to while away time పొద్దుపుచ్చుట। ప్రొద్దుపోక [illegible]
కాలక్షేపణార్థముగా చేశినాడు।

Whilom పూర్వం
సాహసం। దుడుకు
Whim n.s. వింత గుణం। [illegible]। [illegible] సాహసము [illegible]
tare of whim, whimsical, సాహసి See Appx: page 29 note C
to Whimper కూనరాగాలు తీసి యేడ్చుట।

Whimpering పిచ్చి [illegible]। కూనరాగాలు।

Whimsey పిచ్చి తలపు। వెర్రి గుణం। [illegible]। సాహసం। దుడుకు

Whimsical వెర్రి। వికారమైన। సాహస। [illegible] Thus Crime IV. Lxiii ca
[illegible] the Pucelle a [illegible] poem

Whimsicality [illegible] గుణం। సాహసం। దుడుకు। (పిచ్చి। వెర్రి)

Whimsically విచిత్రముగా। సాహసంగా। దుడుకుగా

Whin stone [illegible]। [illegible]। A whin dyke [illegible]
[illegible]

to Whine [illegible]। కూనరాగాలు తీసి యేడుచుట। [illegible]

Whine n s కూనరాగాలు। [illegible]। [illegible]

Whining [illegible]। [illegible]

to Whinny [illegible] [illegible]

to Whip v: a [illegible] to whip milk [illegible]। he whipt out his sword కత్తిని [illegible]। he whipped off the dog's tail [illegible] he whipped the letter into his pocket [illegible] She whipped a sheet off the bed and threw it over her head [illegible] she whipped up the sack & ran off [illegible] She whipped off her veil She whipped off
he whipt out his sword

WH[illegible]
1. The thin [illegible] which the oleo[illegible] parated.
I'll make you feed o[illegible]
Milk is nothing but bl[illegible] ing diluted with a greate[illegible] whey in the glandules of th[illegible]
H[illegible]

One *while* we thought him innocent,
[A]nd then w' accus'd the conſul. *Ben Jonſon's Catal.*

We ſaw him feeding come,
[A]nd on his necke a burthen lugging home,
[M]oſt highly huge, of ſere-wood; which the pile
[T]hat fed his fire ſupplide all ſupper *while*. *Chap.*

I hope all ingenuous perſons will advertiſe me [fa]irly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what [th]ey diſlike in it. *Digby.*

Pauſing a *while*, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

How couldſt thou look for other, but that God [sh]ould condemn thee for the doing of thoſe things [fo]r which thine own conſcience did condemn thee [al]l the *while* thou waſt doing of them? *Tillotſon.*

That which I have all this *while* been endea[v]ouring to convince men to, is no other but what [G]od himſelf doth particularly recommend. *Tillotſ.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would [th]ink it worth their *while* to live above the allure[m]ents of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

What fate has diſpos'd of the papers, 'tis not [w]orth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

[W]HILE.
[W]HILES. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of uſe.]
[W]HILST.

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
[P]ity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth
[W]*hiles* we enjoy it; but being lackt and loſt,
[W]hy then we rack the value. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repeated, *while* the ſedentary earth
[A]ttains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Uſe your memory; you will ſenſibly experience [a] gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to [ov]erload it. *Watts.*

3. At the ſame time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this miniſtration [th]ey glorify God, for your profeſſed ſubjection unto [th]e goſpel. *2 Cor. ix.*

Can he imagine that God ſends forth an irre[ſi]ſtible ſtrength againſt ſome ſins, *whilſt* in others [h]e permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

All hearts ſhall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding ſhouts rejoice;
While all his gracious aſpect praiſe,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addiſon.*

He ſits attentive to his own applauſe;
While wits and templars ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have obſerved that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and wait[i]ng a little before dinner, is the moſt aukwardly [p]aſſed away of any. *Spectator.*

[W]HILE'RE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *be-fore*.] A little while ago; ere while. Not in uſe.

That curſed wight from whom I 'ſcap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himſelf Deſpair. *Spenſ.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe armies, that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him ſtruck dead with fear. *Drayton.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our ſhepherd *whilere*. *Ral.*

He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us eaſe. *Milton.*

[W]HI'LOM. *adv.* [hpılom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in uſe.

Where now the ſtudious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenſer.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

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Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For ſo Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did ſlay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

All the ſuperfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gameſter's pate. *Swift.*

He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe.

The father by his authority ſhould always ſtop this ſort of crying, and ſilence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* ſhe
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now ſhe roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPLED. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper*.] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhymes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed ſovereign of ſighs and groans. *Shak.*

WHI'MSEY. *n. ſ.* [only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimſey* may be palliated. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant ſhapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimſies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if ſo be they are conſiſtent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheiſts notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compaſs Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or ſolid *whimſies* move. *Prior.*

What I ſpeak, my fair Chloe, and what I write, ſhows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verſe, but I love thee in proſe;
And they have my *whimſies*, but thou haſt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimſey*-boards went round. *King.*

He ſpoke this with ſuch a ſedate and undiſturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a ſplenetick *whimſey*. *Blackmore.*

Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, *whimſies*, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimſey*.] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumſtance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimſical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not ſuffer any one to deſtroy their neſts. *Addiſon.*

WHIN. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn*, Welſh; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Latin.] Furze; gorſe.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tuſſer.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-buſh, and thiſtle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwyno*, Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples ſtaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurſe's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

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Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you ſee him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their ſpeech, as if they did ſtill ſuffer ſome oppreſſion. *Davies.*

Then if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So neither ſpeaking doth become
The lover's ſtate, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noiſe than ſwine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under ſheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*

I was not born ſo baſe to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purpoſes; and therefore it muſt not be ſacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raiſe their cloths and ſilks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to ſtarve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my ſorrows, and diſtracts
My jarring ſenſes with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Latin; from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *n. ſ.* [pinnan and ane, to gain honour, Saxon. *Skinner*. I know not whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A ſword: in contempt.

He ſnatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his ſteed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook,
And plies them with the laſh, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his ſon. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſew ſlightly.

In half-*whipt* muſlin needles uſeleſs lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with laſhes.

This unbeard ſaucineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Let's *whip* theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again:
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top ſo long as to make him weary, he will wiſh for his book, if you promiſe it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top luſtily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream; unfortified with wine or ſenſe!
Froth'd by that ſlattern muſe, Indifference. *Harte.*

4. To

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakespeare.*

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakespeare.*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of sordid rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with scarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away.* A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm. *L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head: I can easily *whip up* to your horns, and so out of the well. *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen from the rope,
Whilst the first drizz'ling shower is born aslope. *Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it *out* in a moment. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. s.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal Pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakesp.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Add.*

WHIP *and spur.* With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemick
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunciad.*

WHI'PCORD. *n. s.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

4

WHI'PGRAFTING. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

WHIPHA'ND. *n. s.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whip-hand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *n. s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *n. s.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ancle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHIP'SAW. *n. s.* [*whip* and *saw.*]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *n. s.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than theese to be *whipt*. *Tusser.*

To WHIRL. *v. a* [hpyꞃꝼan, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air received the wound. *Dryden.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakesp. King John.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dry.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They justling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away the struggling squadron sweeps,
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden's Æneid.*

WHIRL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleased to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech's Manilius.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion,
And *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT, } *n. s.* [hpyꞃꝼpole, Saxon.]
WHI'RLPOOL. } A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Send forth, ye wise! send forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools*

Whip v: n he whipt up a tree
Whip n. s. చబుకు। కొరడా। * and spur దడదడగా Or Sillabub: see that word
Whipcord ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] దారము। [illegible] కొరడా
మెలిక కొరడాలు పై [illegible] [illegible]
Whiphand (Johnson) అధికారం
505 505
Whiplash కొరడా కొన
Whipped దెబ్బలుపడ్డ whipt syllabub పాలుపెరుగు
Whipper కొరడాతో కొట్టేవాడు। * in పెద్ద యజమానుడు। పెద్దనవుకరు [illegible]
మేస్త్రీ బంట్రోతు
Whipping n. s. దెబ్బలు। శిక్ష
Whipping post శిక్షమాని। బారుకర్ర।
Whipstaff చుక్కాని।
Whipster పిచ్చికుర్రవాడు
To Whir మొగరుట। చిమ్మవేయుట or whizz ఝంగుమనుట।
To Whirl v.a గిరగిరలాడచేయుట। విసురుట। త్రిప్పుట। ఉడుపుట। గిరాయువేయుట।
To Whirl v.n గిరగిరలాడుట। దిరాదిర తిరుగుట
Whirl n.s. సుడి। ఘూర్ణసంభ్రమ। తిరుగుడు। a weavers * సాపెపరిట।
whirls సుళ్లు। తిరుగుళ్లు or mass of work సందుగోలం
Whirlbat సాగబాకర్ర
Whirlbone మోకాలిచిప్ప
Whirligig బొంగరం In Tibet they write prayers on a * & spin it - see Lloyd & Gerard's Himalaya 2.72
Whirling విభ్రమం
Whirlpool n.s సుడినీళ్లు। సుడిగుండం
Whirlwind సుడిగాలి। గంపగాలి। సొడుగుగాలి। పిశాచి। గిరగిర తిరిగేగాలి

Whirring బిరాబిర।గిరగిర।

Whisk n.s. కుంచి।కుంచె।

To Whisk v.a. తుడుచుట।విసురుట।ఉలుకుట।అపుడ్డున తిరిగి చేయుట or wave వేయుట

To Whisk v.n. తిరుగుట।గిరుక్కున తిరుగుట।గిర్రాడుట।

~~Whisker n.s. మీసం।మీసాలు~~

To Whisper v.n. గుజగుజలాడుట।గుడగుశ్శాడుట।బోధచేయుట।

To Whisper v.a. గుసగుసలాడి చెప్పుట।

Whisper n.s. గుసగుస మాట।సుద్దు।

Whisperer n.s. సుద్దులాడేవాడు

Whist interj. సద్దణుగు

Whist n.s. కార్డ్సు ఆటలో వక భేదం

To Whistle v.a. ఈలవేయుట the ball whistled by his head తుపాకిగుండ్లు వాడి మీదుగా వచ్చినవి।

Whistle n.s. ఈల।పీక। they are at his * వాడి ఆజ్ఞలో వున్నారు

Whistling wind ప్రళయగాలి

Whit n.s. రవ్వంత। in every * ముక్కముక్కా।సర్వత్రా। not a * రవ్వంత లేదు।లేశమైనది లేదు। not a * dismayed యెంతమాత్రం భయపడక।

...pools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the ...s muſt be thruſt and crowded to the middle ...hoſe *whirlpools*, and there conſtipate one ano-... into great ſolid bodies. *Bentley.*

...RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

...n the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your paſ-..., beget a temperance that may give it ſmooth-... *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath ſhe toſs'd the ſhip, ...d bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

...'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imi-...tion of the ſound expreſſed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheaſant ſprings, ...d mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

...HISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]

...A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.

The white of an egg, though in part tranſparent, ... being long agitated with a *whiſk* or ſpoon, ...s its tranſparency. *Boyle*

If you break any china with the top of the *whiſk* ... the mantletree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

...A part of a woman's dreſs.

An eaſy means to prevent being one farthing ... worſe for the abatement of intereſt, is wearing ...own *whiſk* inſtead of a point de Venice. *Child on Trade.*

...WHISK. *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]

...To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.

...To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

Cardan believ'd great ſtates depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That, as ſhe *whiſk'd* it t'wards the ſun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudib.*

...'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair ...owing on the cheek unſhaven; the ...uſtachio.

A ſacrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings, in majeſty rever'd,
...th hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face. *Addiſon.*

...WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] ...o ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to ... heard but by the ear cloſe to the ...eaker; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion or ti-...morous caution.

He ſometime with fearful countenance would ... the king to look to himſelf; for that all the ...t and city were full of *whiſperings*, and ex-...tation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me. *Pſalm* xli. 7.

In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or ſuſurrus, ...ether louder or ſofter, is an interior ſound; ... the ſpeaking out is an exterior ſound; and ...refore you can never make a tone, nor ſing, in ...iſpering, but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Aceſtis calls;
...en ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
...d bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's com-..., as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it: ...s diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of ...t is ſaid. *Pope.*

The hollow *whiſp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
...e down amid the twiſted roots. *Thomſon.*

...WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

...To addreſs in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they ſhake their heads, ...d *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak
...*ſpers* the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakeſpeare.*

...e firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch ...n ſhould think ſuch a card. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſpered* ones; for they are yet but ear-kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whiſper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman.*

They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apoſtles, noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt ſecretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice; cautious and timorous ſpeech.

The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech: therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſpers* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryd.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*

With ſuch like falſe *whiſpers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poiſoned. *Davenant.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]

1. One that ſpeaks low.

2. A private talker; a teller of ſecrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]

1. Are ſilent.

Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Curt'ſied when you have, and kiſt,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Still; ſilent; put to ſilence.

The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milt.*

3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence: vulgarly pronounced *whiſk*.

The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

Whiſt awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpıꞅtlan, Saxon; *fiſtulo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the plowman near at hand
Whiſtles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran ſound his trumpets,
And Torriſmond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

He *whiſtled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the taſk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.

3. To ſound ſhrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; till from his hand
The fire took flame, then daſh'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the ſight
Then *whiſtling* paſt came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whiſtling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted ſtay,
Perform thy part, and ſhare the dangerous day? *Prior.*

The wild winds *whiſtle*, and the billows roar,
The ſplitting raft the furious tempeſt tore. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.

Let him *whiſtle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*

He chanced to miſs his dog: we ſtood ſtill till he had *whiſtled* him up. *Addiſon.*

When ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whiſtled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [hpıꞅtle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My ſire in caves conſtrains the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his *whiſtle*, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryd.*

2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whiſtles*, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

4. A ſmall wind inſtrument.

The maſters and pilots were ſo aſtoniſhed, that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could ſcarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whiſtle*. *Sidney.*

Behold
Upon the hempen tackle ſhipboys climbing;
Hear the ſhrill *whiſtle*, which doth order give
To ſounds confus'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Small *whiſtles*, or ſhepherds oaten pipes, give a ſound becauſe of their extreme ſlenderneſs, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her infant grandame's *whiſtle* next it grew,
The bells ſhe jingled, and the *whiſtle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noiſe of winds.

6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
—I have been worth the *whiſtle*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The knight, purſuing this epiſtle,
Believ'd he 'd brought her to his *whiſtle*. *Hudib.*

WHI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle.*] One who whiſtles.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ableſt *whiſtler*, who could whiſtle cleareſt, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *n. ſ.* [pıhꞇ, a thing; apıhꞇ, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her facred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read except ſhe did him teach,
She unto him diſcloſed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenſer.*

The motive cauſe of doing it is not in ourſelves, but carrieth us as if the wind ſhould drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his

his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies on Irel.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milt.*

It does not me a *whit* displease,
That the rich all honours seize. *Cowley.*

In accounts of ancient times, it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison's Freeholder.*

WHITE. *adj.* [hƿit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white* glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron sage, *white*-robed Truth? *Milton.*

Let this auspicious morning be exprest
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest,
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear;
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To feastful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years,
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shak.*

5. Pure; unblemished.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. s.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakespeare.*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance viewed them well, he answered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newt. Opticks.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly sure,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T'apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakespeare.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

When fates among the stars do grow,
Thou into the close nests of time dost peep;
And there, with piercing eye,
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost spy
Years to come a-forming lie,
Close in their sacred secundine asleep. *Cowley.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up th' *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakespeare.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up, as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to whitewash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark, ix. 3.*

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matth. xxiii.*

WHITELEA'D. *n. s.*

White-lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more, in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead*. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Now, governor, I see that I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. s.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.

Whether the darken'd room to muse inv
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skewer to wri
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print.

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales.

WHI'TENER. *n. s.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *white.*]

1. The state of being white; freedom f colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *S*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, ha disposed itself indifferently to them all, so a equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Op*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy c
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine: but to serve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you like that ermine, forsaken the common track business, which is not always clean. *Dryd*

WHI'TEPOT. *n. s.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *Ki*

WHITES. *n. s.* [*fluor albus.*] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quin*

WHI'TETHORN. *n. s.* [*spina alba*, Latin.] A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former.

WHI'TEWASH. *n. s.* [*white* and *wash.*]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast. *Harte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. s.* [*white* and *wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hƿyðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shak. Richard III.*

The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the sun? *Shak.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place: absolutely.

I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place: relatively.

Whither when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete: perhaps never in use.

Whither

507 59

White adj. తెల్లని। పాలు వంటి। పాలు। విమలమైన। వెలిమైన। శుక్లమయిన। white people the English యెర్రనివాండ్లు। * chalk సీమసున్నం। * wasc తేనెమయినం। a plain cloth తెల్లనిసెల్ల। * stone పలుగురాయి। * clay పాలమన్ను। * vitriol పాలతుత్తం। (a diseased * appearance పొడి। White ants చెదలు। (పుత్తికా) (వల్మి), శెదలి.

see ఉపదేశం

These 3 names perhaps denote 3 different ages of the insect

White n. s. తెలుపు। of the eye తెల్లగుడ్డు। of an egg గుడ్డిలోని సొన। the blacks or natives నల్లనివాండ్లు। the whites యెర్రనివాండ్లు। మెప్పుకై ఇయాండ్లు యూరోపుదేశముల

తెల్లిదు ~~the fluor albus~~ శ్వేతకుసుమరోగం।

To White v. a. [illegible]। a whited wall సున్నంకొట్టిన గోడ। a whited sepulchre [illegible]
White bait, a small & delicate sort of fish like the నత్తు, వేప Russell 187

Whitelead సీసంపాడిచేసినందున పుట్టిన తెల్లనిరంగు। వెలిగారం। [illegible]

Whitelivered పిరికిగొడ్డయిన

Whitemeat పాలతో చేసిన ఆహారములు

To Whiten v. a. తెల్లచేయుట।

To Whiten v. n. తెల్లవారుట। తెల్లబడుట।

Whiteness n. s. తెలుపు। ధావళ్యం। తెల్లన। వెలి। or blindness [illegible]

~~Whites~~ శ్వేతకుసుమరోగం।

Whitethorn వక చెట్టుపేరు।

Whitewash n. s. గోడమీద పైసున్నం। సున్నంరాచడము or exculpation నేరము బయల్పరచడం। నిరపరాధిగాచేయించడం।

[illegible]tewash Ⓥ.

Whitewine తెల్లనిద్రాక్షసారాయి। Madeira, Sherry మొదలయినవి। నల్లవాటి
ని Red wine అంటారు। అనగా Port, Claret మొదలయినవి

~~What సవిస్తరం।~~

Whither యెక్కడికి

Whithersoever యెక్కడికయినా।

Bakers Chronicle, page 426, anno 1524 say, In James the firsts time coarse paper commonly called white-brown paper was first made in England

~~White washed walls [illegible]~~ గోడలు

White ant See under Scratch

In Tamil కెంగమీను Kenga meen

Whiting n.s. అరియువాయిచేప। సొరంగిచేప। the river whiting or caboose fish
ఖుసువదాంతు or chalk శిఖుసున్నం।

Whitish తెల్లగావుండే। బూడిదెవన్నె। మసరవన్నెగల। పస్సవన్నె। పస్సవన్నె।

Whitishness బూడిదెవన్నె। రవ్వంత తెలుపు

Whitleather కప్పితోలు

Whitlow చేతిమీదవాసే జెప్పు। గోరుచుట్టువంటిది। చలికాలముందు పిల్లలచేతు
లనువచ్చేపుండ్లు

Whitster చాకలి

Whitsuntide or Whitsunday వరహందుగపేరు ఖుదిను ఖ్రీస్తుముగా కాంచెము ఎపెన్కువతక్క
వఖూరినెలలఆరంభముందు వస్తున్నది

Whittle n.s. చేకు కత్తి

To Whittle v.a. చెక్కుట। కత్తితో అనావయింగా చెక్కుట। See Wesley 4. 34

To Whiz v.n. చుర్రుమనుట। చుర్రని వలయుట। రెక్కలురింగుమనుట। the bullets whizzed
by his head తుపాకి గుండ్లువాడి తలమీదుగా వస్తున్నవి।

Whizzing చుర్రుమనే। చువచువపాకే।

Whizzingly ఝురెలున। ఝురెలన।

Who ఎవరు। he who comes వచ్చేవాడు

Whoever ఎవ్వరయితే

whatever clothes you have let them be ∴: no rags, no tatters. Wesley xii. 232

Whole adj. సమస్తమైన। నిండు। సంపూర్ణమైన। బాగానే వుండే। వెలితిలేని। తప్ప
వలేని। తెగనిది। పగలనిది। విరగనిది। or unbroken rice మెరిపలబియ్యం Ⓩ

Whole n.s. అంత। మొత్తం। మొత్తం। రాశి। సర్వం। on the * మొత్తముగా
ముఖ్యంగా। write the * of it దానిని వ్రాసుకో। the universe బ్రహ్మాం
డం

Ⓩ Some who were wounded & some who were whole గాయంపడ్డవాండ్లున్ని
గాయము తగలనివాండ్లు
గా ... పడకత్తప్పినాడు
గుర్తివాండ్లు ... వాండ్లు ఉన్నారు.

he escaped with a whole skin
six lame men & 20 who are ...

Whither at length wilt thou abuſe our patience?
Still ſhall thy fury mock us? — *Ben Jonſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *ſoever.*] To whatſoever place.

For whatever end faith is deſigned, and *whitherſoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we muſt go, and to that end we muſt direct all our actions. — *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. ſ.* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. — *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

The muſcular fibres of fiſhes are more tender than thoſe of terreſtrial animals, and their whole ſubſtance more watery. Some fiſhes, as *whitings*, can be almoſt entirely diſſolved into water. — *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. [from *white.*] A ſoft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk or clay, finely powdered, cleanſed, and made up into balls. — *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be ſeen in all the chinks. — *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *adj.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.

The ſame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redneſs of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitiſh* ſubſtance, as with copper it did a bluiſh. — *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh.*] The quality of being ſomewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol, of a deep blue, and compare with ſome of the entire cryſtals, purpoſely reſerved, ſome of the ſubtile powder of the ſame ſalt, which will exhibit a very conſiderable degree of *whitiſhneſs.* — *Boyle on Colours.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. — *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to
th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather.* — *Chapman.*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty ſnout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whitleather.* — *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. ſ.* [hpıτ, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpıτ, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a ſmall ſwelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw.* — *Wiſeman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter.* *n. ſ.* [from *white.*] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitſters* in Datchet Mead. — *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitſul*, as they call it; namely, milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter. — *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *ſunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaſt of Pentecoſt.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitſontide* to bear. — *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking againſt *Whitſontide.* — *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a *Whitſon* morrice dance. — *Shak.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſambucus aquatica.*] A ſort of tree. — *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [hpẏτel, Saxon.]

1. A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe.

2. [hpẏτel, Saxon.] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'ſt throat in Athens. — *Shakeſpeare.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient ſword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hoſe. — *Betterton's Miller.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.

2. To edge; to ſharpen. Not in uſe.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then ſhall you have them caſt their wanton eyes upon men's wives. — *Hakewill on Providence.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the ſound that it expreſſes.] To make a loud humming noiſe.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give ſo much light that I may read by them. — *Shakeſpeare.*

Turn him about;
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and ſtraight go out. — *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their truſty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow choſe:
Hippocoon's was the firſt; with forceful ſway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. — *Dryd.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive *whoſe*; other caſes *whom.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons

We have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom*, it is inhabited. — *Abbot.*

Oft have I ſeen a timely-parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for aidance 'gainſt the enemy. — *Shakeſpeare.*

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindneſs,
Than pity for miſchance. — *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The ſon of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. — *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any power, unleſs he can be ſatisfied *who* is the perſon who has a right to exerciſe it. — *Locke.*

We are ſtill as much at a loſs *who* civil power belongs to. — *Locke.*

3. *As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay.*

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill uſage, and looks like a handſome defiance of a misfortune: *as who ſhould ſay*, you are ſomewhat troubleſome now, but I ſhall conquer you. — *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

4. *Whoſe* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whoſe* ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. — *John*, xx. 23.

The queſtion *whoſe* ſolution I require,
Is, what the ſex of women moſt deſire? — *Dryden.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whoſe* followers are puniſhed? — *Addiſon.*

5. It has ſometimes a disjunctive ſenſe.

There thou tell'ſt of kings, and *who* aſpire,
Who fall, *who* riſe, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. — *Daniel.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours ſome partake,
And *who* is jilted. — *Dryden.*

6. It is uſed often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this perſon? *Who* ſhall do this? that is, where ſhall any be found that can do this?

In the grave *who* ſhall give thee thanks? — *Pſalms.*

Who is like unto the Lord? — *Pſalms.*

Who is this that darkeneth counſel by words without knowledge? — *Job.*

Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal ſerpent. — *Milton.*

Who feeds that alms-houſe neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed ſpire to riſe?
The man of Roſs, each liſping babe replies. — *Pope.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His ſtedfaſt life, and all his actions frame,
Truſt me, ſhall find no greater enemy,
Than ſtubborn perturbation to the ſame. — *Spenſer.*

I think myſelf beholden, *whoever* ſhews me my miſtakes. — *Locke.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee firſt it fits, O ſtranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the ſolemn prayer. — *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppreſſed, that he knows himſelf to be ſuperior to thoſe who injure him, by forgiving it. — *Pope.*

WHOLE. *adj.* [palȝ, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.

All the *whole* army ſtood agaz'd at him. — *Shak.*

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. — *Milton.*

Looking down he ſaw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. — *Milton.*

Wouldſt thou be ſoon deſtroy'd, and periſh *whole*,
Truſt Maurus with thy life, and Milbourne with
thy ſoul. — *Dryden.*

Fierce extremes
Contiguous might diſtemper the *whole* frame. — *Milton.*

2. Complete; not defective.

The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his ſword. — *Waller.*

3. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Anguiſh is come upon me, becauſe my life is yet *whole* in me. — 2 *Sam.* i. 9.

For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'ſt his body, they his ſoul,
He lives and breathes reſtor'd and *whole.* — *Prior.*

4. Well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

When they had done circumciſing all the people, they abode in the camp till they were *whole.* — *Joſ.* v. 8.

WHOLE. *n. ſ.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.

Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. — *Eccleſiaſtes.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongſt the antients; and made philoſophy more agreeable. — *Broome.*

There is a metaphyſical *whole*, when the eſſence of a thing is ſaid to conſiſt of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the ſpecial nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. — *Watts's Logick.*

2. A ſyſtem; a regular combination.

Begin with ſenſe, of every art the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts ſhall ſlide into a *whole.* — *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale.*]

1 Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

2. The whole maſs.

Some from vanity, or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *who'eſale.* — *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This cost me, at the *wholesale* merchant's, a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonick: both from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound, in doctrine.

So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*

She held it *wholesomer* by much
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalm* xx. 6.

4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.

They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakesp.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wholesome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.

His palate was so tractable, and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness.* *Fell.*

We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*

Little foresaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,
Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour,
Consults not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food,
Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Harte.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors and vanquish'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

WHOM, the accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

As God is originally holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke on Education.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever.*] Any without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Genesis*, xxxi. 32.

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scared my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*

WHOOP. *n. s.* [See HOOP.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addison.*

2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, *whoot.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose;
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakesp.*

Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands. *Drayton.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. s.* [hoꞃ, Sax. *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores.* *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death,
This cheat of life would take no more,
If you thought fame but empty breath,
Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore.* *Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*,
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *n. s.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South's Sermons.*

WHO'REMASTER. } *n. s.* [*whore* and *master*, or *monger.*] One
WHO'REMONGER. } who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee. *Shakespeare.*

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster*, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryd.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house? *Addison's Guardian.*

WHO'RESON. *n. s.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

Whoreson, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakespeare.*

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant?
Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shak.*

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbuthnot.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins
Breed your inheritors. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Proverbs*, vi. 26.

WHO'RISHLY. *adv.* [from *whorish.*] Harlot-like.

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *n. s.* [heoꞃꞇbeꞃian, Saxon; *vitis idæa.*] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. s.*

1. Genitive of *who.*

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of *which.*

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakespeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his pow'r. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *soever.*]
WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever.* *Bacon.*

He inclos'd
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,
That *whoso* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

* murders సంఘూతమరణవి
his * condemnation
* execution
అసంఖ్య ప్రజాహత్య | దండ యజ్ఞ
he takes snuff by ⌣

~~Wholesale n. s. జట్టు బేరం~~ | ఖండింపుగు త్త |

Wholesale adv. జట్టిగా | a wholesale shop మండి | మండీ | ... పరిశోధారంగా | యాత్రిగా బిరాషింపినాతుగనిక
of the plan ఆపనిని వట్టిగా

Wholesome సఫలమైన | తగిన | పుష్టి | పుంయిటి సరిపడిన |

Wholesomeness మంచి గుణం | పుష్టిదం | ఆరోగ్యత |

Wholly -- బొత్తుగా | ~~కేవలంగా~~ | అంతా | పదారంగా | యావత్తు | సంపూర్ణముగా | వేరా

Whom --- యెవర్ని |

Whomsoever యెవరినయినా |

Whoop n. s. హుంకారం | కేక | బొబ్బ | చీపో అనేమాట | హుంకారం | పంతేములు

Whore n. s. లంజ | రంకులాడి | ముండ | to play the whore పడుచుట | రంకులాడుట |

To whore పడుచుట | పడుచాడుట | to go a whoring విద్రుపు వెళ్లుట |

Whoredom లంజరికం | రంకుతనం | పరరతి |

Whoremaster } విటుడు | మిండడు | మిండగాడు
Whoremonger }

Whorish కొంటె | గాడుతో పుంట. జార.

Whorishly కొంటెరికంగా | విరవాంపర్ణలాగున |

Whorishness లంజభావం | కొంటెతనం | లంజగుణం | కాముకత్వం | గాడు

Whoso } యెవరైనా |
Whosoever }

Why యేల। యెందుకు। why should he not come వాడు రావయేమి। why! he is gone! వెళ్లినాడే। why I began it only yesterday నిన్ననేగా ఆరంభిస్తిని। why I know that already యెరిగినానుసుమీ। గదా। మరి। why then సరి if he comes why then you must come too

~~Why not~~ [illegible]

Wick n.s. వత్తి the black part of it కరుడు

Wicked adj చెడ్డ। పాపిష్టి। దుంట। పామర। శబ్బర। మోసమయిన। a wicked man దుష్టుడు। పాపజీవి। దుర్మార్గుడు। దొంగ। the wicked పాపిష్టులు। [illegible] దుర్జనులు। a wicked cow చెనటు ఆవు. a wicked glance వెరుపుచూపు। [illegible] At says See Wickedness

Wickedly దుంటగా। పాపిష్టిగా

Wickedness n.s. దురాచారం। చెడ్డతనం। పాపిష్టిపని। దుర్నీతి। మోసం। + Or waggery [illegible] or lewdness రంకు
At says in Mark VII. 22 & Luke XI. 39

Wicker బద్దెలతో అల్లిన। a wicker work box [illegible] పెట్టె a wicker work chair [illegible]

Wicket దిడ్డివాకిలి। సందువాకిలి। [illegible]ద్వారం

Wide adj వెడల్పయిన। విశాలమయిన। వెడదగావుండే। a wide chest [illegible]

a wide difference [illegible] హస్తిమసికాంతరం।

a wide mouth బాకెనోరు। in the wide world భూమండలమందు [illegible]

wide apart విరళమైన। wide awake రెప్పపాటులేని నిద్ర[illegible]. this is very wide of the truth ఆ మాట యెక్కడ జరిగినపని యెక్కడ। ఇది యెక్కడ అది యెక్కడ. The gate stood wide open వాకిండ్లు బాగా తెరచివుండినవి. this blow, or argument, strikes wide ఆ ఆక్షేపణ చేత [illegible]. దెబ్బ తప్పింది This answer is wide of the question [illegible]

This shaft fell wide of the mark [illegible]

Widely వెల్లివిరియగా

to Widen v.a. వెడల్పుచేయుట. To widen the breach [illegible] This merely widens the breach యిందువల్ల పగ పెరుగును మరి యేమి లేదు.

to Widen v.n. [illegible]। విశాలమవుట। విస్తరించుట।

Wideness వెడల్పు। విశాలం।

Widgeon [illegible]

Whosoever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whosoever* is his own friend, will be sure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [hpi, ꝼoꞃhpi, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irresistible party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church? *Lesley.*

They both deal justly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shakespeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakespeare.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

WHY'NOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudib.*

WI. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson's Camd.*

WIC, *Wich*, comes from the Saxon pic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

WICK. *n. s.* [peoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dut.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Spens.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shak.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WI'CKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: picca, is *an enchanter*; pæccan, is *to oppress*; piꞃian, *to curse*; piceꝺ, is *crooked*: all these, however, *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*; *malam caput.*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear
A scorn of death, doth shew she cannot die;
So when the *wicked* soul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise;
For never, never *wicked* man was wise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light, his heart shine; where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness,
And grasp'd it. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about
Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WI'CKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Then quick did dress
His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacham.*

WI'CKET. *n. s.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high,
Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way;
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [piꝺe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *1 Chron.* iv. 40.

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity; and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature must he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickel.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edified,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

On the east side of the garden place
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milt.*

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates *wide* open stood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

The south wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,
To shun the fervour of meridian skies;
While sweating slaves catch every breeze of air,
And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide.*]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened; and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. s.* [from *wide.*]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryd.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WI'DGEON. *n. s.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeon.* *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. s.* [piꝺpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewise be unwept.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this sweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shakesp.*

And you, fair *widow*, who stay here alive,
Since he so much rejoices, cease to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the same to be,
Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Cowley.*

The barren they more miserable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods,
To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow.*]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

You are beguil'd,
Both you and I, for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed;
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed.* *Shakespeare.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites,
To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year, trees of their shrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail.
Philips.

WI'DOWER. *n. s.* [from *widow.*] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower*'s second marriage day. *Shak.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.*
2 *Esdras*, xvi. 44.

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. s.* [from *widow.*]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Artesia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread,
Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is strong. *Spenser.*

She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood.* *Wotton.*

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewel. *Milton.*

2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

WI'DOWHUNTER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

WI'DOWMAKER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shakespeare's King John.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH. *n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideness. A low word.

For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tennant gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant shall be made. *Moxon.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set;
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace.
Dryden.

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.

1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*

'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such heave and shove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove.
Drayton.

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous actions *wield.*
Daniel.

They are in the dark before they are aware, and then they make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim.
Digby on Bodies.

The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*

He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*

2. To handle; in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield?*
Shakespeare.

WIE'LDY. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *adj.* [from *wire.*]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.*

Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow.
Donne.

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold.
Peacham on Drawing.

3. [from pæꝛ, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakespeare.*

WIFE. *n. s.* plural *wives.* [pıꝼ, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that they loved the East Indies for their mistress only, in whose favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in whose love they could not brook a competitor without foul dishonour. *Heylyn.*

The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife.*
Dryden.

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.* *Pope.*

2. It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. s.* *Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroe; from piᵹa, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIG. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig.*]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing tories and desponding whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs.*
Swift.

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *n. s.* [pihꞇ, Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.

Beshrew the witch! with venomous *wight* she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought.
Shakespeare.

This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish ev'ry part.
Davies.

This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*

A wight

---

at wou'd Hudibr... wight. Milton. knight, ... e best? Dry... agre... Inordinate

511

Widow చనిపోయినవా[...] వెధవరాలు, as a term of abuse తుంట, ముండ
to make or in[...] a woman a widow తాళుతెంచుట a poor creature ముండ[...]పి.

Widow v: a ముండమోయించుట, పెనిమిటిని చంపుట

Widowed భర్తవిహీనురాలైన, ప్రనాధ, or who has lost his wife భార్యావియోగమైపోయిన
the widowed or lovelorn nightingale విరహపక్షిగావుండేచకోరం.

Widower భార్యనష్టమైనవాడు, స్త్రీపోయినవాడు, అపత్నీకుడు. Luca 3.313

Widowhood వైధవ్యం.

Width వెడల్పు, విశాలత.

Wield {i.e. govern - see Wyclif in Matt 5.4
v: a విసరుట, జళిపించుట, సారించుట, తిప్పుట.

Wieldy (Smollett) వాటంగావుండే

Wier n: s చేపలుపట్టేటందుకు వెదురుతో అల్లించిన వృాడు. Ann Reg 1839 page 65

Wife n. s. భార్య, అరమనిషి, ఆలు, పెండ్లాము, రాణి. man and wife దంపతులు, ఆలుమొగలు, to take to wife చేయిపట్టుట, చెట్టపట్టుట
wifes elder sister or elder bro wife వదిన
wifes y. sist. or y. bro wife మరదలు
a first wedded wife or senior wife పట్టపుదేవి. a farmers wife కాపురస్తురాలు. a fellow wife సవితి a fish wife పల్లెది. elder brothers wife వదినెగారు younger brothers wife మరదలు. In some phrases it is a low word for woman, as a fish-wife పల్లెది, చేపలమ్మే ఆడది

Wig (reprimand) కూకలువెట్టుట, బుద్ధిచెప్పుట, దండించుట, తలదూయుట

Wig n s. (reprimand) చివాట్లు, గద్దింపులు.

Look at pictures of Dr Johnson

Wig n s (hair) కుళ్లాయివంటిది సటి, పాగచేదం, జుట్టు, పరరోమజటి, మారువేం సవెర్పేరు
Look at any portrait between 1680 & 1800
(ఉ)కులు, సొగసుకుళ్లాయి, సవరపుకొప్పు, a big-wig ... +
~~...~~ (the same as fellow). A lucky * భాగ్యవంతుడు

Wight n s ~~...~~, మనిషి, ~~... a silly wight వెర్రి...~~ ^a luckless
a miserable wight దిక్కులేనివాడు, దౌర్భాగ్యుడు. Mede on Revel, IV.6 (Works p.737) says concerning the four Wights

Wigwam చెంచువాండ్లుకట్టుకొన్న గుడిసె (see Scott's Antiquary)

Wild adj అడవి, పిచ్చి, వెర్రి, కారు, a w[ild] ... గురబాతు, a wild cow గురపెకి. wild cattle అడవి పశు[వులు], కారావులు, వనసుబ... క్రూరమైన మృగములు, wild boar అడివి పంది, wild beasts దుష్ట మృగములు, వ్యాఘ్రములు, wild fowl కారుకోళ్లు, గునపన కోళ్లు, a wild duck పరదబాతు, Savage వివ [mispronounced వ్యా... కురుజు, wild honey {కొండతేనె {వన్యమధుర At, Wild salt కారుప్పు, a wild cat బావురుపిల్లి, a wild sheep కొండగొర్రె, a wild plant పిచ్చిచెట్లు, వెర్రిచెట్లు, wild corn గునకలు, నెవరధాన్యం, wild herbs కాగికూరలు, the wild rose నక్కపన్నీరు, the wild cucumber నక్కదోసకాయ, పిచ్చిబీరకాయలు, wild or rural జాంగలియు, వన్యమైన, అడివి పట్టురీతిగా ప్రాంతే, wild fire దావాగ్ని, కారుచిచ్చు, The report spread like wildfire ఆ కథ కారుచిచ్చుగా ప్రసరించినది, అనగా ఆ వదంతి గబగబా దేశమందు పట్టెను.

wild cat బావురుపిల్లి

wild people, or hill people చెంచువాళ్లు, యేనాదివాండ్లు, బోయవాండ్లు, కోయ...

the vine అడివిద్రాక్ష (see Wight plate 57)

అడివిచెట్టు

* sports అడివి ఆటలు, వనవిహారం

They cried in the wildest manner

Wild justice విపరీతమయిన న్యాయము ... oats కొంటెతనం

Wild n s అడివి, అరణ్యం, విపినం.

Wildered అడివిపట్టు, బిత్తరపట్టు

Wilderness అడవి, అరణ్యం, విపినం,

~~Wildfire~~ కారుచిచ్చు, దావాగ్ని, the report spread like * ... కారుచిచ్చువలె అంటుకొన్నది, అనగా వర్తమానములు శీఘ్రంగా తెలిసిపోయినవి, the goods went off like ... తర్ఫాలన అమ్మినవి

Wildgoose అడివిబాతు, పిచ్చివాడు

Wildgoosechase (Johnson) పిచ్చిపనులు,

Wilding అడవికాయ,

Wildly విరాళంగా, పుంటెకే,

A *wight* he was, whose very sight wou'd
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudi[bras.]*
The water flies all taste of living *wight.* *M[ilton.]*
How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee be[st?] *Dryden.*

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself. *Addison's Guardian.*

In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight*;
The tulip 's dead. *Young.*

[W]IGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

[W]IGHT, an initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty: being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*

W[I]'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly. Obsolete.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

[W]ILD. *adj.* [pılð, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick.

For I am he, and born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakesp.*

Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shakespeare.*

All beasts of the earth since *wild.* *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and, to finish their work, divide the whole into several rooms or nests. *Grew's Musæum.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.* *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; used of persons, or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies on Ireland.*

May those already cu[rst] Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakespeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau; what 's that, my child?
A fop well drest, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense. *Dryd.*

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and it would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a wild speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary. *Drayton.*

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way. *Dryden.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desart smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild.* *Pope.*

WILD *Basil. n. s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber. n. s.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. s.* [*eleagnus*, Latin; from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἄγνος, *vitex.*] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild.*]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desart *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spens.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shak.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. s.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire.* *Shakespeare.*

Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addison's Guardian.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGOOSECHA'SE. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechace*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick? *L'Estrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild.*]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakespeare.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare, with fear opprest,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly.* *Female Quixote.*

4. Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild.*]

1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wiſh to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildneſs.* *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'ſt me what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildneſs* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This ſame ſtarved juſtice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildneſs* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is giv'n
To ſports, to *wildneſs,* and much company. *Shak.*

3. Savageneſs; brutality.

He came in like a wild man, but ſuch a *wildneſs* as ſhewed his eye-ſight had tamed him; full of withered leaves, which, though they fell not, ſtill threatened falling. *Sidney.*

4. Ferity; the ſtate of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameneſs.*

5. Uncultivated ſtate.

Their *wildneſs* loſe, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and diſcipline of art. *Dryden.*

6. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity.

A delirium is but a ſhort *wildneſs* of the imagination; a ſettled irregularity of fancy is diſtraction and madneſs. *Watts.*

7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wiſh
That your good beauties be the happy cauſe
Of Hamlet's *wildneſs;* ſo ſhall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakeſp.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*cratægus,* Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILE. *n. s.* [pile, Saxon; *wiel,* Iſlandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem; a practice artful, ſly, and inſidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much miſchief on the Engliſh ſtate. *Daniel.*

My ſentence is for open war; of *wiles,*
More unexpert, I boaſt not; them let thoſe
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life eſſay'd the ſureſt *wile,*
Gilding itſelf with Laura's ſmile. *Roſcommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Loſt by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryd.*

The heart of man is ſo full of *wiles,* artifices, and deceit, there is no gueſſing at what he is from his ſpeeches. *Addiſon.*

Wiſdom 's above ſuſpecting *wiles,*
The queen of learning gravely ſmiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible.

The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverb.*

2. Done or ſuffered by deſign.

Sthenobœa herſelf did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenſ.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art baniſh'd hence. *Milton.*

The ſilent ſtranger ſtood amaz'd to ſee
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or elſe expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purpoſes and worldly ends. *Harte.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, leaſt I ſhould ſay of a great lady *wilfully,* bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could deviſe. *Sidney.*

Evil could ſhe conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perſevered ſhe in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freeſt choice; and if men will obſtinately and *wilfully* ſet themſelves againſt it, there is no remedy. *Tillotſon.*

2. By deſign; on purpoſe.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our ſuccours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* paſs over any of your greater offences, but confeſs particularly, and repent ſeriouſly, of them, God will more eaſily paſs by your leſſer infirmities. *Biſhop Taylor.*

This let him know;
Leſt, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs.

So full of *wilfulneſs* and ſelf-liking is our nature, that without ſome definitive ſentence, which, being given, may ſtand, ſmall hope there is that ſtrifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy cauſeleſs ruth repreſs;
He that his ſorrow ſought through *wilfulneſs,*
And his foe fetter'd would releaſe again,
Deſerves to taſte his folly's fruit. *Spenſer.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulneſs*
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sins of preſumption are ſuch as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulneſs,* and haughtineſs of man's heart. *Perkins.*

A ſtiff and ſtubborn obſtinacy is not ſo much firmneſs and reſolution, as *wilfulneſs.* *L'Eſtrange.*

That is not haſtily to be interpreted obſtinacy or *wilfulneſs,* which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily,* and went and made as if they had been ambaſſadors. *Joſhua.*

WI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own luſt, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wilineſs* that they have imagined. *Pſalm* x. 2.

She ſupplied the weakneſs of force by *wilineſs* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

WILL. *n. s.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille,* Dutch.]

1. That power by which we deſire and purpoſe; velleity.

What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt ſtate, hath, I do not conſider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be conſtrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will;* which *will,* in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will,*
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If *will,* then ſhe at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will,* worſhip and humility. *Coloſſians,* ii. 23.

Will holds the ſcepter in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will,* and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilſt that inclination laſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Diſcretion; choice.

Religion was obſerved in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongſt them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chaſtiſe. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Ecclef.* xliii.

Our prayers ſhould be according to the will of God; they ſhould have nothing in them but what is wiſe, and holy, and heavenly. *L*

5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.

I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation.—You 're welcome; what 's your will? *Shakeſp.*

He hath a *will,* he hath a power to perform. *Drumm.*

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryd.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſalm*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done, but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue ſtill
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will. *Dryden.*

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens's Sermons.*

9. GOOD-*will.* Favour; kindneſs.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will,*
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shak.*

10. GOOD-*will.* Right intention.

Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of *good-will.* *Phil.* i. 15.

11. ILL-*will.* Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a wiſp. n. s.* Jack with a lanthorn.

Will with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſes by the heat of the ſun, which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbroek.*

Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and ſinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan,* Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen,* Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will,* is to bend our ſouls to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reſtored to his blood,
As will the reſt; ſo *willeth* Winchester. *Shakeſp.*

I ſpeak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my

513

W · L

...dness [illegible] and my inducing ...nlawful. ...n Fundament... thing [illegible]

[illegible] 513

...ful [illegible]

...fully [illegible]

...ulness [illegible] see [illegible] W

...liness [illegible]

...l [illegible] or testament [illegible]

[illegible] the divine will

[illegible] of his own will [illegible]

[illegible] at will [illegible]

[illegible] will, [illegible]

[illegible] good will [illegible] Self will [illegible]

[illegible] through

[illegible] ill will [illegible]

ill will [illegible] he had his will of her [illegible]

[illegible] of his free will [illegible] He has

[illegible] I resigned myself to the

will of his own [illegible]

Will worship εθελοθρησ-

will of God [illegible]

...ια ( ) is precisely [illegible] with a wisp [illegible]

[illegible]

with a wisp, or, Will o' the Wisp [illegible] See Gent Mag 1806: p: 1000

Will v. n. [illegible] as you * [illegible]

Let him say what he w...

[illegible] see Willing — Put them where you will [illegible]

[illegible] He that shall come will come Hebr X. 37

Will v. a. [illegible] — see

Willing

...de will (Laurence's first speech in Romeo) [illegible] where grace means

[illegible]

~~Willing n.s.~~ అనుమతి।

~~Willing~~ part. మెచ్చిన। సమ్మతించే। to be * వాత్సించుట। ...ఇంచుట। I am * to believe this యిది నమ్మవలశివున్నాను। యిది నిజం వుండవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను। we are to go there, God willing, next year బ్రతికివుంటే వచ్చే... పోతాము। దేవుని సంకల్పం అలాగయితే — he, willing to justify himself బాగుపడవలెనని

Willingly సమ్మతిగా। సంతోషించి।

Willingness సరసమైన భావం।

Willow పెడపచెట్టు భేదం। కావ్యమందు విరహతాపం పొందినవాండ్లు ధరించే మాలు। See Osier

Wily మోసముద్దైన। కపటపు। దొంగ। చమత్కృతులైన

Wimble బెజ్జాలువేశే వకే ~~[illegible]~~ బరమా, తొరపణం

Wimple పయిపు। పయిపు కొంగు। పిడిసాన

To Win v.a. గెలుచుట। సాధించుట। జాస్తి చేయుట। she wins her easy way he won it వానికి దొరికింది కలహాంసములు గెల్చుగమలు Rentiri Bhanum[Bmj]. 4.114. (in rustic English to win a house or crop is to get it ready: in coal mines it signifies to get ready, produce, prepare.) A place where they win marble పలుగురాళ్లు దొరికేస్థలం he won several victories పదేపదే జయమొందినాడు

vltty and Sidney. 4. Command; At his fi at his wil

my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whosoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She 's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies? *Shak.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour 's all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knolles.*

If they had any business, his majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to shew or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

WILLI and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified *many*. So *willielmus* is the defender of many; *wilfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forc'd all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdom.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milt.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus*, xxxv. 22.

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men,

to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakespeare.*

5. Chosen.

They 're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryd.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve *willing*? *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will.*]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakespeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass it, shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addis.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *willing.*] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pelie, Sax. *salix*, Latin; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shak.*

In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, in hope he 'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakesp.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows* which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *willow.*] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWEED. *n. s.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that

you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*

In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she. *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach,
He 'ssays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble*, some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble* used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WI'MBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he, that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimble* thrown away. *Spenser.*

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping pins. *Isaiah*, ii. 22.

W'IMPLE. *n. s.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low. *Spenser.*

WIN, whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*. *Knolles.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many islands. *Heylyn.*

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*

Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won*. *Dryd.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the same,
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denh.*

Thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course. *Dryd.*

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

3 T

When

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakesp.*

Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shakespeare.*

5. To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shakesp.*

No tears, Celia, now shall *win*
My resolv'd heart to return;
I have search'd thy soul within,
And find nought but pride and scorn. *Carew.*

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just,
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Shou'd *win* in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul,
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shak.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor shall not, when my fancy's on my play. *Shakespeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shak.*

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *Ben Jonson.*

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Begin to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCER. *n. s.* [from *wince.*] A kicking beast.

WINCH. *n. s.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*; or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twist*; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This last allusion gaul'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to *winch*, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their consciences are galled; and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. s.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. s.* [pinꝺ, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak, not to be *wind* shaken. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts
Which ten times faster glide than the sun-beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-swift Cupid wings. *Shakespeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction more in one place than another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

I'll give thee a *wind*,
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pixis nautica*, consisting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate *winds* or points. *Heylyn.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakespeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hake.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in pursy old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*

It stopp'd at once the passage of his *wind*,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare.*

In an organ, from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much; for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him, instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* preter. *wound*, in *Pope winded*; part *wound*. [pinꝺan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*

Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and *winding* of linen cloaths; in which act she wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakespeare.*

In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is called the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudib.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short, general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue of it; but he endeavours to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Edmund, seek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakespeare.*

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance. *Shak.*

Sometime

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Wince v. n. మెలుకుప, నసుకుప, చెదరపడుప, తిరగబడుప, సంకోచించుప| జంకెటు

Winch కపిలచైదం, the cross bar of a * తోరణపట్టె

Wind n.s. గాలి, వాయువు or flatulence వాయువు, hot * or land * వడగా
డ్పు, వడ, cool * పడమర, to get * of సందేహించుకొనుట, the story took
wind యీసద్దు పైకింత జగతిలో తెలిసితే
* ఆ రట్టైపోపడింది, should they get * [A]
Tara 3.89.| to raise the * ఊరులు జాగ్రతచేయుట, ఊరులు సంపా
దించుట, broken-winded రొమ్ములు పోకొట్టిన, sound winded, or,
in good * మంచి పూపిరిగల, long shore * (south wind, so called at
Madras) కెరటం The ~ of the ball knocked him down (2)

To Wind v.a. తిప్పుట, thread పెలుచుట, నూలుతోడుట or a cloth బట్టచుట్టవే
యుట, to * up తిప్పుట, తీర్చుట, a story ముగింపించుట, మూటకట్టివేయుట
ఆఖైరుచేయుట, a watch మరతిప్పుట, he wound it all up by
saying he could not consent కడాకు యేమిచెప్పినాడంటె సమ్మతిలేదు
or pursue by scent సందేహించి జాడతీయుట, at last he contrived
He wound himself out of the labyrinth
to ~ the secret out

To Wind v.n. తిరుగుట see Winding — they wound out of the pit
కాళ్లుచేతులతో గోతిలోనుంచి తేలినారు

Some say that the wind of a ball is fatal. గాలి దెబ్బ వాసన
He was so winded that he could not speak పూపిరి తిప్ప

(A) మంత్ర 3 ... ~~...~~ ... ~~...~~

Windbound గాలియిబ్బందిచేతనిలిచిపోయిన

Windegg గాలిగుడ్డు

~~Winder~~ నూలుతిప్పేదేవర।

Windfall గాలికిపడినపండు। గాలివేత। ఆకాశంనుంచిపడివచ్చినసొమ్ములు। అక్కర సొమ్ము। చేరుగాంచి।

Windgall వాయువు

Windgun తుపాకిమందులేనిదైగుండ్లువేసేతుపాకి

Windiness వాయువు

Winding (part.) తిరుగుడు। చుట్టుకొన్న। చిక్కయిన। the * up తీర్పు। the * up of a discourse ఆశ్వాసగర్భం। గ్రంధసంక్షేపం। the * up of a play నాటకమంగళం

Windingsheet ప్రేతవస్త్రం

Windlass లావాటితాడుచుట్టియోడ్చేదానకువుండేయంత్రం। లంగరు చేదదానకువుండేచక్రం। బావిలోనుంచినీళ్లుతోడదానకువుండేచక్రం। యిదిచేతిపిడితోతిప్పుతారు। యేతాంపనిచేస్తుంది।

Windmill గాలికితిరిగేవిసరాయి

Window n.s. కిటికి। గవాక్షి। జన్నెలు। దిడ్డి। he broke my windows యేమం పేనాయింటికిటికీలుఅద్దాలుపగులకొట్టినాడు।

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven-tongues
Do hiſs me into madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate.

When he found himſelf dangerouſly embarked, he bethought himſelf of all poſſible ways to diſentangle himſelf, and to *wind* himſelf *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread.

Without ſolemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully poſſeſſed of the matter, run in one continued ſtrain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up.* [uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with ſome rich jewel. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. To put into a ſtate of renovated or continued motion.

Fate ſeem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourſcore years,
Yet freſhly ran he on ten winters more:
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at laſt ſtood ſtill. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the univerſe, having made an automaton which can *wind up* itſelf, ſee whether it hath ſtood ſtill or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*? *Young.*

13. *To* WIND *up.* To raiſe by degrees.

Theſe he did ſo *wind up* to his purpoſe, that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. *To* WIND *up.* To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why ſit we mute,
Now that each bird ſaluteth the ſpring?
Wind up the ſlacken'd ſtrings of thy lute,
Never canſt thou want matter to ſing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring ſenſes O *wind up*
Of this child-changed father. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weyrd ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up nine:
Peace! the charm's *wound up*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can ſupport themſelves; and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stairs of a ſolid newel ſpread only upon one ſmall newel, as the ſeveral folds of fans ſpread about their centre; but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind*, and ſometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the ſtaircaſe. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about till thou haſt topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ever more did *winde*
About his boſome a moſt crafty minde. *Chapman.*

He *winds* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels, like a ſweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryd.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many-corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryden.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

5. *Wound* is commonly the preterite. *Pope.* has uſed *winded.*

Swift aſcending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be diſentangled: with *out.*

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I beſtir myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs forſooth are *windbound.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *windbound*? *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim; as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *windeggs.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round.

The *winder* ſhows his workmanſhip ſo rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looſer clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton.*

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack, to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall.*]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *windfalls.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall.*]

Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. They are cauſed by violent ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

His horſe infected with the faſhions, full of *windgalls*, and ſped with ſpavins. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe; the ſtrife and diſtention of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous ſlugs cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.

A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarified ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting; and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tumour; puffineſs.

From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge, iſſued this. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Addiſ. Cato.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *windingſheet*;
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre,
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

The great *windingſheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *windingſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes*, and with aſſays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shak. Hamlet.*

WI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind.*] A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill.* *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-ſeat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that cover the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful ſoul
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill! *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my *window* shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Lines crossing each other.

The favourite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton's Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head;
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame? *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. s.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath; the *aspera arteria.*

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inservient to voice and respiration; thereby the air descendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who sat
At th' unregarded helm of state,
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudib.*

Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind.*] Towards the wind.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind.*]

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakespeare.*

Subtile or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!
It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shakespeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words?
Windy attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shak. Rich. III.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost! *Milt.*

Look, here is that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The *windy* satisfaction of the brain. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. s.* [pin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falser than vows made in *wine.* *Shakesp.*

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine* cellars. *Chronicles.*

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Proverbs.*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine* fat. *Isaiah.*

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Jos.* ix. 4.

Where the *wine*-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh *wine* that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rusht;
As in a *wine*-press Judah's daughter crusht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milton.*

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure
Short of his canne and body: must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*

If the hogshead falls short, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine.* *Arbuthnot.*

WING. *n. s.* [ȝehpınȝ, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakespeare.*

An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her *wings.* *Deut.* xxxii.

A spleenless wind so stretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;
Prescient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure presage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shakespeare.*

Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the *wing* of all occasions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

While passion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command. *Dryd.*

And straight, with inborn vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the *wing*; then most she sinks
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. The side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryd.*

6. Any side-piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing.* *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd.* *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind? *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To WING. *v. n.*

1. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that 's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horrour of the fight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess *wings* her desp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing.*]

1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*

The *winged* lion's not so fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Hie, good Sir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With *winged* haste to the lord marshal. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. s.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; resembling wings,

They

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Windowseat తిన్నె।

Windpipe గొంతుకపేక (అనగా ఊపిరిచొచ్చేదారి। the food got into his * ~~అన్నము~~ వా జెక్కిపొలమారింది।

Windward గాలివచ్చేతట్టు।

Windy గాలిగావుండే। గాలికొట్టే। or flatulent వాయువుసంబంధమైన (that grain is a food వాయుకారకమైనది) or silly పిచ్చి। లేని

Wine n. s. వైను (this is the English or Latin or Greek word and all other words convey other ideas: the vulgar word సారాయి denotes liquor in general particularly toddy) ద్రాక్షరసం (juice of the grape, is a poetical phrase, and does not imply fermentation) palm-wine or toddy కల్లు। wine drawn from the Vepa tree వేపకల్లు। spiced or drugged wine కదంబకం। antimonial * సావీరద్రావకం (2)

Winebibber లొట్టిముచ్చు। తాగుబోతు

Wineglass పిడత। గిద్దెడుపట్టేవలెగిన్నె (the English word alone is used)

a wineglass full గిద్దెడు

Wing n. s. రెక్క। (యిరావై?) పక్షం। of an arrow పింజె। to take * యెగిరిపోవుట। he was travelling under his ⌣ = protection సంరక్షణ they are on the * ప్రయాణంచేస్తున్నారు his thoughts were on the *

To Wing v. a. తెగనురుము। to * his way అతివేగముగావెళ్లుట। ఎగిరిపోవుట

Winged రెక్కలుగల। the * ant రెక్కలుగలచీమ। the * white ant వుసిళ్లు

(2) Certainly this is the best word   John 2.9   In Ps civ 15   In Prov XX.1. మద్యం

To Wink కన్నులు చికిలించుట, కనుసైగచేయుట, రెప్పవేయుట, to * at ఓర్చుట, మెచ్చుట 2

Wink కనుసైగ, రెప్పపాటు, సైగ, not a * of sleep నిముషము నిద్రలేదు 1
did not sleep a wink రాత్రి అంతా కన్నుమూయలేదు

Winkers (on a horse) గుర్రముల అడ్డముగా కట్టే ... కళ్ళగంతలు

Winner గెలిచేవాడు

Winning adj. సరసమైన, మనోహరమైన, ముద్దుగావుండే, * ways మనోహరపు చేష్టలు

To Winnow v. a. తూరపారబెట్టుట, చెరుగుట, ~~...~~, చెదరించుట, తాల్లుట, నేముట, ములచుట, a winnowing basket or fan చేట, దాగర,

Winsome సరసమైన, ముద్దయిన, (see Clarke on Psalm 100 Saxon verse ...)

Winter చలికాలం, సీతకాలం,

2 do you think he will wink at this ఇది చూచి చూడనట్టు ఉండునా తెలుసునా Hood-winked i.e. deluded, deceived. cheated

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addis.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincɼan, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakespeare.*

His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

He, with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into destruction. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding: not that they are destitute of the natural faculty; they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakespeare.*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close, and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryd.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgifte.*

I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

... night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roscommon.*

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To be dim.

The ... sleper slept not all the night,
But lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shakespeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The beams so reverend and strong,
Dost thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*

It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a *wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *win*.] One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Beshrew the *winners*, for they play'd me false. *Shakespeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth watery image. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WI'NNING. *n. s.* [from *win*.] The sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [pindpian, Saxon; *evanno*, Lat.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryd.*

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclus.* v. 9.

WI'NNOWER. *n. s.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. s.* [pinteɼ, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more excusable. *Sidney.*

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

A woman's story at a *winter's* fire. *Shak. Mach.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of *winter's* sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of chastity is in them. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryd.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now the bus'ness of the field is o'er:
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter*-quarters gone. *Dryd.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Stern *winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest. *Watts's Logick.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Isa.* xviii. 6.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjoram, and a little *winter*-savoury. *Walton's Angler.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flock. *Spenser.*

WINTERCHE'RRY. *n. s.* [*alkekenge*.] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WINTERCI'TRON. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. s.* [*pyrola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY.

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that count'nance still. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd,
By stormy winds and *wintry* heaven oppress'd. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon.*

To WIPE, *v. a.* [ƿipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakesp. Othello.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by tersion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakesp.*

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. [*emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

6. To WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or, if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals exprest,
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*

3. [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WI'PER. *n. s.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben Jonson.*

WIRE. *n. s.* [*virer*, Fr. to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guiltless, to the fire:
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire.* *Fairfax.*

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,
In whose embraces you 're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires.* *Milton.*

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To spin into wire.
2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. s.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [*wissen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist.* *Sidney.*

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *wist.* *Spenser.*

This book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handsome stripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,
He *wist* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller.*

WI'SDOM. *n. s.* [ƿirdom, Saxon; *wiisdom*, Danish.]

1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction. *Temple.*

As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial maid. *Young.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

WISE. *adj.* [ƿir, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise.* *Milton.*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or viises, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temple.*

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men, in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

There were ten virgins; five of them were wise and five were foolish. *Matth.*

I would have you *wise* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

The young and gay declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wise*;
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiously prefers the world to love.

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exodus.*

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself? *Tillotson.*

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

4. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.——Pray, was 't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? *Shakespeare.*

5. Grave; becoming a *wise* man.

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much. *Milt.*

It must be a *wise* Being that is the cause of those *wise* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE. *n. s.* [ƿıre, Saxon; *wyse*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.*

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*

[illegible] farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise.* *Spenser.*

On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel. *Numb.* vi. 23.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou sayst and dost in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodward.*

...tly [illegible]

...ly [illegible] the wintry moon [illegible]

...e v. a. [illegible] to wipe away, to wipe off [illegible]

[illegible] and she wiped off the sweat with her skirt [illegible]

[illegible]

... n. s. [illegible]

... n. s. [illegible]

(prolixity) [illegible] this is mere wiredrawing [illegible] mere vain argumentation

...dom [illegible] ~~1 Cor. 8. 1 Knowledge puffeth up but Charity~~ See Locke IX. 132 § 140

... adj. [illegible] in holiness [illegible]

[illegible] a wise man [illegible] wise woman [illegible]

A sensible woman [illegible] nobody will be the wiser [illegible]

... n. s. (i.e. manner) [illegible] in this wise [illegible] in no wise [illegible]

...t. I wish you may get it!! [illegible]

Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;
The proofs of *wit* for ever muſt remain. *Cowley.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Thoſe who to worth their bounty did extend,
And thoſe who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath,
Th' eſtate which *wits* inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life for this they muſt reſign;
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine!
The great man's curſe without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herſelf, Amelia weds a *wit.* *Young.*

6. Senſe; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not;
Their ſtates far off, and they of wary *wit.* *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed ſtage,
And this more loathſome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Uſurp the chair of *wit.* *Ben Jonſon.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our *wits* run the wildgooſe-chace, I have done; for thou haſt more of the wildgooſe in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundneſs of underſtanding; intellect not crazed; ſound mind.

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits.* *Shak. King Lear.*

Are his *wits* ſafe? is he not light of brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sound ſleep cometh of moderate eating; he riſeth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unſatiable man. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20.

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be ſuch things as motion, and ſenſation, and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedneſs is voluntary frenzy, and every ſinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

No man in his *wits* can ſeriouſly think that his own ſoul hath exiſted from all eternity. *Bentley.*

9. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuſe but bring the ſimple to their *wits* end? how can it chuſe but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and ſubtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to conſider what would be the iſſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obſolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*

WI'TCRACKER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an epigram? *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TWORM. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth ſo ſuddenly a *witworm.* *Ben Jonſon.*

WITCH. *n. ſ.* [picce, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wiſe judges have preſcribed, that men may not raſhly believe the confeſſions of *witches*, nor the evidence againſt them. For the *witches* themſelves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjurer by root, and has ſhe not ſtore of ignorance, and zeal of miſchief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipſes at their charms. *Milton.*

When I conſider whether there are ſuch perſons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is ſuch a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular inſtance of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. [from pic, Saxon.] A winding ſinuous bank.

Leave me thoſe hills where harbrough nis to ſee;
Nor holy buſh, nor briar, nor winding *witch.* *Spenſer.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's ſuit, my vowed days do ſpend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleaſing charms,
With which weak men thou *witcheſt*, to attend. *Spenſer.*

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I'll *witch* ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*witch* and *craft.*]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whoſe force he knew ſo well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

Have not ſome of learning and gravity thought themſelves wiſe, in thinking *witchcraft* rather a miſtake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his acceſs to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

What ſubtile *witchcraft* man conſtrains
To change his pleaſure into pains? *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *n.* . [from *witch.*] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beaſts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep ſkill'd in all his mother's *witcheries.* *Milton.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [pitan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moſt bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being looſe and light;
Which not abiding, but more ſcornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her juſtly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenſer.*

WITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH. *prepoſit.* [pið, Saxon.]

1. By: noting the cauſe.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shak.*

With thy pow'rful blaſt,
Heat apace, and cool as faſt. *Carew.*

They adhered to John, their deprived biſhop; and could not be charmed *with* the ſaintſhip of any ſecond biſhop, during his life. *Leſley.*

With ev'ry ſtab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be ſeen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpoliſhed are all operations of the ſoul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and ſtudy. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the inſtrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And ſweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted ſkies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miner[s give] motion to the air. *Wood[ward].*

4. On the ſide of; for: noting con[fede]racy or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *G[enesis].*

5. In oppoſition to; in competitio[n; in] conteſt.

I do conteſt
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever 'gainſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Corio[lanus].*

He ſhall lye *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spaniſh F[ryar].*

6. Noting compariſon.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sa[ndys].*

7. In ſociety: noting connection.

God gave man a ſoul that ſhould live for[ever], although the body be deſtroyed; and thoſe [that] were good ſhould be *with* him. *Stilling[fleet].*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mell[ow],
Thou 'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen [about]
thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without th[ee]. *Ta[tler].*

8. In company of.

At the inſtant that your meſſenger came, [in] loving viſitation was *with* me a young doctor f[rom] Rome. *Shakeſp[eare].*

9. In appendage: noting conſequence[, or] concomitance.

Men might know the perſons who had a ri[ght] to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Lo[cke].*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, ſell *with* you, talk [with] you, walk *with* you, and ſo following; but I [will] not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray [with] you. *Shakeſp[eare].*

11. Noting confidence: as, *I truſt you wi[th] all my ſecrets*; or, *I truſt all my ſec[rets]* with *you.*

12. In partnerſhip.

Though Jove himſelf no leſs content would b[e]
To part his throne and ſhare his heaven *with* th[ee]. *Po[pe].*

13. Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our eſtate,
Nor twiſt our fortunes *with* your ſinking fate. *Dryd[en].*

14. Immediately after.

With that ſhe told me, that, though ſhe ſpake [of] her father Cremes, ſhe would hide no truth fro[m] me. *Sidn[ey].*

With that, he crawled out of his neſt,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *F[airy] Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune [tried];
Would fortune for my fall ſo well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and ſhow'd
His hands and all his habit ſmear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this meſſage falls. *Garth.*

15. Amongſt.

Jaſper duke of Bedford, whom the [king] uſe[d to] employ *with* the firſt in his wars, was then ſick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally, *with* the antients, [a] piece of religious worſhip. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

Immortal powers the term of Conſcience know,
But Intereſt is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible [force] *with* thoſe Pagan philoſophers who became Chriſtians. *Add[iſon].*

17. In conſent: noting parity of ſtate.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
With her they flouriſh'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

18. This

Witch finder [Telugu, illegible]

[Wi]tchery ఉచ్చాటనం। మాయలు। The Witching hour of night రాక్షసులు తిరిగే వేళ

charm delight మనోహరత్వం, ... ఉల్లాసం

[Wi]th తో। చేత। పట్ల। తోకూడా। వద్ద। వల్ల। with violence బలవంతంచొప్పున। he came along with me నాంజతను వచ్చినాడు। కూడావచ్చె। God being with us దేవుడు మాతో ఉండగా। God with us మాతో ఉన్న దైవము। they went to quarrel with him వానిమీద జగడానకు పోయినారు। he came there with bearers బోయిలతో వచ్చినాడు। it was done with their knowledge వాండ్లయెరుకమీద యిది జరిగినది

he was not on good terms with me అతడు నామీద సరిపడకయున్నాడు చెప్పినాడు। ~~...~~
with a white head తెల్ల తలగలవాడు a woman * four children నాల్గు పిల్లలుగల స్త్రీ
saw it with my eyes కండ్లవెంబడిని యెన్నడూ చూడలేదు। his accounts with me are now forwarded వాని నా సందు లెక్కలు పంపినాను। are you angry with me (Tara 2-164) నాపై కోపమా। It is not the custom with us మాలో యీ మర్యాద లేదు। మాలో యిట్లా చేయరు। with the musulmans it is believed that .... తురకలకడ యిట్లున్న నమ్మకం పేలదు। with a view to attaining salvation పరలోకసాఫల్యము కొరకు। With is often translated adverbially thus - With sense వివేకముగా। న్యాయముగా। with willingness బుద్ధిపూర్వకముగా। In the following instances with is used in English but not expressed in Telugu - things packed with straw పురికట్టిన సామ్ములు। a woman with child గర్భిణీ స్త్రీ। "Do with" what did you do with the horse ఆ గుర్రంయేమి చేసినావు। to find fault with గద్దించుట। ఆక్షేపించుట। Elsewhere the ablative form is used as, I saw it with my eyes కండ్లచూస్తిని or కండ్లారాచూస్తిని। she hid it with her left hand యెడమచేత కప్పు। an axe to hew with చెక్కు నరికే గొడ్డలి।

[Wite]nagemote మహాసభ

[Wi]th - n s See Withe

Withal సహా, మెప్పుకు, పైగా, రాగాపోగా, తోకూడా, వెంటనే, సహితం।

To Withdraw v. a. లేకుండాచేయుట, కడగాతీయుట, వేరుతీయుట, he withdrew his countenance ప్రతికూలించె, రాజు అతన్ని కడగంటచూచె, to withdraw the thoughts ప్రత్యాహారంచేయుట, to withdraw the hand ముడుచుట।

To Withdraw v. n. లేచిపోవడం, కడగాపోవడం, చెలిపోవుట, అంతరంగములో పోవుట, చాలించుకొనుట

Withdrawal లేకవేయడం, లేచిపోవడం, — or — withdrawment

Withe తొల్లు, వడప, దండకప్పు, మెల్లెపెదురుపేడు।

To Wither v. n. మాడిపోవుట, యెండిపోవుట, వాడుట, శుష్కించుట, కమురుట, కమలు

To Wither v. a. పీచమణచుట, యెండవేయుట, మాడ్చుట।

Withered శుష్కించిన, యెండిపోయిన, కారయిన, చొప్పు, చొక్కి, శేకం, a withered arm పూచచెయ్యి, యీంచచెయ్యి।

Withering యెండవేసే, a withering look గుండెలురుల్లుమనుపించే క్రూరచూపు, * sarcasm పాడు క్రమ్ముంపచేసే ... అతిక్రూరదూషణ

Withers గుర్రముయొక్క మెడ। ~~Withheld లేకపో~~ ... light. ii * from then వారికి

To Withhold v. a బిగబట్టుట, మానుకోవడం, he withheld payment రూకలియ్యక బిగబట్టినాడు, he withheld his favor from them వాండ్లయెడల ఆయనదయతప్పింది। When God withholds rain ...

Within prep. లో, లోగా, లోపల, దాపల, యింటివరకు, this was not * my power నావల్లకాకపోయింది, by or * the evening సాయంత్రంలోపుగా, he will come within two hours రెండుఘంటలకల్లా వస్తున్నాడు, It was then within an hour of noon మధ్యాహ్నానికి వక గంట తక్కువగా వున్నది, it was * five minutes of ten అయిదు నిముషములు తక్కువ పదిఘంటలు అయినవి, he lives * his means ముప్పుగా జరిగించుకొంటాడు

(See further next Page)

This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by* it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy* with *a sword, but he died by an arrow.* The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, *the vermin which he could not kill with his gun, he killed* by *poison*: if these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.

With, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal.*

A present natural good may be parted *with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L. *adv.* [*with* and *all.*]

Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well supplied with noble counsellors!
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shak. Hen.* V.

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shakespeare.*

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son; and, *withal*, to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies on Ireland.*

The river being wholly of fresh water, and so large *withal*, chilleth the air. *Heylyn.*

God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milt.*

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal*,
And let the house's heir and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument to persuade; and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted *withal.* *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from ƿið, or ƿiðeɼ, Saxon, *against*, and *draw.*]

To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker.*

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew.* *Milton.*

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryd.*

Duumvir has passed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room, for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is sufficient. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WI'THE. *n. s.*

1. A willow twig.

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together in a sure league meete. *Chapman.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [pıðe signifies a band.]

These cords and *wythes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *King Charles.*

Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ʒepıðeɲoð, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again:
It needs must *wither.* *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek.* xvii. 9.

The soul may sooner leave off to subsist than to love; and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*

2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time? *Temple.*

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave! *Dryden.*

To WI'THER. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Ja.* i. 11.

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up. *Shakesp.*

What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o'th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND. *n. s.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WI'THERS. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers.* *Shakespeare.*

Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers.* *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG. The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for, when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenser* has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentiously written *withhault.*

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld.* *Shak.*

A great number of suits are for abusive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but, if our passions may be *with-held* from estimating them, pass off without making us the worse, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryd.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. pass.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, sheweth that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [pıðınnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Spratt.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root and a radish-root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*

Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakesp.*
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desp'rate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r. *Dryden.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villany. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the inclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Add.*

Sedentary and *within-door* arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Withi'n. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Daniel.*
Yet sure, tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within*. *Carew.*
Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance than *within*. *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence; and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

These as thy guards from outward harms are sent;
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

Withinsi'de. *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

Witho'ut. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are, whose destinies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Hall.*

2. In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and discovering itself without labour; the other requiring some way of extraction and separation, though not so high an one as by fire. *Brown's Travels.*

7. On the outside of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies's Ireland.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be [go]od, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, a[nd be] content without.

Witho'ut. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry sha[pes, is] done by moulding them within, and cutting [them] *without*.

Wise men use studies; for they teach no[t their] own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, [and] above them, won by observation.

These were from *without* the growing mis[eries]

Having gone as far as they could *without*, began to observe them within.

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the b[uilding] was very prompt from *without* and from wi[thin].

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dry[den].*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

Witho'ut. *conjunct.* Unless; if n[ot]; except. Not in use, except in conv[er]sation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *with[out]* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in wh[ich] so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sid[ney].*

You will never live to my age, *without* you k[eep] yourselves in breath with exercise, and in h[eart] with joyfulness. *Sid[ney].*

Withou'ten. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spen[ser].*

To Withsta'nd. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal; being, like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding*. *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith [they] have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man, fea[ring] God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas *withstood* Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* the[reof] was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

Withsta'nder. *n. s.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

Withwi'nd. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

Wi'thy. *n. s.* [piðiʒ, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

Wi'tless. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shakespeare.*

న్నడు। India within the Ganges గంగనదిపశ్చిమదేశములు

[w]ithout prep. లేక। లేనిదై। వినః। వినాయించి। without fail నిస్సందేహంగా। అగత్యంగా। అవశ్యంగా। రూఢిగా। * sense తెలివిమాలిన। he went * his dinner వుపవాసంచేసినాడు। * you come it will not do నీవురాకతీరదు। నీవురాకపనికిరాదు

[W]ithout adv. బయట। బహిరంగముగా।

Withstand అడ్డగించుట। విరోధించుట। పడుట। notwithstanding అయినప్పటికిన్ని। వున్నప్పటికిన్ని

Witless పిచ్చి। తెలివిమాలిన।

Witling పిచ్చికవి। కుకవి

Witness n. s. సాక్షి। సాక్ష్యకారుడు। యెరిగినవాడు। చూచేవాడు। మధ్యవర్తి। he bears * to himself తనకుతానేసాక్షి। to bear * చూచియెరుగుట। you can bear me * యిదిమీరుయెరిగివున్నారు। with a * ఘట్టిగా। ప్రసంగా। సాక్షాత్ Here is folly with a ▲ పరిపూర్ణమైనవెఱ్ఱి

[No]te on ° Wit. ns Separate, as Johnson does, the singulas from (sense 8th) the plural ... Sir Henry Savile said — Give me the plodding student. If I would look for wits I would go to Newgate: [t]here be the wits." Townley's Biblical Literature 3. 308

[L]ord John Russell defines a Proverb to be The wisdom of many and [the] wit of one

To Witness v.a. సాక్షిగా వుండుట, యెరుగుట, చూచుట. I call upon you to * this మీరు యెరిగి వుండుడి, యీ సంగతి మీకు తెలిసి వుండని * my hand
Rangaya (a phrase in attesting documents)
యిపని మా వ్రాలు, యిందు శుభ వ్రాలు, రంగయ్య యెరుగుదురు

Witted బుద్ధిశాలి, sharp * వివేకశాలి, half ... పిచ్చి
Wittenagemote మహాసభ
Witticism చమత్కారం
Wittily చమత్కారంగా
Wittiness కుశలత, ప్రజ్ఞ, బుద్ధికౌశల్యం
Wittingly యెరిగి, యెరిగినవాడై
Wittol యెరిగినవాడు, అనగా భార్యచేసినదంతా యెరిగిన ... వాడు, నిర్లజ్జుడు.
Witty adj. చమత్కారమయిన, సరసమైన, ప్రౌఢుడగు ... a * po... స్వారస్యం. he was very * upon this ...

To Wive v.a. పెండ్లి ఆడడం, వివాహం చేసుకొనుట, సంసారంచేయుట
Wives భార్యలు, ఆండ్లు, ఆండ్లు   Wivern వ్యాళి ...
Wizard దైవజ్ఞుడు, సోదెబోతు, శాబరుడు, జాతివార్యుడు, మంత్రగాడు, మంత్రవాది (In 1 Sam 28.3
Wizen బక్కపలచని, పేడమూతి.
Wizened ... a dame ముసలమ్మ ముసలిదండు wizen faced

So't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Add. Spect.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. s.* [piꞇneꞅꞅe, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shakespeare.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mark.*

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirm'd. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of diverse *witnesses*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Genesis*, xxxi. 50.

Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue tried. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shakesp.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strave with the winds which should be louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastly noise, to them that were in it *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidn.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*
Most truly lim'd and living in your face. *Shak.*

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witness* I set forth as soon as you. *Shakesp.*

I *witness* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakespeare.*

Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *John*, v. 32.

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth*, and Laet, in the histories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Witness, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I sought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods!
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals. *Milt.*

WI'TSNAPPER. *n. s.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, Sir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakespeare.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* innovated. '*A mighty* witticism, *pardon a new word.*' *Dryden's preface to the State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. *L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verse. *Addison.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakespeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as, presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things, think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben Jonson.*

WI'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral wiseness. *Spenser.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; piꞇan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

WI'TTOL. *n. s.* piꞇꞇol, Saxon, from piꞇan, to know.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith*, xi. 23.

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*

WI'TWAL. *n. s.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakespeare.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives.* It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sidney.*

WIVES. *n. s.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*

WI'ZARD. *n. s.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakespeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shak. Rich. III.*

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in sly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. s.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes*, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shak. King Lear.*

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe*-weary'd tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*

Her rash hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's *wo*. *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; pa, pyrð, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me! do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart!
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms, whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shak.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezekiel*, xxx. 2.

Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ez.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.

He took and laid it by, and wept for *wo*. *Chapman.*

If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe!* *Dryden's Albion.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice, of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective; as particularly in the following lines, which seem improper and ungrammatical:

Woe are we, Sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

WOAD. *n. s.* [pad, Saxon; *glastum*, Lat.] A plant.

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shak.*

Who so *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the isle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from *To waft*.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than now the English bottoms have *woft*,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those desarts were full of. *Sidn.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Prov.*

O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Phillips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney-sonneteer, or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*

WO'FULNESS. *n. s.* [from *woful.*] Misery; calamity.

WOLD. *n. s. Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon polð, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson's Camden.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *æthelwold* a noble governour; *berwald*, and by inversion *waldber*, a general of an army. *Gibson's Camden.*

WOLF. [pulf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*. *Shakespeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's else subscrib'd. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WO'LFDOG. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

The luckless prey how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shak.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flee thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Nothing more common than those *wolfish* backfriends in all our pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal sta[...] all base projects; all *wolfish* designs walk u[...] sheep's clothing. *Government of the Ton[...]*

WO'LFSBANE. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane*; [...] *nitum*, Lat.] A poisonous plant; a[...]nite. *Mil[...]*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's H[...]*

WO'LFSMILK. *n. s.* [*tithymallus*, Lat[...]] An herb. *Ainswo[...]*

WO'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *w*[...] *wolfish* is more proper.] Resemblin[...] wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakespeare's Coriola[...]*

My people are grown half wild, they would worry one another so in that *wolvish* belluine m[...]ner else. *Ho[...]*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within, th[...] gratified with another's misery. *South's Serm[...]*

WO'MAN. *n. s.* [pıꝼman, pımman, S[...] whence we yet pronounce *women*, in [...] plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner* and *Wallis*[...]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *S[...]*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unroost[...]
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakesp. Winter's T[...]*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorsele[...] *Shakesp[...]*

And Abimelech took men servants and *w*[...] servants. *Gen[...]*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without th[...] *Otway.*

Ceneus a *woman* once, and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryd. A[...]*

Women are made as they themselves would chu[...]
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay an[...] joyous than men; whether it be that their blood [...] more refined, their fibres more delicate, and thei[...] animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift o[...] *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

WOMANHA'TER. *n. s.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an aversion from the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a *womanhater*? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *woman.*] The
WO'MANHOOD. } character and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*,
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

[...]2. [from *woman.*] [...]minate; to soften.
[...]man doth *womanize* [...] *Sidney.*
[...]an.] Suit[...]alities

the world, bating [...] thirst which they r[...]
Conceiving, a[...] Swell'd with th[...]
2. Th[...]
3. [...]

Woe [illegible] [illegible] బుద్ధిరు
వ్యసనం. కష్టం. దురవస్థ. [illegible] their woes alighted on his head
[illegible] Woe worth the day ఆదినం పోలా. [illegible] He will arrive soon and then woe be to you నీపని చెడును
Wo is me అయ్యో నా గతి. అయ్యో నా దురదృష్టము
[...]begone దిక్కుమాలిన. [illegible]
[...]ful, Woful దిక్కుమాలి[...] [illegible] పాపిష్టి.
[...]fully పాడుగా. నీచముగా. పాపిష్టిగా.
[...]ld పొలము. బయలు. metaphorically పులి. a tiger; as
[...]lf తోడేలు. వృకం. a wolf in sheeps clothing గోముఖవ్యాఘ్రం. మేకవన్నెలపులి. Z
[...]lfish అతిక్రూర
[...]man {see Appendix, page 29} Pronunciation, singular వుమన్ plural Women విమిన్ a young * చిన్నది an old * ముసలిది. ముసలమ్మ --- Y
స్త్రీ. ఆడది. a married woman సంసారి. the good woman [illegible] a * of the town, బోగంది
[illegible] My good woman వోసీ. అమ్మా. పాపీ. a country woman [illegible] పల్లెటూరిది. a woman of learning విద్వాంసురాలు. the women of the temple దేవదాసీలు. బోగమువాండ్లు. the wise woman మంత్రసాని. దైవజ్ఞురాలు. Womans milk చనుపాలు. an old woman పెద్దది. ముసలిది. a kinswoman బంధువురాలు. [illegible] shortly after she had become a woman పెద్దమనిషి అయిన కొన్నాళ్లకు. the womans apartment రాణివాసం. రాణివాసగృహం. అంతఃపురం. a woman of the town బోగముది. లంజ
[...]manhood ప్రౌఢావస్థ. మగువతనం.

[...] he contrived thus to keep the wolf from the door వాడు [illegible] పొట్టపోసుకొంటూ వచ్చినాడు.

[...] Woman, meaning maidservant పనికత్తె she sent her * ~~[illegible]~~ to enquire about it [illegible] వచ్చింది

Womanish ధైర్యంలేని। పిరికి। అధీర। పిరి... [ciple passive]

~~Womanishness~~ స్త్రీత్వం। ధైర్యంలేనితనం। అ...

Womankind ఆడంగులు। స్త్రీజనం।

Womanly స్త్రీ సహజ। స్త్రీవంటి। ధైర్యములేని

Womb గర్భం। కడుపు। యోని। this is still in the ⌴ of futurity ఇది ఇంకా ఉత్పత్తి [illegible]

Women స్త్రీలు। ఆడంగులు the * of his family అతని సంసారం

Won గెలిచిన। జయించిన। గెలిచిన। Win చూడు [illegible]

To Wonder ఆశ్చర్యపడుట। సందేహించుట। I wonder where that is అది ఎక్క[డ] [illegible] ఉన్నదో। I wonder why you did this ఇది ఎందుకు చేసినావో [illegible]। I should not wonder if they were to come [illegible]। I wonder if he said so అట్లా అన్నాడా। I wonder you beat your wife [illegible] ఆశ్చర్యం (2)

(I * what that is అది ఏమిటో)

Wonder n: s. ఆశ్చర్యం। చోద్యం। వింత। అద్భుతం।

Wonderful ఆశ్చర్యమైన। అద్భుతమైన। చిత్రమైన। what wonderful beauty [illegible] (Tara) or supernatural మహా। a * man మహా[illegible]

Wonderfully వింతగా। అద్భుతముగా।

(2) After you have behaved in this manner I should ⌴ if he was to come [illegible] I wonder if the village he means was Kanchi [illegible]

[...]ciple passive
[...] thirst which [...]

A pretence of kindness is [...] all base projects; all [...] sheep's clothing.

Wo'LFSBANE. *n. s.* [... aco]*nitum*, Lat.] [...] nite.

Wolfsb[...]

Wo'LFS[...] An h[...]

Wo'L[...]

[W]O'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] [To] emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. [Pr]oper, but not used.

[T]his effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* [a m]an. *Sidney.*

[WO']MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suit[ab]le to a woman; having the qualities [of] a woman; resembling a woman.

[N]either doubt you, because I wear a woman's [ap]parel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I [as]sure you there is nothing I desire more than [ful]ly to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the ar[m]our of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips [of] Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her [sp]eech awhile within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, [b]ut audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shak.*

I do not think he fear's death;
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*

In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd, to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

[W]OMANKI'ND. *n. s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.

Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

So easy 'tis t' appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Spenser.*

Because thou doat'st on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryd. Juv.*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind* but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cato.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

[W]O'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakespeare.*

She brings your froward wives,
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakesp.*

All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

[W]O'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

[W]OMB. *n. s.* [*wamba*, Gothick; pamb, Saxon; *wæmb*, Islandick.]

The place of the fœtus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my *womb*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke.*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

To *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dry.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addis.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shak. Henry V.*

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*.

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

All these the Parthian
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milt.*

Against myself I victories have *won*,
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcasia does *wonn*. *Spenser.*

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*,
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser.*

The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punðpian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at*, rarely with *after*.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenser.*

His deadly wound was healed; and all the world *wondered after* the beast. *Rev.* xiii. 3.

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WO'NDER. *n. s.* [punbon, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder*-gatherer describeth the same. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* strange!
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small,
Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What woman will you find,
Though of his age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes;
As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n
By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that sword could *wonders* do:
The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and augments and distends them to an unnatural dimension, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milt.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job*, xlii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milt.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great. *2 Chron.* ii. 9.

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to the christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him sounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is something *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being in the fashion, or in order to pass for *wonderfully* wise, shall say that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the same time his belief is precisely the same with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocrisy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. s.* [from *wonder.*] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*

WO'NDER-

Wo'nderstruck. *adj.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed.

> Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
> That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Wo'nder-working. *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working.*] One that does surprising things.

Wo'ndrous. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

> The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
> *Wondrous* indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*
> In such charities she pass'd the day,
> 'Twas *wond'rous* how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their motions, should awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

> There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below,
> Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow. *Cowley.*

> To shun th' allurement is not hard
> To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
> But *wondrous* difficult, when once beset,
> To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

> You are so beautiful,
> So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion. *Dryden.*

> Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
> Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'ndrously. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*]

1. To a strange degree.

> My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shakesp.*

> This made Proserpina
> Make to them the greater speed,
> For fear that they too much should bleed,
> Which *wondrously* her troubled. *Drayton.*

> Such doctrines in the pidgeon house were taught:
> You need not ask how *wondrously* they wrought. *Dryden.*

> Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
> Cloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggriev'd. *Granville.*

2. In a strange manner.

> Then medicines *woundrously* compos'd the skilfull leech applyed. *Chapman.*

To **Wont.** } *v. n.* [preterite and parti-
To be **Wont.** } ciple *wont*; puniian, Sax. *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

> A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
> The day that first doth lead the year around. *Spenser.*

> Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
> He *wonts* to work, that none the same espies. *Spenser.*

Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

> I this night have dream'd,
> If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
> But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

> The eagle's fate and mine are one,
> Which on the shaft that made him die
> Espy'd a feather of his own,
> Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. *Waller.*

For others that he saw perplexed about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to ask them, when they would begin to trust God, or permit him to govern the world? *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called to imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logick.*

Wont. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

> 'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,
> Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shak.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton.*

Wo'n't. A contraction of *would not*, used for *will not.*

Wo'nted. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things.

> Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
> Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

> So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
> Firm peace recover'd soon, and *wonted* calm. *Milt.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

> Who have no house, sit round where once it was,
> And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
> Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
> As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

Wo'ntedness. *n. s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion. *King Charles.*

Wo'ntless. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete.

> Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
> What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
> Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To **Woo.** *v. a.* [apoᵹoᵭ, courted, Saxon.]

1. To court; to sue to for love.

> We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
> We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo.* *Shakespeare.*

> Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
> Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
> As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
> That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
> And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakespeare.*

> Fancies and notions he pursues,
> Which ne'er had being but in thought:
> Each like the Grecian artist *woos*
> The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

> My proud rival *woos*
> Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*

> How is the loadstone, nature's subtle pride,
> By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride? *Cowley.*

> Oh stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,
> Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;
> Till the freed Indians in their native groves
> Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their sable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

> Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
> Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be;
> If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,
> Or but his letters or his pictures see:
> So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,
> She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways
> By these great pow'rs which on the earth bear sway,
> The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*

> Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
> Most musical, most melancholy!
> Thee, chauntress oft the woods among,
> I *woo* to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

To **Woo.** *v. n.* To court; to make love.

> With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they woo,
> When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

Wood. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; poᵭ, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.

> Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
> And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*

> Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood,
> That on their rusty bits did champ as they were *wood.* *Spenser.*

> Calm the tempest of his passion *wood*;
> The banks are overflown when stopped is the flood. *Spenser.*

Wood. *n. s.* [puᵭe, Sax. *woud*, Dut.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees.

> The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
> And worship her as goddess of the *wood.* *Spenser.*

> St. Valentine is past:
> Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shak.*

> The *woods* are ruthless, dreadful, deaf, and dull:
> There speak and strike. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

> Light thickens, and the crow
> Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

> Amongst his well-grown *woods* the shag-hair'd satyrs stand. *Drayton.*

> Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,
> Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber.

> Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
> And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet. *Shakespeare.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood*-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood* coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*

> Of long growth there stood
> A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood.* *Dryden's Æn.*

The soft *wood* turners use commonly. *Moxon.*

The size of faggots and *wood*-stacks differs. *Mortimer.*

Herrings must be smoked with *wood.* *Child.*

Woodane'mone. *n. s.* A plant.

Woo'dbind. } *n. s.* [puᵭbinᵭ, Saxon;
Woo'dbine. } *periclymenon*, Lat.] Honeysuckle.

> Beatrice, e'en now
> Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakespeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses. *Peacham.*

Woo'dcock. *n. s.* [poᵭucoc, Saxon; *scolopax*, Latin.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakespeare.*

> Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
> Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

Woo'ddrink. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.

The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very useful. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Woo'ded. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood.

> *Wooded* so,
> It makes a spring of all kindes that grow. *Chapm.*

The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well conditioned, *wooded*, and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'den. *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

> Like a strutting player, whose conceit
> Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich

[Won]derstruck [illegible Telugu]

[Won]drous [illegible Telugu] Woudrously [illegible Telugu]

[To] Wont [illegible Telugu] he is wont to say [illegible Telugu] royal marriage were wont to be performed in this place [illegible Telugu]

[Won]t n. s. [illegible Telugu]

[Won]ted usual [illegible Telugu]

[To] Woo [illegible Telugu]

[Woo]d [illegible Telugu] a piece of wood [illegible Telugu]

Red wood [illegible Telugu] Moocky wood [illegible Telugu] To wood v. n. (i.e. to collect sticks Z.)

[Woo]d apple [illegible Telugu] Woodcock [illegible Telugu]

[W]ooded [illegible Telugu] Wood oil

[Wo]oden [illegible Telugu] a wooden leg [illegible Telugu] a wooden house [illegible Telugu] a wooden stamp [illegible Telugu] a w head [illegible Telugu]

"The girl was accidentally shot while wooding" newspaper 1842

Rosewood
Chittagong wood,
red wood
black wood
yellow wood

Woodlouse రొకలి బండ అనే పురుగు।

Woodman వనచారుడు। వేంటకాడు।

Woodnote కలకలధ్వని। అడవిసంగీతం।

Woodnymph అడవిదేవత। శబరకాంత। వనదేవత।

Wood oil — భూతైలము so called because antiseptic & used to (Z)

Woodpecker వడ్రంగిపిట్ట। ముక్కురాయిచు ముక్కు। దార్వాఘాటపక్షి। one spec(Y)

Wood-work కలపపని। వడ్రంగం। బల్లకూర్పు।

1 ~~Woody~~ covered with forest + అడవిగల। having ligneous particles కొయ్యసు ఋ। చెక్కవంటిది।

~~Wooer~~ కామించినవాడు। విటగాడు। కోరేమనిషి

Woof నేత। పడుగు। దుకూలం।

Wooingly ముద్దుగా।

Wool బొచ్చు। ఉన్ని। his wits went a wool gathering బుద్ధిపోకవెళ్లి పత్తినది। Cotton wool దూది, ూని, great cry & little wool
పందిని పట్టితే ముల్లా పసలేక హోయునా తంపకలకుతక్కువలేదు

Woollen బొచ్చుతో నేసిన కలాంతు। Woollen draper కంబళివర్తకుడు

Woolly బొచ్చుగల నక్కండి। కంబళి...

Woolsack సింహాసనపీఠం। ధర్మాసనం।

(Z) preserve ship timber — Stavorinus 3.22 describing Surat
No — say మెరుగునూనె, కర్రనూనె, not భూతైలము

(Y) is called పచ్చవడ్రంగిపక్షి Jerdon No 210 & పెద్దవడ్రంగిపక్షి
No 208 and చిన్నవడ్రంగిపక్షి No 209

hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound
'twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Press'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dry.*

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addison's Spectator.*

Clumsy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my kiug: tush, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakespeare.*

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier on Confidence.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *n. s.* [*teres*, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up.

What should I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded, to the dark recess I fly
Of *woodhole.* *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. s.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This houshold beast, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds,
As down the stream he swam. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; *woodland* in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to resume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton.*

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

WOO'DLARK. *n. s.* [*galerita arborea*, Lat.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect.

The milleped or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, ~~or~~ between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-à-pè in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DMAN. *n. s.* [*wood* and *man.*] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakespeare.*

This is some one, like us, night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*

So when the *woodman's* toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. s.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodseller.

WOODNI'GHTSHADE. *n. s.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Lat.] A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. s.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on;
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *n. s.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *woodoffering.* *Neb.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECKER. *n. s.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodp*[...] is very singular, whether we look at its [...] length, its bones and muscles, its incom[...] parts of the neck and head, the better to e[...] self in length, and again to retract it into [...]; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, [...]y, bearded point, and the gluey matter at th[...] of it, the better to stab and draw little maggo[...] of wood. *Derham's Physico-[...]gy.*

WOO'DPIGEON or *Woodculver.* *n. s.* [*palumbes*, Latin.] A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF. *n. s.* [*asperula*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *n. s.*

The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSEERE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *sere.*] The time when there is no sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodseere* whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOO'DSORREL. *n. s.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD. *n. s.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A forester.

WOO'DWORM. *n. s.* [from *wood* and *worm*; *cossis*, Lat.] A worm bred in wood.

WOO'DY. *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Abounding with wood.

Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

Four times ten days I've pass'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And crosses through the consecrated shades. *Add.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick. *Grew.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*

All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenser.*

WOO'ER. *n. s.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* most are toucht on this ostent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chap.*

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. s.* [from *wove.*]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I must put off
These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof.* *Milt.*

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

WOOL. *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dut.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shak. Mach.*

WOO'LFEL. *n. s.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

WOO'LLEN. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*.

I was wont
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen.* *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*

Odious! in *woollen!* 'twould a saint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen*-draper. *Swift.*

WOO'LLY. *adj.* [from *wool.*]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakespeare.*

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching flow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakespeare.*

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: Oh may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. }
WOO'LSACK. } *n. s.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *sack.*]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The

2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords.

At bar abuſive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolſack*, fop at council-table. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Woo'lward. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed.

I have no ſhirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woop. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Woos. *n. ſ.* [*alga*, Latin.] Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝩoꝛꝺ, Saxon; *woord*, Dut.]

1. A ſingle part of ſpeech.

If you ſpeak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo are *words* or names the marks of thoſe conceptions to the minds of them we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*

Amongſt men who confound their ideas with *words*, there muſt be endleſs diſputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on ſyllables. *Pope.*

2. A ſhort diſcourſe.

Shall I vouchſafe your worſhip a *word* or two?
—Two thouſand, and I 'll vouchſafe thee the hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A friend who ſhall own thee in thy loweſt condition, anſwer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the goſpel deſcribes God to us in all reſpects ſuch a one as we would wiſh him to be. *Tillotſon.*

3. Talk; diſcourſe.

Why ſhould calamity be full of *words*?—
—Let them have ſcope; though what they do impart
Help nothing elſe, yet they do eaſe the heart. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every ſquadron, giving them ſuch *words* as were proper to the occaſion. *Clarendon.*

If you diſlike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't till the ſecond day
Or third be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The loſs will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*

Ceaſe this contention: be thy *words* ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryd.*

If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spectator.*

4. Diſpute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Language; oral expreſſion; living ſpeech.

Found you no diſpleaſure by *word* or countenance? *Shakeſpeare.*

I 'll write thee a challenge, or I 'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word*? *Shak. K. Lear.*

An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promiſe.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shakeſpeare.*

I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.—
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

All of them ſtout and hard people, falſe of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and mercileſs in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke ſhall wield his conqu'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every ſoldier kill his priſoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

8. Account; tidings; meſſage.

Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Two optick nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles, acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpoſe expreſſed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That preſent ſervice, which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.

Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*

I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore I will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtered. *Whitgifte.*

12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten ſon, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To Word. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.

He that deſcends not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Word. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.

Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect. *Fell.*

Let us blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the bleſſed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apology for the king is the ſame, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addiſon.*

Wo'rdy. *adj.* [from *word.*] Verboſe; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spect.*

We need not laviſh hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Briton.*

Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

Wore. The preterite of *wear.*

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryd.*

My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought.* [ꝩeoꝛcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go and *work*; for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Exodus, v. 18.*

Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glory grows guilty of deteſted crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part remains,
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax. *Iſaiah, xix.*

5. To ferment.

Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To operate; to have effect.

With ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Romans, viii. 28.*

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the ſame tribute, laid by conſent or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *works* diverſely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind. *Milton.*

We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*

Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red: of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet *worketh* the floweſt. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.

Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where ſuch a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*

Moſt purges heat a little; and all of them *work* beſt, that is, cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

9. To act as on a ſubject.

Let it be pain of body, or diſtreſs of mind, there's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to work upon

The Word, or The word of God జ్ఞానవాక్యమును గురించిన ఉపదేశం

N. S. శబ్దం, మాట, పలుకు, సమాచారం, వర్తమానం, పద్యం, or promise
he kept his word చెప్పినప్రకారం చెల్లించినాడు, కరారు తప్పలేదు
వరం, పలుకుబడి, hard words తిట్లు, దుర్భాషలు, దూషణలు, to break his
కరారు తప్పించెను, అప్రమాణికుడయ్యెను
word మాట దప్పి, + a man of his word సత్యవాక్యపరుడు, he left word
చెప్పిపోయెను, fair words వందనం, he had some words with them
ఘర్షణ జరిగింది, తిట్టుకొన్నారు, to send word చెప్పి పంపె, The word
* had been given, i.e. If the message had been sent. అని చెప్పి పంపి ఉంటే
of God వేదం, దైవవాక్యం, బైబిలు, a bye word సామెత, సామ్యం,
in thought word and deed కరణత్రయమున, త్రికరణములుగా,
good word or recommendation సిఫారసు, There are five sorts
of Telugu words తెలుగులు ఐదు విధాలు, he had not a word
to say – మొండి పెట్టాడు, నోరెత్తలేకపోయినాడు, his promises are
mere words వాని మాట పద్దు, Word by word పదం పదం, word
వ్యంగ్యం, శ్లేష
for word శబ్దతః, A play upon words శ్లేష, + upon your word
అయ్యో అయ్యో, రామా రామా
నీ మాట మీద నమ్మకం, నీ అమ్మతోడు, upon my word సుమీ, + In one word
మొత్తంగా, వెయ్యేల, in one word they are come వచ్చినారు మరి,
as soon as he gave the ⊔ they set out
(ఆన ముట్టగానే, They gained his good word మెప్పించుకొన్నారు, they
took him at his word వాడు మెచ్చిన ప్రకారమే చేయించినారు, అనగా
వాడు నష్టపోయినాడు, భస్మాసురవరం జరిగించిరి, This alludes to
a story in the Bhagavat. they told him in so many words విడిచి
విస్తారంగా చెప్పినారు
విడిచి, తేటపరచి స్పష్టంగా చెప్పిరి, వివరంగా, In other words అనగా,
+ In the holy scriptures it sometimes is equivalent to
అదేమంటే, Psalm CVII.20 Script in Ps 68.11 (ప్ర) [illegible] At
[illegible], as see
[Wo]rd v. a. మందలించె, he worded it severely కఠినంగా మందలించె,

[Word]iness మాటల పుష్టి, వాగ్ధాటి, ఉపన్యాసం,
[Wor]ding as expression రచన,
[Word]y adj. శబ్దములైన, a wordy war మాటలయుద్ధం,

[illegible] Wear చూడు[illegible]

[W]ork v. n. [illegible] All things
work together for their good A says [illegible] Rom VIII. 28 + సర్వాని మంగళార్థం సహ
కుర్వంతి. C. [illegible] P why not simply say సహాయం చేస్తాయి or,
How do the medecine work? In the storm the ship ⊔ d
[illegible]
That is, move, play. see Madr J. X. 188 foot These
[t]erribly = was agitated.
[s]cissars do not ⊔ easily

he worked himself up into a fury [illegible]

[illegible]

To Work v:a. [illegible] పనిచేసు. to work a cure [illegible]. to work out [illegible] [illegible]. he worked the bellows with a string [illegible]. he worked the groove smooth with a fl

Work. n:s. పని, [illegible]. or book [illegible]. a good work [illegible]. Rich in good works [illegible]. Wood work [illegible]. clock work [illegible]. a great work or miracle [illegible]. a work bench [illegible] to go to work, or set to work మొదలుపెట్టు. he made short work with it [illegible] sad work [illegible]. a days work [illegible] half a days work [illegible]. water works జలయంత్రం (Needle work) కుట్టుపని. [illegible] There is much ~ in this shawl [illegible] She was sitting at work [illegible] fine work (sewing) [illegible] hence Work-box, Workbasket [illegible] coarse work [illegible]. Works or manufactory [illegible]. a salt work [illegible]. the gunpowder works [illegible]. bastion or walls [illegible]

Worker [illegible], పనివాడు.

Workhouse [illegible]

Working [illegible] Working man పనివాడు, a * goldsmith [illegible] the working classes [illegible] a working locksmith [illegible]

Workman పనివాడు, [illegible]. fellow workman [illegible]. a carpenter or bricklayer (see Johnson in Batter, v: n) [illegible]

Workmanlike [illegible]

; but then it often puzzles the reader with the [...]cacy of its notions. *Addison.*

[T]he predictions Bickerstaff published, relating [...]s death, too much affected and *worked* on his [...]gination. *Swift.*

[T]o make way.

[B]ody shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*

[W]ho would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
[G]ood and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

[T]o be tossed or agitated.

[V]ex'd by wint'ry storms, Benacus raves,
[Con]fus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

[W]ORK. *v. a.* preter. and participle [pa]ss. *worked* or *wrought*.

[T]o labour; to manufacture; to form [by] labour.

[H]e could have told them of two or three gold [min]es, and a silver mine, and given the reason why [they] forbare to *work* them at that time, and when [they] left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*

[T]he chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* [fro]m one form into another, till it settled into an [hab]itable earth. *Burnet.*

[T]his mint is to *work* off part of the metals [foun]d in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*

[T]he young men acknowledged in love-letters, [seal]ed with a particular wax, with certain enchant[ing] words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died [for] her. *Tatler.*

[T]hey now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
[To] shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

[T]he industry of the people *works* up all their na[tive] commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

[T]o bring by action into any state.

[S]o the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
[Of] rushing torrents and descending rains,
[Wor]ks itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
[Til]l by degrees the floating mirrour shines. —*Addison's Cato.*

[T]o influence by successive impulses.

[I]f you would *work* any man, know his nature [and] fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

[T]o hasten his destruction, come yourself,
[And] *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

[T]o make by gradual labour, or conti[nu]ed violence.

[S]idelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*

[T]hro' winds, and waves, and storms, he *works* his way,
[Im]patient for the battle: one day more
[Wil]l set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addis.*

[T]o produce by labour; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war
[Tha]t in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
[Out]rageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spenser.*

[O]ur light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us [a] more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.*

[W]e might *work* any effect, not holpen by the [co-o]peration of spirits, but only by the unity of [natu]re. *Bacon.*

[M]oisture, although it doth not pass through bo[dies] without communication of some substance, as [heat] and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualify[ing] of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

[Su]ch power, being above all that the understand[ing] of man can conceive, may well *work* such won[ders]. *Drummond.*

[Go]d, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
[Amo]ng men's wits hath this confusion *wrought*;
[A]s the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
[By] tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,
[Whi]ch, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
[Tho]u may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou diest. *Milton.*

[Ea]ch herb he knew that *works* or good or ill,
[Mor]e learn'd than Mesve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuth.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue 's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Add. Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, she *worked* an apron.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. *To* WORK *out.* To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. *To* WORK *out.* To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up.* To raise.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked up* by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have *worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. s.* [peorc, Saxon; *werk*, Dut.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclus.* xxxiii.

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her *work* she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it your hobby horse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on 't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Flavia is very idle, and yet very fond of fine *work*: this makes her often sit working in bed until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.

The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, has rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth by laws to secure propriety. *Hamm.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakespeare.*

11. *To set on* WORK. To employ; to engage.

It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. s.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

His father was a *worker* in brass. *1 Kings, vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair, but betrayed me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. s.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Romans.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *n. s.* [from *work* and
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. s.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world! *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady?—
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisdom.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spens.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do, in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spens.*

The wand'ring streams, in whose entrancing gyres
Wise Nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires. *Drayton.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. s.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Eccl.* xxxviii.

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

The most fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*

Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art;
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. s.* [ƿoꞃlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebrews*, i. 2.

WOR

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the first that compassed the whole *world*. *Heylyn.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The making of a will is generally an uneasy task, as being at once a double parting with the *world*. *Fell.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estr.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befal in the *world*. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires;
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life; the publick.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to prison. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Hence banish'd, is banish'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Sh. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakesp.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakesp.*

I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*

In double fiftie sable barks: with him a *world* of men
Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the contrary practice! *Bishop Sanderson.*

Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all but love and battles?
O' th' first of these we've no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryd.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase, in French, for *many*.

This hath bred high terms of separation between such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other, worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

WOR

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shak. King*

Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to inno[...] *Dr[...]*

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, as he had been brought up in that religion [...]blished in the church of England, so he [...] maintain the same by unanswerable reasons. *Clar[...]*

We turn them over to the study of beauty [...] dress, and the whole *world* conspires to [...] them think of nothing else. [...]

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begi[n the] *world* unjustly. *Cl[...]*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the *world*. *M[...]*

This through the east just vengeance hu[...]
Love lost poor Antony the *world*. *P[...]*

12. The manners of men; the practice [of] life.

Children should not know any wickedness. [...] folks have discretion, and know the *world*. *S[...]*

What, start at this! when sixty years have [...]
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* so long in vai[n]? *Dry[...]*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidi[ous],
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Ca[to].*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Sw[ift].*

13. Every thing that the *world* contain[s].

Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give the[m] all for one year more, that I might present to G[od] one year of such devotion and good works, a[s I] never before so much as intended. *La[w].*

14. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonde[r.] Obsolete.

The bassa having recommended Barbarossa, [it] was a *world* to see, how the court was change[d] upon him. *Knolles.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *world without end.*

17. *In the world.* In possibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken fo[r] the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous sense, now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* so placed. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. s.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit.

Base minded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemir'd in the trade of ordinary *worldlings* as for respect of gain to let so much time pass? *Sidney.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

For his weeping in the needless stream;
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows;
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryd.*

[Wor]kmanship [illegible]

[Wor]kshop [illegible]

[Wor]kwoman [illegible]

[Wor]ld ప్రపంచం। [illegible] A better world [illegible] The world (i.e. people, men) [illegible] a new [illegible] or, in both worlds [illegible] In this world and in the next [illegible] all over the world [illegible] in the face of the world [illegible] he is before [illegible] Knowledge of the world [illegible] a man of the world [illegible] How in the world (Sumati XXXVI) [illegible] the world [illegible] What in the world do you mean [illegible] what in the world is that [illegible] not for worlds! [illegible] In theology world means Time (by a hebraism see Eclectic Rev June 1835. p. 471) Thus In the world to come [illegible] the world before the flood [illegible] the prince of this world [illegible] in the end of the world [illegible] World without end (see Johnson No 16) [illegible] A man of the world * [illegible] (is the phrase, in M. Anusa IV, 305 — and see Wilson

Worldliness [illegible]

Worldling [illegible]

Enter the first line of the "Translators Preface to the English Bible":

Zeal — { 2. without discretion [illegible]
Swift in his Tale of a Tub § VI. humorously observes on the multifarious meanings of this word. — & see Jeremy Taylor, Serm XIV in 2d vol. on "Lukewarmness & Zeal

The New World [illegible], America .. The Old World, [illegible], Europe — After a world of trouble [illegible] ALL, everything — Thus, in ~~Citiz~~ Vicar of Wakef. XXVI, and At 7 years old I was a perfect little man — at 14 I knew the world — [illegible] Here The World clearly means All things, or, Everything in the world. The animal [illegible]

Worldly లౌకికమైన। ఇహవిషయమైన। worldly life సంసారం। పంచేంద్రియములకు బద్ధులయిన
లౌకికుడు। తనమేలు మాత్రం విచారించేది। In Titus 2.12. సాంసారిక. C
లౌకి P

Worldly-wisdom [illegible]। అధికారం।

Worm పురుగు। క్రిమి। కీటకం। [illegible] పాము। a still that has a metal worm
the * of a screw [illegible]
[illegible] worms in the bowels ఏలికపాములు। [illegible]
+ that destroys a crop [illegible]
[illegible] a book worm పుస్తకములు తినే పురుగు।
[illegible] గ్రంథ [illegible]
a white small worm [illegible] పురుగు। a guinea worm that breeds in the flesh
నారిపురుగు। worm-eaten, or wormed పుచ్చి। To worm out a secret [illegible]

Wormwood మాచిపత్రి see Ainslie 2.194 and also దవనం Ainsl. 1.400
[illegible]
This + intelligence was * to his enemies [illegible] A[illegible]

Worn part. as a robe ధరించిన। or old [illegible] worn out
[illegible] worn smooth [illegible]
travel- [illegible]
Z > worn down with grief [illegible] care worn [illegible]

~~Worried~~ [illegible] like a * mad bull or elephant [illegible]

To Worry [illegible]
the dog worried the cow [illegible] or worried the sheep, చంపింది

Worrying [illegible] a worrying task [illegible]

Worse మరిచెడ్డ। What are you the worse for that [illegible] what are you the worse
[illegible] you are ten times worse than him [illegible]
[illegible] to become worse [illegible] He next day became worse
[illegible] worse for wear [illegible] He took
it for better and worse [illegible]

Z. He is completely worn out [illegible]
[illegible] this knife is worn out [illegible]

If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the worldling gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world.*]

Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exerciſe.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Haſt thou not *worldly* pleaſure at command?
Shakeſpeare.

The fortitude of a chriſtian conſiſts in patience; not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought ſo heavy upon me, they are moſt of them of our own making, and fall away as ſoon as we know ourſelves. *Law.*

Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate.

They'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, not to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe
By ſimply meek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly* or voluptuouſly diſpoſed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
Think ere you ſpeak, I grant you leave to chooſe.
Dryden.

WORM. *n. ſ.* [pẏꞃm, Saxon; *worm,* Dutch; *vermis,* Latin.]

A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms.*
Shakeſpeare.

Help me into ſome houſe,
Or I ſhall faint! A plague o' both your houſes!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold:
I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes.
Sandys's Par.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect or *worm.* *Milton.*

A poiſonous ſerpent.

The mortal *worm.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Animal bred in the body.

Phyſicians obſerve theſe *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The animal that ſpins ſilk; ſilkworm.

Thou oweſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool.
Shakeſpeare.

Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vaniſh'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul.
Shakeſpeare.

The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm.*
Milton.

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.

The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms.* The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, *viz.* the depth between the outſide of the *worm,* and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealouſy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*

1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means, perhaps as by a ſcrew.

They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue; which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed.* *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEATEN. [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakeſp.*

2. Old; worthleſs.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment ſcrolls,
That were all *wormeaten,* and full of canker holes.
Spenſer.

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten,* or of defaced date.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in ſeal's ſkin;
Or grave, that's duſt without, and ſtink within.
Donne.

WO'RMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*

Wormwood hath an indeterminate ſtalk, branching out into many ſmall ſhoots, with ſpikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood,* grows in the roads; but it is alſo planted in gardens for common uſe. Great variety of ſea *wormwoods* are found in the ſalt marſhes of England, and ſold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood,* though they differ greatly. *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Pituitous cacochymia muſt be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

I aſk whether one be not invincibly conſcious to himſelf of a different perception, when he actually taſtes *wormwood,* or only thinks on that ſavour? *Locke.*

WO'RMY. *adj.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Spirits that in croſſways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakeſp.*

Yet can I not perſuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corſe corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. paſſ. of *wear.* *Worn out* is quite conſumed.

His is a maiden ſhield,
Guiltleſs in fight; mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,
Worn out of ſervice, muſt forſake his lord. *Dryd.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a ſickly age, *worn out* with ſtudy, and oppreſs'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greateſt part of mankind are given up to labour, whoſe lives are *worn out* only in the proviſions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
A *worn-out* trick; wouldſt thou be thought in earneſt,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury.
Addiſon.

WO'RNIL. *n. ſ.*

In the backs of cows, in the ſummer, are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wornils,* being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [poꞃızen, Saxon; whence perpaps the word *warray.*]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey.

If we, with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

The fury of the tumults might fly ſo high as to *worry* and tear thoſe in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws. *King Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the ſheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the ſheep ſhould *worry* the wolves. *L'Eſtrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen perſecutors, wrapping up chriſtians in the ſkins of wild beaſts, that ſo they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs.
South's Sermons.

2. To haraſs, or perſecute brutally.

Then embraces his ſon-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her.
Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milt.*

It has pleaſed Providence at length to give us righteouſneſs inſtead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation.
South's Sermons.

All his care
Was to preſerve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I ſhall not ſuffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any perſon whatſoever.
Addiſon.

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleaſure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, till he gives his conſent.
Swift.

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad:* *bad, worſe, worſt,* [pıꞃꞅ, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why ſhould he ſee your faces *worſe* liking than the children of your ſort? *Daniel,* i. 10.

In happineſs and miſery, the queſtion ſtill remains, how men come often to prefer the *worſe* to the better, and to chuſe that, which, by their own confeſſion, has made them miſerable? *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one ſickens, the *worſe* at eaſe he is.
Shakeſpeare.

The WORSE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who moſt conqueſts atchiev'd,
But ſometimes had *the worſe,* and loſt by war.
Spenſer.

Judah was put to *the worſe* before Iſrael; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings,* xiv. 12.

2. Something leſs good.

A man, whatever are his profeſſions, always thinks *the worſe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clariſſa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now uſed.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. s.* [peonðrcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Spens.*

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shak. King Lear.*

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Psalm* viii. 5.

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

3. A title of honour.

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship*'s company. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Th' old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship*, with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryd.*

4. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship* when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Under the name of church, I understand a body or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation. *Pearson.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train. *Dryd.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *Luke*, xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shak.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a sufficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the same. *White.*

Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. 1 *Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakesp.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakespeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's thtone. *Shak.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers*? *Shakespear's Henry* V.

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God who created heaven and earth. *Nelson.*

WORST. *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*; *bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

WORST. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is 't can say I 'm at the *worst*?
I 'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakesp.*

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to-day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Estrange.*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South's Sermons.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

WO'RSTED. *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three suited, hundred pound, filthy, *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

WORT. *n. s.* [pynt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hynt, Saxon.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

WORTH, or *Wurth. v. n.* [peopðan, Sax.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be.*

Wo *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living sp'rit. *Spenser.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes from popð, a court or farm; or popðig, a street or road. *Gibs.*

WORTH. *n. s.* [peopð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said, *memento moriuntur*? *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,
That would be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things, whereupon time was then

Worship n. s. పూజ। గౌరవం। చదివింపులు। అర్చనం। సాష్టాంగదండం। వందనం। your worship తమరు, యిది మీ [illegible] మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు అనే మాట। his worship దొరగారు। పంతులువారు। అనగా చదువుల అయ్యవారు - మరిన్ని మీ [illegible] పేరు। or respectability గౌరవం

To Worship పూజించుట। కొలుచుట। సేవించుట।

Worshipful శ్రీమతు। పూజ్యమైన। most worshipful సంపూజ్యమైన।

Worshipped పూజితమైన।

~~Worshipper~~ భక్తుడు। పూజచేసేవాడు।

Worst అతిదుష్ట। కష్టమైన। at the worst మిక్కుటం। if the worst comes to the worst వేరు దిక్కులేకపోతే। he got the worst of it ఓడినాడు। You have done your* మీ చేతనైన యెత్తుపని యుంటేనా।

To Worst ఓడగొట్టుట। భంగపరుచుట। సోలగొట్టుట।

~~Worsted n. s. గొర్రెబొచ్చు నూలు~~

Worsted (overcome) ఓడిపోయిన। భంగం పొందిన। the worsted party ఓడిన [illegible] he was* ఓడిపోయినాడు

పాదులు) ~~(thread)~~ + ~~[illegible]~~

worsted thread గొర్రెబొచ్చు నూలు

Wort కూర। sweet-wort పానకం తియ్యరసం

Worth n. s. క్రయం। వెల। గౌరవం। దొడ్డతనం। యోగ్యత। మేలు। a man of worth పెద్దమనిషి। గుణవంతుడు + intrinsic worth మహిమ।

Worth adj. వెలచేసే। is it worth while to go there పోతే ఫలం అవునా। it is not worth a straw [illegible] was it worth while యిది చేయవల [illegible] a man worth money రూకలు కలవాడు। those statements are not worth listening to ఆ మాటలు విని ప్రయోజనం లేదు। Do you think I... (2)

(2) would write to him? It is as much as my place is worth [illegible] It is as much as [illegible] your head is [illegible]

Wellington Desp. [illegible] 24 July 1836 [illegible]

[illegible]tes attached to the pages of the book shew that I commenced English Telugu Dicty in May 1823 - then on account of Morris [illegible] desisted and began to read Vemana.

Worthily తగినట్లుగా। న్యాయంగా। ఘనంగా

Worthiness మేలు। యోగ్యత। ఘనత

Worthless పనికిమాలిన। కాని। పిచ్చి। లేనిపోని। పిచ్చి।

Worthlessness అగౌరవం। నిర్గుణత। from the * of the horse అదిపిచ్చి పనికిమాలినగుర్రం ఘనమయినది। శ్రీ।

Worthy తగిన। అర్హమైన। పాత్రుడు। యోగ్యు। worthy of reward బహుమానపాత్రు ... the * minister, the * people, the * pastor = శ్రీ

the book is worthy of its high character [illegible]

Praiseworthy, blameworthy sea worthy, praise [illegible]

Nothing worthy the name of injustice was done అన్యాయము [illegible] the * man పెద్దమనిషి సంభవించలేదు। He is a worthy character his * father [illegible] In Hebr XII. 38 [illegible]

Worthy n. s. ఘనుడు। ధీరుడు। శ్రేష్ఠుడు। ప్రఖ్యాతి [illegible] the ship is not sea-[illegible]

To Wot v. a. ఎరుగు। the matter you * of నాయెరిగిన। [illegible] the people you * of నాయెరిగినవాండ్లు। God wot! [illegible] for well, I * fame was known [illegible] see Addison Tatler No 15 page 3

Motto to this Dictionary Friend of India ~~16 May~~ 1839, page 311

Here is a maze of political difficulties which might make the strongest nerves quiver:— But if Britain is the destined instrument in the hands of Providence for the mental and moral regeneration ~~of India,~~ of Asia, we are immortal till our work is done; and we have two centuries of labour before us.

The Titlepage of both dictionaries should be anonymous— Thus— A Dictionary, {English and Telugu} (Telugu and English): intended to explain the colloquial language and that used in poets." That is quite enough— Do not mention my name

No— The name cannot be omitted— Put no motto

Call it the VEPERY Dictionary Eng & Tel
— — — Tamil
— — — Kannadi
— — — Mahratta

Or the GOLCONDA
Draxaram — of Tel-Eng
Nelloor of Hind Dialect

then well spent, have sithence that lost their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

WORTH. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man; men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd,
And science is not science till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of: either in a good or bad sense.

Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakespeare.*

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure; and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milt.*

Haste hither, Eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denh.*

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addis. Cato.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison's Italy.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,
To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood! *Shak. Henry VIII.*

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted; ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakespeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shakesp.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shakesp.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Roscommon.*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand, and for a *worthless* woman? *Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *worthless.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons*

WO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. Deserving; such as merits: with *of* before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthinesses were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Thou art *worthy of* the sway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shak.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that, seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worthier* than the dust! *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles, in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Davies.*

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her,
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakespeare.*

The matter I handle is the most important, within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Digby on the Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryd.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death? *Shakespeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

WO'RTHY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel what has been alledged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquired a future fame,
And of three Christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryd.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued. *Shak.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon: whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest
Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Spenser.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakespeare.*

Wot you what I found?
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakesp.*

Wove. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flowers a garland. *Milton.*

Wo'ven. The participle passive of *weave*.

Would. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

2. *I* Would *do it.* My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou Wouldest *do it.* Such must be the consequence to thee, that such should be thy act.

He Would, or *it would.* This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*, that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,
And to their island, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant. *Chapman.*

He, by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind so to do. *Sidney.*

There are several who *would*, or at least pretend they *would*, bear much in their own business, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

4. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You *would* be satisfied?—
—*Would?* nay, and will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estrange.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible, if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*.

What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shak. King Lear.*
Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakespeare.*

6. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same:
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer, and stirred with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*. From this phrase, it understood, came *would to God*, thence *I would to God*; and thence *I would*, or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I wish*: and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakespeare.*

I would this musick would come.
I, this found I better know. *Shakespeare.*

Wise men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

List! *I would* I could hear mo. *Ben Jonson.*

Would to heaven that youth such spirit did feed
Now in my nerves, and that my joints were knit
With such a strength, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulysses. *Chapman.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design: within rests more of fear
Than, my most worthy lords, I *would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and, by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conserve it. *Dec. of Piety.*

I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne;
Would Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dry.*

And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dry.*

Wou'lding. *n. s.* [from *would.*] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes; to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

Wound, *n. s.* [punb, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gashes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Shakespeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*

Not poison, but a *wound*, the soldier slew. *Rowe.*

The aliment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They feel the smart and see the scar of their former *wounds*; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To **WOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry sense about thee. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deuteronomy.*

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded*. *1 Samuel, xxxi. 3.*

He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. *Isaiah, liii. 5.*

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. *1 Corinthians, viii. 12.*

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded*, shelter sought. *Dryden.*

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

Wound. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to ev'ry ayry blow
A front of great height; and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace
A walk so *wound* about it. *Chapm.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so e[asily]
and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelle[d] [...]
the other. *Will[...]*

The parliament being called here, and the [...]
settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and [...]
into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here [...]
an act, all persons came over in a shoal. *Tem[ple.]*

Wou'nder, *n. s.* [from *wound.*] [...] that wounds.

Wou'ndless. *adj.* [from *wound.*] E[x]empt from wounds.

Wou'ndwort, *n. s.* [*vulneraria*, Lati[n.]] A plant. *Mill[er.]*

Wou'ndy, *adj.* Excessive. A low b[...] word.

We have such a world of holidays, that 't[is a] *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by [his] labour. *L'Estra[nge.]*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* [deal] of pains the pulling on. *G[ay.]*

Wox. } The preterite of *wax*. Becam[e.]
Woxe. } Obsolete.

The ape in wond'rous stomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spen[ser.]*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spen[ser.]*

Wo'xen. The participle of *To wax.* O[b]solete. *Spens[er.]*

Wrack. *n. s.* [*wrack*, Dutch; pnæcc[a,] Saxon, a wretch. The poets use *wra[ck]* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme re[]quires; the later writers of prose com[]monly *wreck*. See Wreck.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rock[s.]

Now with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love,
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*? *Dryd[en.]*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the tr[ue] Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more ev[il,] they took delight in slaughter, and pleased them[]selves in making others *wrack* the effect of th[eir] power. *Sidn[ey.]*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milt[on.]*

To **Wrack.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wrec[k.] See Wreck.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; [to] shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and pre[y]
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milt[on.]*

3. To torture; to torment. This is com[]monly written *rack*; and the instrumen[t] of torture always *rack*.

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowl[ey.]*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentim[es] *wracked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Wra'ngle.** *v. n.* [from *wranghesen*, Dutch. *Minshew.* *wrong*, *Skinner.*] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shak. Othello.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those, who were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of Piety.*

In

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– యిది to weave అనే క్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం। wove paper సన్నమైన కాగిదం (పలకా[illegible]
గిదం-

[Wo]ven అల్లిన

[W]ould యిది Will అనే క్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం। it is expressed by the Aorist - Had
[I had it I would give it]
he come he would have told us ఆయన వచ్చివుంటే చెప్పును। I would do [illegible]
if you would come వస్తే, వస్తివా। what would you have యేమి కావాలె
ను। if you would come వస్తే (వస్తివా। what would you have యేమి కావాలె
వు। యేమి కావలె। he is a silly would-be (Cowper) చేతకానివాడు। would
that thou hadst hearkened to my words అయ్యోనా మాట ఆలకించినావు కావు

[W]ould ~~n.s.~~ or Wold పొలం? or Wold పొలము, బయలు।
Wound n.s. నరుకు। గాయం। or injury మోసం। అపాయం। హాని
Wound v.a. నరుకుప। గాయం చేయుట। దుఃఖం చేయించుట। or injure మోసం చేయుట
Wound యిది to wind అనే క్రియకు వుండే భూతకాలం
Wounded గాయంపడ్డ। గాయంతగిలిన। తగిన or injured మోసం పొందిన
Wrack n.s. నాశనం sea ... or sea weed సంద్రపుపాచి।
Wraith (Ghost) కాముని అనేదయ్యం। యింకా చావకేని మనిషి యొక్క దయ్యం। అతి నీడ
[To] Wrangle కొట్లాడుట। పోట్లాడుట। మెలిగిడి పడుట। వాదుచేయుట।

Motto to this Dictionary - Cowper's Letters, Memes's Edn. 5 Jan 1794 vol 2. p. 413 - There are minutiæ in every language which, transfused into another, will spoil the version. Such extreme fidelity is, in fact, unfaithful. Such close resemblance takes away all likeness. The original is elegant, easy, natural; the copy is clumsy, constrained, unnatural. To what is this owing? To the adoption of terms not congenial to your purpose, and of a context, such as no man writing an original work would make use of. Homer is every thing that a poet should be. A translation of

Wrangler n.s. పొందరవునిష్ఠి జగడంలాడేవాడు, వితండవాది, ప్రసంగి
Wrangling పేచులాట, వ్యాజ్యం, పోరు, వాగ్వాదము, తర్కము, ఘర్షణ
To Wrap v.a. చుట్టివేయుట, కప్పుకొనుట, ముడుచుట
Wrapper ముట్టు, సొంగిడం, ... or cloak బైరవాసం, గొంగి, ...
Wrapt (ఇది to wrap అనే క్రియయొక్క భూతకాలం) చుట్టివేసిన, ముడుచుకొ...
intent నిశ్చిన్నుడైన, విస్మయుడై or rejoicing సంభ్రమించిన, his thoughts a[re]
quite * up in that work ఆపనియందు వానిమనసు లంయివున్నది. ఆ
సక్తబద్ధుడైవున్నాడు, his wife died in whom all his happiness
* up వాడు భార్యమీద సకలు అన్ని పెట్టుకుండగా ఆమె చచ్చినందున వానిగ
ప్పినది.
Wrath n.s. చలం, రోషం, చిరాకు, కడుపుమంట
Wrath adj. కోపగించిన, he was * కోపపడ్డాడు, రోషగించినాడు.
Wrathful కోపగించిన, రౌద్ర, ప్రచండ
Wrathfully కోపగించి, కసిమసంగినట్టు

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of Homer so made, will be every thing a translation of Homer should not be; because it will be written in no language under heaven. It will be English, and [it] will be Greek, and therefore it will be neither. He is [the] man, whoever he be, (I do not pretend to be that man myself,) he is the man best qualified as a translator [of] Homer, who has drenched, and steeped, and soaked himself in the effusions of his genius, till he has imbibed their colour to the bone; and who, when he is thus dyed through and through, distinguishing between what is essentially Greek, and what may be habited in English, rejects the former, and is faithful to the latter, as far as the purposes of fine poetry will permit, and no farther: this, I think, may be

In incompleat ideas we impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe, would produce law-suits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers* which defile thy seat,
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts on the Mind.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [hpeoppian, Saxon, to turn; *w effler*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter seeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John*, xx. 7.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils. *Carew.*

The sword made bright is *wrapt up* for the slaughter. *Ezek.*

Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. *To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* awhile;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shak. King Lear.*

King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstasy: for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent sire prepar'd to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rapped*; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*
Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison's Spectator.*

WRATH *n. s.* [ppað, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenser.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to escape, but shun
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing. *Pope.*

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenser.*

Fly from wrath:
Sad be the sights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Spenser.*

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakespeare.*

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Spratt's Sermons.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shak.*

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterite and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterite of *wreak*. [pnæcan, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, Germ.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

Him all that while occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest;
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

You could pursue
The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir
That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Drayton.*

2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To distant climes; then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*

Her husband scour'd away
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shak. As you like it.*

WREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay. *Spenser.*

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Some ill's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy guests, and breake
All laws of humanes; Jove sends therefore *wreake*. *Chapman.*

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakespeare.*

She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son. *Chapman's Iliad.*

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

WREATH. *n. s.* [pneoð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*

Let altars smoak,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roscommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryd.*

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part pass. *wreathed, wreathen.* [from the noun.]

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. *Shak.*

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,
Who with her head, nimble, in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here used for *to writhe.*

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide.
Gay.

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work, shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Ex.* xxviii.

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots, so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and twisted together. *South.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl.
Prior.

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.
Dryden.

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be intervoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour.
Dryden.

WRE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. s.* [ƿꞃæcce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods.
Spenser.

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end.
Daniel.

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate.
Dryden

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crush of worlds.
Addison.

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and 'vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not.
Shakespeare.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak.*

He cried as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat.
Spenser.

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a *wreck.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.

Have there been any more such tempests, wherein she hath wretchedly been *wrecked?*
Spenser on Ireland.

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envied, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen.
Shakespeare.

I faint! I die! the goddess cried:
O cruel, couldst thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on, parricide?
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd.*
Milton.

WREN. *n. s.* [ƿꞃenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Lat.] A small bird.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds; yet the discoveries of America have shewed us one far less, the humbird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ƿꞃinȝan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Sh. Measure for Measure.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron.
Shakespeare.

Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs.
Dryden.

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart a[ll love,]
And added to the gall. *Shakespeare's King [Lear.]*

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, an[d were] forced to stay. *S[wift.]*

WRENCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.

2. A sprain.

Some small part of the foot being injure[d by] a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its stren[gth.] *L[ocke.]*

3. *Wrenches*, in *Chaucer*, signifies me[ans,] sleights, subtilties; which is, I beli[eve,] the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this bus[iness] of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and tha[t of] Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace.
Bacon's Henry V[II.]

To WREST. *v. a.* [ƿꞃæꞅꞇan Saxon.]

1. To twist by violence; to extort [by] writhing or force.

To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby [out] of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctri[ne,] is without all reason. *Asch[am.]*

To what wretched state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milt. Paradise L[ost.]*

Where you charged in person, you were a co[n]queror: the rebels afterwards recovered streng[th,] and *wrested* that victory from others that they h[ad] lost to you. *Dryd[en.]*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from [our] hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Ca[to.]*

O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me.
Addis[on.]

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their speeches is to *wrest* the[m] against their meaning. *Hooke[r.]*

My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakesp[eare.]*

WREST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Distortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill; what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakespeare* for an active or moving power: I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.

Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound.
Spenser.

Antenor's such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

3. An instrument to tune.

WRE'STER. *n. s.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]

1. To contend who shall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wisem. Surgery.*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

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Wreak v. a. తీర్చుట, తీర్పించుట, ఆడిపోసుకొనుట to * his passion పగపెట్టుట, చలంతీర్చుకొనుట, చలమును సాధించిరి

Wreaked తీర్చబడిన. his anger was fully * పసితీరింది, కోపం తీర్చబడింది.

Wreath n. s. మాల, దండ, హారం, [illegible] | of smoke పొగమోసులు

To Wreath v. a. మెలిపెట్టుట, పెనుచుట.

Wreathed మెలివేసిన, అల్లిన, జడలుగల, ముడులుగల snakes ~ together

Wreck n. s. నాశనం, పాడు, బద్దలయిపోయినవాడ, శిథిలమైన శరీరం She is the * of a fine woman [illegible] The house is a mere ~ [illegible]

To Wreck v. a. పాడుచేయుట, బద్దలుచేయుట.

Wrecked శిథిలమైన, పాడయిన, అవిసిపోయిన

Wrecker పాడుచేసేవాడు, గాలివానవల్ల [illegible]

Wren జీనువాయి [illegible] పిట్ట

To Wrench పెనుచుట, లాగుట, లాగిపెట్టుట, గుంజుకొనుట, to * out పూడదీయు, [illegible]

Wrench n. s. లాగు, పెను, or pun [illegible] or tool పలుగాని [illegible]

To Wrest v. a. పీకుట, గుంజుకొనుట to wrest the sense అన్యాయంగా అర్థం చేయుట.

Wrest n. s. సాధనం, [illegible].

To Wrestle పెనగులాడుట, [illegible], జెట్టీలవలె [illegible] he long wrestled with the miseries of indigence

Wrestler జెట్టీవాడు, మల్లుడు

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be easily proved. Homer is every where remarkable either for ease, dignity, or energy of expression; for grandeur of conception, and a majestic flow of numbers. If we copy him so closely as to make every one of these excellent properties of his absolutely unattainable which will certainly be the effect of too close a copy, instead of translating, we murder him.

Wrestling జెట్టిపట్టు। the art of * మల్లశాస్త్రం। సాము

Wretch n. s. + దిక్కుమాలినవాడు। ముండ। గొడ్డు। అనాథ। base * క్షుద్రుడు। పలుగాకి। దౌర్భాగ్యుడు।
cruel * ఘాతకుడు। murderous * ద్రోహజీవి। shameless * సిగ్గుమాలినకొయ్య। drunken * తాగుబోతు। poor * పేదపక్షి। పేదముండ। homeless * పింజారి। వట్టిపక్షి। ఓ। a phrase of fondness పక్షి। ముండ (Johnson No 4)
See Bloomfield on John VII: 49. p. 270; note

Wretched దిక్కుమాలిన। పేద। లేనిపోని। పిచ్చి। జబ్బయిన। క్షుద్రమైన।

Wretchedly పేదరీతిగా। దిక్కుమాలి। క్షుద్రరీతిగా।

Wretchedness కష్టమైనగతి। దౌర్భాగ్యస్థితి। అవిధి

Wretchless (See Reckless) నిశ్చింత। పిచ్చి। పోకిరి। Wretchlessness See Recklessness

To Wriggle v. n. గిజగిజలాడుట। అల్లాడుట। గింజుకొనుట। అసియాడుట। it does not enter boldly at the door but ~s by the smallest hole it can find

To Wriggle v. a. ఆడించుట। అసియాడుట। ~~Wrigglingly~~ ...

Wright పనివాడు shipwright వాడలకట్టే పనిచేసే వడ్లవాడు। wheelwright బండిచక్రాలుచేసేవాడు playwright నాటకములుచెప్పేకవి।

To Wring v. a. యాట్టుట। పిసుకుట। పట్టుట। బట్టనుపిండియుట। వడియవేయుట।
this news wrung his heart మనసుకు ఆయాసంచేసింది। he wrung this intelligence from them వాండ్లు పలికే పరియంతం యత్నాలు చెప్పి వాండ్లకు ఆయాసమును కలగచేసినాడు। to wring out పిండుట।
he ran about wringing his hands
Observe Johnsons quotation from Bacon.

2. To ſtruggle; to contend: followed by *with*.

I perſuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wiſh him *wreſtle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakeſp.*

James knew not how to *wreſtle with* deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be entangled in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

Wre'stler. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]

1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art.

When the young *wreſtlers* at their ſport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to ſee his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft thoſe graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He, that the world ſubdued, had been
But the beſt *wreſtler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wreſtling.

So earneſt with thy God, can no new care,
No ſenſe of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The ſacred *wreſtler*, till a bleſſing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wreſtlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. ſ.* [ꝩꞃecca, Saxon.]

1. A miſerable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and ſays her Henry is depos'd;
He ſmiles, and ſays his Edward is inſtall'd;
That ſhe, poor *wretch*, for grief can ſpeak no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it ſtrives. *Shakeſpeare.*

Illuſtrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply;
View not what heav'n ordains with reaſon's eye;
For bright the object is, the diſtance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthleſs ſorry creature.

Baſe-minded *wretches!* are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paultry wool may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has theſe poor men in queſtion: never ſaw I
Wretches ſo quake; they kneel, they kiſs the earth,
Forſwear themſelves as often as they ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* ſo vile. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When they are gone, a company of ſtarved hungry *wretches* ſhall take their places. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When ſoon away the waſp doth go:
Poor *wretch* was never frighted ſo;
He thought his wings were much too ſlow,
O'erjoy'd they ſo were parted. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Then, if the ſpider find him faſt beſet,
She iſſues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing*.

Excellent *wretch*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chaſtened but thus, and thus his leſſon taught,
The happy *wretch* ſhe put into her breaſt. *Sidney.*

Wre'tched. *adj.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miſerable; unhappy.

Theſe we ſhould judge to be moſt miſerable, but that a *wretcheder* ſort there are, on whom whereas nature hath beſtowed ripe capacity, their evil diſpoſition ſeriouſly goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to thoſe you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why doſt thou drive me
To range all o'er a waſte and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs.

When God was ſerved with legal ſacrifices, ſuch was the miſerable and *wretched* condition of ſome men's minds, that the beſt of every thing they had being culled out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor, ſtarved, or diſeaſed thing, not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noiſe is the moſt *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty ſcribblers bring. *Roſcommon.*

Forgive the many failings of thoſe who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to thoſe heights that you poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unuſed examples therein, as well of true natural goodneſs as of *wretched* ungratefulneſs. *Sidney.*

Wre'tchedly. *adv.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſerably; unhappily.

From theſe two wars, ſo *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; deſpicably.

When ſuch little ſhuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* muſt that man ſneak, who finds himſelf guilty and baffled too! *South.*

Wre'tchedness. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate.

My miſery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind ſteps, I cannot fall worſe than I am; and do not obſtinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedneſs*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard miſhap him brought to ſuch diſtreſs,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedneſs*. *Spenſer.*

Clarion did at laſt decline
To loweſt *wretchedneſs*; and is there then
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenſ.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedneſs*, then they creep a little, and ſue for grace, till they have recovered their ſtrength again. *Spenſer.*

I love not to ſee *wretchedneſs* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his ſervice periſhing. *Shakeſpeare*

We have with the feeling loſt the very memory of ſuch *wretchedneſs* as our forefathers endured by thoſe wars, of all others the moſt cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

Wre'tchless. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whoſe corruption, written for *reckleſs.*] Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs.

For any man to put off his preſent repentance, on contemplation of a poſſibility that his latter repentance may ſerve the turn, is the moſt *wretchleſs* preſumption, and hath no promiſe of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our *wretchleſs* oſcitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

Wre'tchlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *wretchleſs.*] Careleſſneſs.

The Devil drives them into deſperation, or into *wretchleſſneſs* of unclean living. *Common Prayer.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ꝩꞃıȝan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

If ſheep or thy lamb fall a *wriggling* with tail,
Go by and by ſearch it, whiles help may prevail. *Tuſſer.*

The buſy importunities of theſe extenſional phantaſms I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of piſmires. *More.*

The excellency of ſawing is to keep in the line marked to be ſawn, without *wriggling* on either ſide. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never ſuch an ill-pair'd couple tied;
Reſtleſs he toſs'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryd.*

How wildly will ambition ſteer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' uſurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his ſucceſſors would often *wriggle* in their ſeats as long as the cuſhion laſted. *Swift.*

To Wri'ggle. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beaſt with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His ſeat, and caſt his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A ſlim thin-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-rooſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wri'ggletail. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail.* See Wriggle.

My ragged ronts all ſhiver and ſhake:
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

Wright. *n. ſ.* [ꝩꞃyhꞇa, ꝩyꞃhꞇa, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights
In brave vermilion prow deckt ſhips; nor *wrights*
Uſeful and ſkilful. *Chapman.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the ſame ſound with *wright*, a workman; right, or equity; and rite, or ceremony; but ſpelled very differently. *Watts's Logick.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung*. [ꝩꞃınȝan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence.

The prieſt ſhall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Leviticus*, i. 15.

2. To force by contortion: with a particle, as *out*.

He thruſt the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judges*, vi. 38.

The figure of a ſturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and winding of linen clothes; in which act ſhe *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compreſs *wrung out*. *Wiſeman.*

3. To ſqueeze; to preſs.

In ſleep I heard him ſay, Sweet Deſdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, ſir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To writhe.

The ſilly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapleſs hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his ſhoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depreſſing the houſe of York that did rankle and feſter the affections of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneaſy and ſtreight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh
By any indirection. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

That which I muſt ſpeak
Muſt either puniſh me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redreſs from you.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

Thirty ſpies,
Threatening cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my ſecret.
Milton.

7. To haraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture.

He dives into the king's ſoul, and there ſcatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conſcience,
Fear and deſpair, and all theſe for his marriage.
Shakeſpeare.

Pleaſure enchants, impetuous rage tranſports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd ſoul.
Roſcommon.

Didſt thou taſte but half the griefs
That *wring* my ſoul, thou couldſt not talk thus coldly.
Addiſon.

8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe.

To *wring* this ſentence, to wreſt thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Lord, how dare theſe men thus *wring* the ſcriptures? *Whitgifte.*

9. To perſecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to thoſe by whoſe endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To Wring. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh.

'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that *wring* under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

Wri'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, his laundreſs, his waſher, and his *wringer.*
Shakeſpeare.

Wri'nkle, *n. ſ.* [ꝑꞃıncle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face.

Give me that glaſs, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet! Hath ſorrow ſtruck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shak. Richard* II.

She hath continued a virgin without any viſible token, or leaſt *wrinkle*, of old age.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you, and all your ſenſeleſs tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of ſenſe will paſs your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourſcore. *Swift.*

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughneſs.

Our Britiſh heaven was all ſerene;
No threatening cloud was nigh,
Not the leaſt *wrinkle* to deform the ſky. *Dryden.*

To Wri'nkle. *v. a.* [ꝑꞃınclıan, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is ſtill fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the noſe, and ſtretch the noſtrils alſo, at the ſame time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here ſteams aſcend,
That in mix'd fumes the *wrinkled* noſe offend. *Gay.*
Here ſtood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd.
Pope.

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꞃıſꞇ, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wriſt*, and held me hard.
Shakeſpeare.

The brawn of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhew the *wriſt*-bone thereof.
Peacham.

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the radius, and paſſing by the *wriſt*, or place of the pulſe, is at the fingers ſubdivided into three branches.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Wri'stband. *n. ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

Writ. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*]

1. Any thing written; ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witneſs, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the ſacred ſcripture; that a ſecond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ.* *Hooke.*

Divine Eliza, ſacred empreſs,
Live ſhe for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praiſes of divineſt wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs.*
Spenſer.

Bagdat riſes out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, ſo much ſpoken of in holy *writ.*
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Par. Regained.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ.* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reaſon does exceed. *Waller.*

His ſtory, filled with ſo many ſurpriſing incidents, bears ſo cloſe an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleaſing the moſt delicate reader, without giving offence to the moſt ſcrupulous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned ſtore,
Conſults the dead, and lives paſt ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial proceſs, by which any one is ſummoned as an offender.

Hold up your head, hold up your hand:
Would it were not my lot to ſhew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you ſtand
Indicted by the name of Chloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal inſtrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of parliament:
Let us purſue him, ere the *writs* go forth,
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subſcrib'd it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it ſafely,
The changeling never known. *Shakeſpeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be ſuffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands compriſed therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

Writ. The preterite of *write.*

When Sappho *writ*,
By their applauſe the criticks ſhew'd their wit.
Prior.

Wri'tative. A word of *Pope*'s coining, not to be imitated.

Increaſe of years makes men more talkative, but leſs *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d' ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE, *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written, writ,* or *wrote.* [ꝑꞃıꞇan, aꝑꞃıꞇan, Sax. *ad rita*, Iſlandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To expreſs by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down
The which ſhall point you forth, at every ſitting,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When a man hath taken a wife, and ſhe find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deuteronomy.*

David *wrote* a letter. 2 *Sam.* xi.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ.* *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impreſs.

Cain was ſo fully convinced that every one had a right to deſtroy ſuch a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me ſhall ſlay me; ſo plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.

When, more indulgent to the writer's eaſe,
You are ſo good to be ſo hard to pleaſe;
No ſuch convulſive pangs it will require
To *write* the pretty things that you admire.
Granville.

4. To tell by letter.

I choſe to *write* the thing I durſt not ſpeak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To Write. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took ſome pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, *write*, ſing, number
His love to Antony. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has *written* himſelf down. *Addiſon.*

3. To tell in books.

I paſt the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

4. To ſend letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. 1 *Eſdras.*

5. To call one's ſelf; to be intitled; to uſe the ſtyle of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'ſt done.
Shakeſpeare.

Let it not your wonder move,
Leſs your laughter, that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have, my peers. *Ben Jonſon.*

Thoſe who begun to *write* themſelves men, but thought it no ſhame to learn. *Fell.*

He *writes* himſelf *divinâ providentiâ*, whereas other biſhops only uſe *divinâ permiſſione.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions.

Chaſte moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds.
Waller.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Wri'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practiſes the art of writing.

2. An author.

All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents; and all three famous writers.
Bacon.

Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh materials for a *writer.*
Addiſon's Freeholder.

Writers are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than a regard to the public good.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*

To Writhe. *v. a.* [ꝑꞃıðan, Saxon.]

1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.

It

Wrinkle n. s. మడత। ముడత। ముడ్తె। wrinkles ముడ్తలు। సొట్లు।

To Wrinkle ముడుచుకొనుట। మడతలచేయించుట।

Wrinkled ముడిసిపోయిన।

Wrist n. s. మణికట్టు। ముంజేయి। మణిబంధం।

Wrist band మణికట్టుమీదవుండే గుడ్డ।

Writ n. s. లిఖితం। శ్రుతి। స్మృతి। or warrant వారంటు or deed పత్రం

Writ అనగా వ్రాశినాడు To Write చూచుకో

To Write v. a. వ్రాయుట। a book or poem చెప్పుట। రచించుట। పద్యములు ~~కట్టుట~~ అల్లుట।

to write off a sum చెల్లుచూచుకొనుట।

To Write v. n. జాబువ్రాయుట। he wrote often పదేపదే జాబులు వ్రాశిపంపె

~~[illegible]~~ or narrate విశదపరచుట। పుస్తకములలో చెప్పుట।

Writer n. s. వ్రాతవాడు। లేఖకుడు। కవి। గ్రంథకర్త। or clerk గుమాస్తా
the * was present అనగా ఆ జాబు వ్రాశేవాడు వుండెను (2)

To Writhe v. a. గిజగిజలాడుట। తన్నులాడుట। కొట్టుకొనుట। బాధపడి ~~[illegible]~~
అల్లాడుట
~~[illegible]~~ In Chaucer 1.281 to writhe a pin is to turn a screw.

--- తెమ్మెర। ఆరాటపడుట। పొర్లిగింతలు[illegible]

గిజగిజమని తన్నుకొనుట

(2) the writer has often tried this method నేను ఆ పని చేశాను

Writing n.s. వ్రాత। అక్షరం। లిపి। writings శాస్త్రం। దస్తావేజు। ~~▬~~ శాసనం। marriage writings వివాహపత్రిక

Writingmaster చదువుల అయ్యవారు

Written వ్రాశిన। వ్రాయబడ్డ। చెప్పిన। లిఖితమైన।

Wrong n.s. మోసం। వంచన। అన్యాయం। ధర్మవిరోధం। దుర్మార్గం। దౌర్జన్యం

Wrong adj. అన్యాయమైన। ధర్మవిరోధమైన। పిచ్చివాని। తప్పు। తగని। కూడని। it is * కూడదు। వలదు। వల్లకాదు। రాదు। a word * to use చెప్పరాని మాట। an act * to contemplate తలచరానిపని। this is wrong for you to do యిది నీకు బుద్ధికాదు। it is * to do so అట్లాచేయరాదు। చేయకూడదు। I feared lest (అని తలచినాను) you would think it wrong మాచిత్తానకు బళువుతోచును। it was * for him to be so long there వాడు యింతసేపు అక్కడ వుండవలదు। the * way, like writing backwards వామాంశంగా। You have brought the ← kind of seed In the Bengali Irreg Verbs this is rendered ār ēk pracār bij

Wrong adv. తప్పుగా। తప్పి। అన్యాయంగా

To Wrong v.a. అన్యాయంచేయుట। మోసపుచ్చుట। వంగతియ్యుట। వంచించుట। వంచనచేయుట

~~Wronged~~ అన్యాయంపొందిన। మోసపడ్డ। వంచనపడ్డ।

~~Wronger~~ వంచనచేశేవాడు। మోసంచేశేవాడు

Wrongful అన్యాయమైన।

Wrongfully అన్యాయంగా। అధర్మంగా

Wrongheaded మొండి। మూర్ఖ। తలకొవ్విన। వెఱ్ఱి। సాహసులయిన। పిచ్చి

Wrongly తప్పుగా

Wrote అనగా వ్రాశినాడు। సో Write చూచుకో

Wroth కోపగించిన। క్రూరా। be not * at me కోపంపడవద్దు।

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Hatefullest disrelish *writh'd* their jaws
With soot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Amid the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

4. To twist.

The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook.
Dryden.

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impal'd, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Add.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her *writhled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that 'twould have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING. *n. s.* [from *writ.*]

1. A legal instrument; as, the *writings* of an estate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

2. A composure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied; insomuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became Christians, as we find in most of their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle passive of *write.*

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs by signs visible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak.* *Spenser.*

WRONG. *n. s.* [ƿɲange, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend.
Daniel.

One spake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those whom, in our own *wrong*, we call the great.
Dryden.

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryd.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a self. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Errour; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng;
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roscommon.*

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion? *Lesley.*

Proceed; quoth Dick, Sir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who fasteth walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Lesley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. *Addison's Spectator.*

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* state, by the indiscreet use of such things as are lawful to be used. *Law.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my comprehension. *Swift.*

Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind.
Clarissa.

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while thro' black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*. *Young.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccl.*

A thousand odd capricios men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss.
Pope.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strew'd it with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy?
Shakespeare.

Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. s.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*.
Sidney.

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*.
Shakespeare's Othello.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakesp.*

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjustly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant.
Sidney.

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakesp.*

Sallus then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd.
Dryden.

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature: what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*? *Dryden.*

He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his suspicion.
Spectator.

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and
WRONGHEA'DED. } *head.*] Having a perverse understanding.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race.
Pope.

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant; considerately pleasant in conversation; and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulness.
Sidney.

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. *Locke.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the prerogative of omniscience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ƿɲaþ, Saxon; *vrod*, Dan.] Angry. Out of use.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wrath*? *Gen.* iv.

WROUGHT. [ꝥꞃoꝫꝺ, Saxon. The preter. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*; or, more analogically, of the old word *wreak*.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matt.* xxvi. 10.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have shewed it. *Shakespeare.*

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a Christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness. *Duty of Man.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryd.*

This Artemisa by her charms,
And all her sex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened. *Addison.*

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction,
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18.

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Numbers*, xvi. 22.

Celestial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*

What might be *wrought*
Fusil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakespeare.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton.*

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

11. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. *2 Cor.*

12. Excited by degrees, produced by degrees.

The spirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, set up an end my thought. *Chapman.*

The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead. *Law.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*. *Milton.*

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure———
—Give me your favour; my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*.

He first cald to me; then my hand he *wrung*. *Chapman.*

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung* him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*

The tender anguish nature shoots
Through the *wrung* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Instructive work! whose *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practised but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle. *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort.

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *n. s.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

541

Wrought కుదిరిన, చేయబడిన, అమరిన, పనిచేసిన। highly * అతి శిల్పంగా రమ్మైన। * silk చిత్రపనిగల పట్టు। * iron సుత్తె పనిపట్టి తేరినయినుము, గట్టియినుము। he was * up to fury చాలా కోపం పడ్డాడు। God * in him to do so దేవుని ప్రేరణచేత యీ పని చేసినాడు

(2) Wrought up (excited). Johns No 12 Crabb Borough - vol 3. Lr XV. page 3 (249) విజృంభించిన

Wrung part. పిసికిన See wring చూచుకొ

Wry adj. వంకర, సొట్ట, యీడ్చ, కొంచెంగా వుండే। to make * face ముఖ్ఖుపుం చెడు। a * word తప్పుమాట, రానిమాట Priv: Corresp. of Dss of Marlb: 1.414

Xantippe హొప్పనాతి। శూర్పణఖ వంటి ఒక స్త్రీ పేరు, నిగంటి

Xmas అనగా Christmas Xdom

Xn అనగా Christian

Xt. అనగా Christ. దేవునినామమును సంకేతం।

Xylography The art of printing from wooden blocks

Motto - see page 12

(2) The slaves are very severely wrought — i.e. worked (Hamilt Nepaul, p. 236)

y "the" y[t] that

Yacht [illegible]

Yam పెండలం। పెండలపు గడ్డ।

Yahoo [illegible]

Yankee (a foolish word for an American)

Yard (enclosure) [illegible]
church yard [illegible]
[illegible] measure [illegible] twenty yards
[illegible] of a sail [illegible] or penis [illegible]
bulls * [illegible]

Yard wand కొల। కొలిచే కఱ్ఱ।

Yarn [illegible] cotton * [illegible] a long * [illegible]

Yataghan ఖంజరు [illegible]

Yawl చిన్నపడవ।

to Yawn ఆవలించుట। [illegible] the yawning grave [illegible]

Yawn ఆవలింత।

Yawning. n.s. [illegible] ఆవలింత

Yawning adj. [illegible] the a pit grave

Ycleped }
Yclept } [illegible] yclept a short [illegible] their lyes Despatches — Their dreams yclept histories — Their rapes yclept marriages their huts houses

Ye మీరు। y[e] [illegible] The

Yea అవును। [illegible] yea and amen [illegible]
costly spices yea and gold [illegible] yea here means [illegible] else where it means (as in Luke XII. 57) సరే।

Y.

YAR

Y, At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from ʒe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterite. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

Yacht. *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

Yard. *n. s.* [ʒeaɲb, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmless battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryd.*

2. [ʒeɲb, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is with us called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from Mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addison.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

Ya'rdwand. *n. s.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

Yare. *adj.* [ʒeaɲpe, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick.—Methinks I hear Antony call. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

YAW

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakespeare.*

Ya'rely. *adv.* [from *yare.*] Dexterously; skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office.
Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Yarn. *n. s.* [ʒeaɲn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakespeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only spin the coarser clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap.
Dryden.

To Yarr. *v. n.* [from the sound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

Ya'rrow. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.

Yawl. *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ʒeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy *yawning* drone. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came?
Dryden.

To whom the *yawning* pilot, fast asleep,
Me didst thou bid to trust the treacherous deep?
Dryden.

2. To open wide.

The gashes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakesp.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shak.*

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit from his *yawning* entrails pour'd.
Sandys.

YEA

Hell at last
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd.
Milton.

The sword pierc'd his tender side;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*

High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck
The *yawning* cliff: from its disparted height
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker.*

Yawn. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oscitation.

Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead;
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

Ya'wning. *adj.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Yclad. part. for *clad.* Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys.
Shakespeare.

Ycle'ped. [the participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English, in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ʒe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphrosyne,
And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

Ydra'd. The old preterite of *To dread.* *Spenser.*

Ye. The nominative plural of *thou.*

Ye are they which justify yourselves.
Luke, xvi. 15.

Yea. *adv.* [ea, or ʒea, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or, is it so?

Yes,

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Genesis*, iii. 1.

Let your conversation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *Matthew*.

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay? *Denh.*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shaksp.*

A rascally, *yea*, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare*.

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*; and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond*.

They durst abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton*.

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale*.

To YEAD, *or* YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from ᵹeoꝺ, the Saxon preterite of ᵹan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser*.

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser*.

Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser*.

That same mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser*.

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden*.

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer*.

YEA'NLING. *n. s.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare*.

YEAR. *n. s.* [ᵹeaꞃ, Saxon.]

1. If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year*, of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick*.

See the minutes, how they run:
How many make the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakesp.*

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton*.

Though we suppose but the addition of one man for every thousand *years*, yet long before this time there should have been a greater number than there could be sands in the earth. *Wilkins*.

The doctor, upon occasion calculating his expences on himself, found them to be not above five pounds in the *year*. *Fell*.

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year* as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation*.

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift*.

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakespeare*.

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,
Told our intents. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden*.

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope*.

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shak. K. John.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior*.

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, To-morrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom still maintain'd alive;
For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden*.

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young*.

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eaꞃnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*. It is by *Spenser* used for desire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderness or pity.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser*.

Make the libbard stern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spenser*.

Though peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser*.

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak. Henry* V.

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
To check his steeds impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller*.

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras*.

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South's Sermons*.

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible

commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy*.

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addis.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope*.

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shakespeare*.

I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

YEST. *n. s.* [ᵹeꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras*.

When drays bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay*.

2. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

YELK. *n. s.* [from ᵹealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new-hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon's Natural History*.

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers, the people still opinion. *Brown*.

All the feather'd kind
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white, arose. *Dryden*.

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*,
Nor grisly vultures, make us once affear'd. *Spens.*

Each new morn
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now worse than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me. *Milton*.

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson*.

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains,
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains,
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden*.

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips*.

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [yealepe, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakesp. Henry VIII. Prologue.*

He

Yean ఈనుట। పిల్లలుపెట్టుట।

Yeaned పిల్లలుపెట్టిన।

Yeanling [illegible]

Year సంవత్సరం। యేడాది। యేడు। new years day [illegible] last year నిరుడు। this day year [illegible] he is now in years [illegible]
getting into years [illegible] a man in years ముసలివాడు।

Year [illegible]

[illegible] she is nearly twenty [illegible]

[illegible] she is above twenty [illegible]

[illegible] he is above forty [illegible]

Year-book దఫ్తరు dufter – See Johnson's Rambler N°19.

Yearly యేటయేట। ప్రతిసంవత్సరం।
[illegible]

Yearn [illegible] his bowels did yearn upon his brother Benjamin [illegible]

[illegible]
Yearning n s పరితాపము। [illegible] దయారసం।

Yelk [illegible]

Yell బొబ్బపెట్టుట। [illegible]

Yell n. s. బొబ్బ। [illegible]

Yellow [illegible] పసుపుపచ్చ। పీతవర్ణం। Naples y: [illegible]

Gamboge y: [illegible] reddish yellow [illegible]

a y. leaf పండుటాకు। పండాకు। a y. silk dress [illegible]

His face was of the – hue which an Englishman gets by long residence in India

[illegible] The bramin women paint their faces & bodies yellow

Yellow gold [illegible] Yellow Wax [illegible]

This Dictionary ought to be styled A Dictionary of Modern English explained in Telugu — A Dictionary … Of the English Language …

[illegible]

Yellow hammer [illegible] పిట్ట। [illegible] పక్షి। [illegible] అనే పిట్ట। Yellow jaundice పసిరికె కామెర్లు।

Yellow ochre [illegible]। గోపిచందనం। గోపిసుద్ద।

Yellowish [illegible]

Yellowishness [illegible]

Yellowness [illegible]

to Yelp [illegible]

Equivalent to నాయకుడు Naik or నాయుడు। [illegible] — the same as valet R[illegible]

Yeoman [illegible]
[illegible]

Yeomanry anry [illegible] of farmer [illegible]
~~Yeomanry~~ His correction (meant [illegible]) [illegible]

to Yerk v.a. [illegible]

Yes అవును। [illegible] he neither answered yes nor no [illegible] Sar Dw[illegible]
do you see it చూస్తివా। Yes చూస్తిని। [illegible]
Yes with verbs: is expressed thus "has he written it?"
వ్రాసినాడా Yes వ్రాసినాడు। are you coming వస్తున్నావా।
Yes వస్తున్నాను। "Yes [illegible]
Yes sir [illegible] Yes [illegible] అది। అదే। [illegible]
Yes, [illegible] (yes) Do you recollect this? అది నీకు జ్ఞాపకమా।
Yes జ్ఞాపకమే। Are you going to marry. Yes [illegible]
[illegible] Is that the book? Yes [illegible] I like the man [illegible]

Yest — yeast చూడుము
Yester నిన్నటి

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intense, bright, and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the *yellows*. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

E'LLOWBOY. *n. s.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

E'LLOWHAMMER. *n. s.* [*cenchrymus bellonii.*] A bird.

E'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*

E'LLOWISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness. *Boyle.*

'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellow.*] The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

Ford I will possess with *yellowness*. *Shakespeare.*

E'LLOWS. *n. s.* A disease in horses. When the gallpipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farr. Dict.*

His horse sped with spavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

YELP. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

EO'MAN. *n. s.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]

A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a spaniel by his side is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addison.*

It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready still for fight. *Spenser.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room! as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England:
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was Appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

YEO'MANRY. *n. s.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a spring.

A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare.*

YERK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES. *adv.* [ȝiſe, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.

Pray, Madam, are you married?—*Yes.* *More's Fables.*

2. It is a word of enforcement; even so; not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghister*, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. s.* [ȝiſtandæȝ, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. *Job, viii. 9.*

You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters and to-day's the same. *Donne.*

If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*

Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator. *Addison's Spectator.*

Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth, and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie;
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day last past.

Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. s.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight*. *Bacon.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to slav'ry draw. *Cowley.*

Though such men have lived never so much upon the reserve, *yet*, if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotson.*

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Let virtuoso's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryd.*

YET. *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above.

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the state still remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addison.*

3. Once again,

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, *not yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*

6. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryd.*

Yet a few days, and those which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

8. Even;

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgifte.*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Not *yet* amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milt. Paradise Regained.*

9. Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it.

Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given.*

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*

YEW. *n. s.* [ip, Saxon; *yw*, Welsh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and therefore planted in church-yards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The shooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd sycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut sound;
The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore;
Alder, the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*

Slips of *yew*,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shak. Macbeth.*

He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*

The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YEW'EN. *adj.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YEX. *n. s.* The hiccough.

YFE'RE. *adv.* [ȝpeɲe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝelδan, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Genesis*, iv. 12.

No country, for the bigness of it, can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. *Heylyn.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakespeare.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

All the substances of an animal, fed even with acescent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*

The mind of man desireth ever more to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yielded* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

4. To give, as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost. *Genesis*, xlix. 33.

8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over*.

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was, at that time following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakespeare's King John.*

She to realities *yields* all her shows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

9. To surrender: sometimes with *up*.

The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their misrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the contest; to admit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

All is not lost: immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield*. *Milton.*

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*

There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whisper. *Shakesp. King John.*

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield*. *Proverbs.*

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts*, xxiii. 21.

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converse
Thee satiate, to short absence I could *yield*. *Milton.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*

5. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yielded* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*. *Pope.*

YIE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakespeare.*

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

YOKE. *n. s.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb.* xix. 2.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shak.*

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This Stetes promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the best. *Shakesp.*

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*

4. To restrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Hellespont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. s.* [*carpinus*, Lat.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KE-

Yesterday నిన్న (adverbial noun) the day before * మొన్న। the day before that అటుమొన్న। the man who was here * నిన్నటిమనిషి। the man who was here the day before * మొన్నటివాడు Here enter page 37

Yesternight నిన్నరాత్రి

Yesty నురుగుకట్టిన

Yet మెట్టుకు। అయితే। ప్రస్తుతం। అయినప్పటికిన్ని। గాని। మరి। యింకా। వుండగా। నేటి వరకు। యిందాకా। రాగా। పోగా। ముఖ్యంగా। he is * alive ప్రాణముతో వుండే వున్నాడు। the period yet to seen జరగవలసిన కాలం। as * యిదివరకు। and * after all అయినను గాని। * this must be done యింపనిమైతే చేయవలసినది। has he not * gone యిప్పుడే పోలేదా।

Yew n.s. నానుగచెట్టువంటిదివకచెట్టు। తమాలవృక్షమువంటిది। దీనిని వింటితో ధనస్సులు చేస్తున్నారు। తడచెట్టువంటిది।

See Surrender

Yield v.a కనుట। కలగచేయుట। కనుక్కొనుట। విడుచుట। యిచ్చుట। అంగీకరించుట। to * fruit పండ్లుకాచుట। ఫలించుట।

Yield v.n. వొప్పుట। లొంగుట। లోపడుట। మెచ్చుట। సమ్మతించుట। అణుగుట। వైనవతియ్యుట। వుడంబడుట or bend వంగుట। చతికిలపడుట। మెత్తపడుట। మనసు యిచ్చుట। వొప్పివినుట। he yielded to anger ఆగ్రహావశుడయ్యె। in beauty they must * to her సౌందర్యంచూస్తే ఆమె యెక్కడ వీండ్లు యెక్కడ।

...e enter a reprint of Carpenters English Synonymes

~~Yielding n.s. విసర్జనం।~~ (జ)

yielding, part. మెత్తని। జబ్బయిన

Yoke n.s. (for bullocks) కాడి। లంకెపీట। with its furniture అరకె। మడక। (మడక) the centre pin of the * తమిరె। a * of oxen రెండుయెద్దులు। one on the shoulder of a man, for water &c. కావడి। ~~a * of oxen ...~~ one end of such a * కావడి కొమ్ము। or pair ద్వంద్వం। రెండు। జత। ద్వయం। the marriage * వివాహం అనే సంబంధం। ధర్మపాశం।

Yoke v.a. మెడనుకట్టుట। కాడికి కట్టుట। పన్నుట। జతచేయుట। జంటించుట। కూర్చుట। పన్నికచేయుట। లంకెపీపకట్టుట।

సహకారి. At
yoke fellow +సంయుక్తుడు। (says Carey) సహాయుడు।

yolk జెన। చందమామ। గుడ్డులో పచ్చనిది। గేజురు। గుడ్డులోని పచ్చసొన

yon } అదుగో। అల। అక్కడ। yon's his house అదుగో వానియిల్లు
yonder }

yore క్రితం। of yore పూర్వం। in the days of * పూర్వకాలమందు

you మీరు। If you die at Benares you are thought very lucky మీ
రు కాశిలో చచ్చినా పుణ్యవంతులవుతున్నారు। thus your wealth &c. see
Juan VIII. 89.

young లేత। బాల। కుర్ర। చిన్న। తరుణమైన। పడుచయిన। పసి। ప్రాయముగల। సుకుమార।
The young వాళ్ళు। వయసువాండ్లు
a y. one పిల్ల। పాప। y. ones చిన్నవాడు। పిల్లలు। a y. man చిన్నవాడు। కోడెగా
+ man the phrase in the Bible. జవాని
డు। I'll tell you what y. man వింటివా అబ్బాయి। a y. gentleman
దొరకొడుకు। the y. prince యువరాజు। a y. woman చిన్నది। పడుచు। ప్రాయ
పుది। a y. lady దొరబిడ్డ। take care you do so y. woman యిట్లా చేస్తే
నయం పోసీ। అమ్మాయి। y. man, y. woman అనగా పెండ్లి కాకున్న వా
ళ్ళుగనుక a y. woman of 25 a y. man of 30 అని అంటారు। a y. elephant
గున్న। a y. heifer పెయ్య। a y. buffalo కుర్రె। a y. bull కోడె। y. fruit పిందె।
a y. leaf చిగురుటాకు। y. grass పసరికె। a y. palm tree తాటిమట్ట।
eversince I was y. బాల్యత్ ప్రభృతి। చిన్నప్పటినుంచి। In my younger
days బాల్యమందు। the youngest brother కనిష్ఠుడు। or child కడగొట్టు బిడ్డ।
y. and old పిన్న పెద్దలు। శిశుబాలవృద్ధులు।

Young n. s. సంతానం। పిల్లలు। కడుపు। of an animal కొదమ। గున్న। నిసుగు। పోతం।
she is with y. కడుపుతో వున్నది।
Younger - చిన్న - Colman the younger చిన్న పేరకారి
Youngish లేత।
Youngling కూన। పిల్ల or sapling మొక్క।
Youngster } కుర్రవాడు। కోడెగాడు। చిన్నవాడు।
Younker }

YO'KEFELLOW. } *n. s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*,
YO'KEMATE. } or *mate*.]

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addison's Spectator.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YOLK. *n s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

YON. }
YOND. } *adj.* [ȝeonꝺ, Saxon.] Being at a distance within view.
YO'NDER. }

Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakespeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle; and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables? *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*

Let other swains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

Then hear me, gracious heav'n, and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:
Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,
Like manna let it fall, and still be new. *Harte.*

If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice, and break my neck, I should be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

YON. }
YOND. } *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when we di-
YO'NDER. } rect the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind: in which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time sought
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairfax.*

YORE or *Of Yore*. *adv.* [ȝeoȝaɲa, Sax.]

1. Long.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which, though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*

2. Of old time; long ago: with *of* before it.

And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore*,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore. *Drayton.*

Thee bright-eyed Vesta long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The devil was piqued such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Jove of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, ıuh, Saxon; of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique case of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.

I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hansel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. It is used in the nominative, in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary.

What gain *you* by forbidding it to teaze *ye*?
It now can neither trouble *ye* nor please *ye*. *Dryd.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

But, Madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is used indefinitively, as the French *on*; any one; whosoever.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ıonȝ, yeonȝ, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.

Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-eyed cherubims. *Shak.*

I firmly am resolv'd
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakesp.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are salter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hansels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowl.*

Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy sprity blood with age be cold,
Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*

When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shak.*

The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*

The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is because there might be more plenty. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Not so her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryd.*

Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. s.* [from *young*; yeonȝlınȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.

More dear unto their God than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.—
—Grey-beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*

The stately beast the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of. *Shakesp.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *n. s.* [from *young*.] A
YOU'NKER. } young person: in contempt.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd? *Shakespeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shak.*

While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other yonkers, he abroad would ly. *Chapman.*
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*
The *youngster*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads, till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. s.* [from *young.*] Youth. Obsolete.
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spens.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eoper, Saxon.]
1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one; and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.
Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryd.*
Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*
2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.
Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakespeare.*
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison on Medals.*
A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton on the Classicks.*
3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours.*
Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*,
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shak.*
This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shak. King Lear.*
He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*
While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours.* *Dryd.*
My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours.* *Dry.*
It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. s.* [*your* and *self.*]
1. You, even you; ye, not others.
If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*
O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, *you love only* yourself; *you have betrayed* yourselves *by your rashness.*
Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves* than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*
3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.
Be but *yourselves.* *Pope.*

YOUTH. [*n. s.* ȝeoȝuð, Saxon.]
1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.
But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*
His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*
The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A young man.
Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
If this were seen,
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*
O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*
The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
3. Young men. Collectively.
As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroic games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*
The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full.*]
1. Young.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
2. Suitable to the first part of life.
Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*
In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*
3. Vigorous, as in youth.
How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages, is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity! *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.

YO'UTHLY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obsolete.
True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays. *Spens.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word.
The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed.
That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spens.*

YUCK. *n. s.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. s.* [ȝeol, ẏeol, ẏehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.

YUX. *n. s.* [ȝeox, Saxon; sometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

Z.

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Your మీ। మీరాయున్న। your grace, your majesty, your lordship, your honour దొర వారు। తమరు। ~~your own gown~~, ones own property తనకలిమి। (Sumati) see further under You

Yourself నీవే। మీరే। see Self.

Youth బాల్యం। ప్రాయం। A young man చిన్నవాడు। or a number of children, children in general, బాలకాదులు। I passed my y. there నేను చిన్నప్పుడు అక్కడ పెరిగినాను। from y. upwards చిన్నప్పటినాటినుంచి। పిన్ననాటినుంచి। A y. of 10 A y. of 20 A y. of 22 ఒ యెండ్లగండ్ల వాడు

Youthful లేత। కొమరయిన। పడుచుఅయిన। సుకుమార।

Youthfulness బాల్యం। కొమరు। perpetual y. నిర్జరత్వం। Yucca Gloriosa See page 36

ẏ^t అనగా That ẏ^r అనగా Your

Zamorin {See Samorin under Sciolist

Zounds who can Z. be but Zachary Macaulay?" (The Doctor. 4. 85)

ZOUNDS
Zaunds ZAUNDS, హా దైవశే! అయ్యో కర్మం।

~~Zaffer~~

Zany హాస్యగాడు। కోణంగి।

Zeal శ్రద్ధ। ధృడభక్తి। సాహసం। దుడుకు। {See note under Worldling భక్తి। ఉత్సాహ
See notes in Parkh

Zealot శ్రద్ధ భక్తుడు। స్వారుడు। The true word is భక్తుడు - See Chenna 2. 177 &c.

Zealotry (Coleridge) క్రౌర్యం, అతిభక్తి Half hours with Best Writers 1. 175

Zealous శ్రద్ధుడయిన। భక్తుడయిన। సాహసులయిన।

Zealously భక్తిపట్టి। తపసిలేరగా। గట్టిగా

Zechin బంగారురూకే। about 9 shillings వరహా see Roxb 1. 24 అడవిపసుపు

Zedoary కచ్చూరం A నల్లఅతివస। పృథ్వీంధి। కచ్చోరం। అడవి the Pers: word is జదువారు .... See నిర్విష

Zemindar Baron రాజు Zemindary జిల్లా। దేశం (See Barony) పత్రం

Zenana అంతఃపురం। భార్యలుపుండేయిల్లు। ఆడువారుండేవాడు

Zenith మిన్ను। ఆకాశనడుమగా పుండేప్రవృద్ధి। bloom or heyday
He is now in the ⌣ of his prosperity & glory
ప్రాధిమ। వయసుకాలం। శ్రేయస్కాలం। సుకుమారం। పరువం।

Zennar, or braminical thread జంధ్యం (Grant's Poem) ఉపవీతము

Zephyr లేతగాలి। నాలితెమ్మెర। మలయమారుతం।

Zero సున్న। పూజ్యం। నాశనం। దీనస్థితి। Zounds ... No. Johnson excludes it well knowing that Addison, Pope & Dryden used it

his hopes fell to zero. See p: 40

అక్షరము - [illegible]

Zest రుచి। తృప్తి। శ్రద్ధ। See Juan XV. 74. సంజుకానేనా సంత పదార్థం।
Zigzag పాము వంక। వంకరటొంకరయైన in military defences
Zilla or District అధికారం। రాజ్యము।

Zinc సత్తు। Haughton says .. దస్తా (n. Gilch: μ. ς) 2 Shak says దస్తా p: 858
Zithern - see Cittern, Cithara
Zodiac శింశుమారచక్రం। రాసిచక్రం। ~~Zounds~~ Here enter page 28

Zone పెద్దాణం। నడి। the Torrid z. ఉష్ణదేశం। ఉష్ణచక్రం। the frigid z. శీతలప్రాంతము। చల్లనిదేశం। her virgin z. అనగా కన్నెరికం। See page 26
Zoography, Zoology జీవరాసి వివరణం। యేమంటే పశువులు పక్షులు పాములను
గురించిన శాస్త్రం। Zoological gardens పరదేశ మృగములను పెంచే స్థలము
Zoo Magnetism - Coleridge on Wesley 1.193
~~Zounds~~ అయ్యో స్వకర్మం అనరాని మాట। హత్తేరి
Zoophyte వృక్షాకారంగల జంతువు। పగడము Here enter p: 26 top
Zoroaster. పార్సీ మత స్థాపకుడు [illegible]
Zumorin See p: 29

End of the Dictionary See page 2 (after Z

written by C. P. Brown

Finished at Madras on 28 Dec 1840
In the following year the revisal began

Contractions in this E T D..

Motto - See under Wealth
Titlepage See at beginning of vol 2 "Cattle"
Estimate of size of Dictionary. See in this vol Appx : p: 38

Prefix to this Dictionary Essay on Telugu Literature

At the close of this dictionary reprint my tract on Scriptural renderings
And note on Names of places - viz Madras = చెన్నపట్నం Vellore వేలూరు - [illegible]
in old ms: opposite "Weak"

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ZEA

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Tuetonick: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZA'FFAR. } n. s.
ZA'FFIR. }

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these German mineralists called *zaffir.* *Woodward.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra.* *Boyle on Colours.*

ZA'NY. n. s. [probably of *zanei*, the contraction of Giovanni; from *sanna*, a scoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleaseman, some slight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and *zany*, of thy age. *Pope's Dunciad.*

ZA'RNICH. n. s. *Zarnich* is a substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ZEAL. n. s. [ζῆλος; *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill, meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor shew doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakesp.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

ZEA

Had *zeal* anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Holyday.*

We must look our prayers be with *zeal* and earnestness: it is not enough that we so far atttend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haste,
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy. *Dryden.*

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Spratt's Sermons.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stilling fleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the salvation of souls; nor any thing poor in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

ZEA'LOT. n. s. [*zeloteur*, Fr, ζηλωτής.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have wished or acted for the success of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

ZEA'LOUS. adj. [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions

ZEP

of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere
A spirit *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Dec. of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things: a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. adv. [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. n. s. [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. n. s. [so named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZE'DOARY. n. s. [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. n. s. The name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

ZE'NITH. n. s. [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun; when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ZE'PHYR. } n. s. [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The west wind; and,
ZE'PHYRUS. } poetically, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shak. Cymb.*

Zephyr you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about to sing. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Forth

Forth rush the levent and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr.* *Milton.*
Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZEST. *n. s.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *n. s.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZO'CLE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK. *n. s.* [*zodiaque,* Fr. ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach. *Shak.*

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel:
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The stage's jewel. *Ben Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a shrine, that cast a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his sides surround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glist'ring *zodiack*, hung the sword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

ZONE. *n. s.* [ζωνη; *zona,* Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold,
And colours dipp'd in heaven. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryd.*

Thy statue, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. *Granv.*

Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known,
But by the crescent and the golden *zone.* *Pope.*

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones:* the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone.* There are two temperate *zones,* and two frigid *zones.* The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same: the torrid *zones,*
And those more frigid ones,
It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not
The thing we show:
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can express,
And would love more, could I but love thee less. *Suckling.*

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone.* *Dryd.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locust. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental substenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ZOO'LOGY. *n. s.* [of ζῶον and λογος.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE. *n. s.* [ζώοφυτον, of ζωος and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables, or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column. n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. s.* [ζωοφορὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [of ζωοτομία.] A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. s.* [ζωτομία, of ζῶον and τεμνω.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

F I N I S.

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Appendix to this Volume
Containing such articles as there was no room for in the proper places

See a revised Preface in rough copy of this Dictionary inserted at the word Science!

Preface to English-Telugu Dictionary

1839

Those who wish well to the Hindus will desire to promote their acquaintance with European literature. The present dictionary was commenced partly with that view and partly to facilitate my own progress; as my official duties for many years required me to translate English proceedings into Telugu.

The task was not easy at first: indeed the idiom that pervades the Telugu, Tamil and Canarese languages is very strikingly opposed to the English order. To meet this difficulty it was requisite to insert a great number of sentences wherein idiom requires an alteration of syntax.

I soon found the task (in 1823) to be beyond my powers; as my native assistants perpetually used phrases unknown to me: I therefore laid aside the undertaking and proceeded to read some Telugu poets; framing a Telugu-English dictionary as I proceeded. This was sufficiently complete in 1830 and during the next two years I ~~received it~~ reversed it; writing

[illegible] it to one; page at the end of the pro[illegible]

writing the Telugu meanings opposite the English words in an interleaved copy of Johnsons Dictionary.

On returning to Madras from England in 1838 after an absence of three years I commenced preparing the fair copy of the Translation of Johnson into Telugu:— a task quite as fatiguing as the original rough draft: which merely furnished the basis

see p: 14

Mr. Morris's English-Telugu Dictionary and Reeves's Eng-Canarese Dict had now appeared; ~~it was~~ on a plan quite different from mine: which was compiled ~~complied~~ principally to assist Telugus themselves. However I availed myself of such aid as it afforded: (a comparison of any page will shew how little this was:) ~~adding, from my own stock some thousand common English words~~ The Index to Haughtons Bengali Dictionary has also contributed some useful Sanscrit expressions.

I would gladly have lightened the labour by employ[illegible] to translate for me; but a little experience shewed that to do the work well I must do it myself. Accordingly the whole of both dictionaries was in my own hand writing: and in like manner I was obliged to compile the abridgment or arrangement of my rough notes ~~fair copy~~ as no native amanuensis however expert in English can be trusted in such a task. I am aware that here and there the Telugu phrases will betray that they proceed from a foreigner's pen. These blemishes have been removed wherever pointed out; but

but I have not met with any native sufficiently read in English to execute a thorough revisal. Those who are most competent have assured me that these defects are of not of sufficient importance to delay the publication of a work the aid of which they hourly require.

All those who translate the English dictionary into foreign languages, make such a selection of words and meanings as experience requires. Many words borrowed from Latin or Greek are required by those alone who are already expert in English and who accordingly can use Johnsons own volume. Elsewhere, we are led to abridge his interpretations considerably. For several words (as count v.a. has 5/=1 slave, tree &c) have four or five senses, some literal and others metaphorical; Thus cry, n.s. meaning a pack of dogs; this I omit all of which are easily conveyed by one Sanscrit or Telugu synonyme. Thus the work is beneficially abridged.

In other places a single meaning requires three or four separate interpretations. For instance the words, cousin, brother, rice, fruit, cotton.

Verbal nouns that end in ing, as learning, going, coming, &c (i.e. science, departure, arrival) and also many passive participles as taught, arrived, paid, &c require Telugu or Sanscrit interpretations different from the meanings appended to the English radical

radical verb. Hence the dictionary contains several words not required in a mere English dictionary. I have also added a variety of Indian expressions such as Peons, bearers, cot, curry, dammer, zillah, zemindar, godown, and the like; which however mean are in daily use. Many animals, trees and other objects known in India have been added to Johnsons pages.

In the selection of interpretations of English words I have also been guided by the rule of utility, midway between pedantry and vulgarism Remembering that much which is familiar to us is wholly unknown to the Hindus I have given such explanations as they will require, regarding words which to us seem devoid of difficulty. For instance India, Inn, Hour, body, and the like.

Telugu orthography is a matter of constant discussion: according to the rules of the learned we ought to spell in an antiquated manner used by the poets but unknown to the commonality. According to the vulgar we may spell in a strange mode devoid of all rule. But there is a middle path which experience gradually points out; following the example of the learned unless where they become unintelligibly pedantic and adopting the common mode unless where it proves inelegantly coarse.

In rendering scriptural expressions by sanscrit words I have consulted Careys Sanscrit Testament comparing the two Tamil

version

versions one Canarese and two Telugu translations: I have generally preserved all the Sanscrit renderings given, and have marked them with initial letters denoting the names of Carey, Fabricius Rhenius Hands Pritchett and Gordon the mark Z is also used as denoting the final result. Enter 15 A

Those who compile books of this description are continually tempted to borrow from their predecessors: so that what professes to be a new dictionary is merely a new modelling of an older work — But to execute the task well requires a very different method. It is requisite to know the mode of thought which prevails among those to whom we would explain our ideas: and this can be learnt only in daily intercourse with the people and in a perusal of the popular authors: my employment as a judge gave me the first: the example of Johnson and that best of Sanscrit lexicographers Wilson, led me to the second. Accordingly the whole of this work may at least merit the praise of originality: for while I have bowed implicitly to the Telugu poets as classical authorities, I have not recorded the interpretation of any philologist, not even Wilson, without satisfying myself of his accuracy.

I have admitted a few Hindustani words where the phrase in vogue was supplied from that language: but only in case of necessity: if the reader wants Hindustani phrases he must turn to a Hindustani dictionary.

In natural History many English words have no proper

Telugu

Telugu rendering. All our trees fruits and flowers and nearly all our birds; with animals and trees that we do not see, but read of, such as the ~~whale~~ whale, the rhinocerus, the cedar and the hyssop cannot be precisely explained. It sometimes is possible to obtain a Hindustani or a Sanscrit rendering, approved by sound English authorities; but this is of little avail because unknown to the Telugu people. My predecessors have generally omitted such words in despair— I have inserted them because they are absolutely necessary in English reading: but I have tried to convey the import by description or comparison: thus I explain one tree by comparing it to the Teak; and another by comparing it to the Tulasi. This means if it does not attain to precision still suffices to conveys the idea.

The syntax of the Southern languages, Telugu, Tamil, Canada and Malayalam is so closely parallel (though entirely different both from Sanscrit and Hindustani) that those who hereafter undertake to write an English dictionary for either of those languages will find aid in the present work— Indeed any sensible native can construct one for his own language.

The Active and Passive verb often change places Thus in English we say To contain v: a and To fill v: a — But the radical Tel: verbs are neuter — viz [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] which we translate by passives: using the causal voice to convey the active sense. To convey the requisite import I have inserted the passive participles: which

to fit

a casual English reader would suppose to be entirely superfluous in a dictionary

It must be borne in mind that many English ~~words~~ and Hindustani expressions have become incorporated in Telugu; and though, in the Dictionary, "Governor, Captain, Court, Office, Pleader, Appeal, Bazar, Mufty, Moonshee, &c" are explained in Telugu, still in common use the original words are retained without translation. The Hindustani dialect varies in different parts of the country, and I have very rarely admitted it.

It is not easy to decide how far vulgar and colloquial English ought to be admitted into a dictionary. We find uncomeatable, and similar cant words not only in daily conversation (and parliamentary debates) but in the ~~sterling authors (in~~ private correspondence of standard authors from Addison to Wilberforce. Each of these authors, for instance, uses uncomeatable.

There is a still lower set of phrases in use now, of which I have ventured to admit a few: warning the Hindu reader against using them.

The names of English fruits, flowers, machinery & furniture with phrases used in the arts and trades have in general dictionaries been omitted because no parallel word was to be found. But Johnson sets us the example of admitting such words with such explanation

Thus [illegible] is like the privet: Therefore the privet is [illegible]

explanations which may suffice to convey the purport. In like manner the Telugu-English portion contains numerous words for which no English synonyme can be found, and accordingly explanations are substituted.

Many of the Telugu explanations must appear obscure or unaccountable, because referring to arts, laws, or customs unknown among the Hindus. Thus all the phrases we use in politicks, in history and even in divinity can only be understood by such as may become familiar with English literature.

Some object to the propriety of leaving foreign phrases (such as Electricity) untranslated: but consideration will shew that we have only a choice of difficulties: for a novel idea, if conveyed by a known word will still require explanation (for instance, Gravity, or Attraction) and if we use a foreign word, with an explanation, we shall convey the meaning distinctly: whereas if we substitute the most analogous Sanscrit or Telugu word (as for instance Curnum for Attorney, Velama for Baron) we are not only obliged to explain the import of the phrase we substitute, but must often fail of satisfying the judgment as to the propriety of such substitution. To use the original word can mislead no one.

When we speak to natives in English we use a mixed dialect, a few phrases of which have been nearly legitimatized among ourselves – Some of these words

are borrowed from Hindustani: others from French, others from our predecessors the Portuguese – For instance Touaille, which is the Telugu version of Towel – Peon, meaning a foot servant (Spanish of South America) and ~~———~~ maistry – i.e. Maestro. a Spanish word –

The Passive Participles will generally be found explained by words quite different from the root: and the noun in ing, as his going, their writings &c are entirely different from the verb

Telugu Adjectives, as ~~[illegible]~~ manchi, chedda, tella &c are the same in both genders; ~~and~~ but with regard to those derived from Sanscrit such as yogy-udu, ghan-udu, it is not so easy to give more than the masculine form. To meet this difficulty I have sometimes cited the words in the plural form, as this

All words regarding Government, ~~religion~~ & politicks, regarding religion and morals are peculiarly difficult because the expressions which precisely convey the idea entertained in one country do not in another bear the same meaning

Some words as [illegible] are used repeatedly in the poems but at the present day are unintelligible & considered to be Kan.

Some verbs are in Eng: act: but neut in Tel Thus [illegible] or [illegible] to cost – To poach is ~~—~~ neut in Eng but act in Tel – so To Debate is v:n but [illegible] v:a

Motto to E I D. – from Bosanquet's New System of Logic 1839 – page 86

The latitude of language is so great, and propositions have so little force or precision when standing alone: as for example, when Seneca and the Christian both of them say, that virtue obtains immortal glory, yet with totally different meanings: that it is absolutely necessary, in any process of reasoning, to give examples and illustrations of the subject; which are the context of the truths. These speak to the mind and memory of the student, and not to the ear only; and enlist his own actual experience into the understanding and confession of the proofs. No truth or principle deduced from a course of reasoning, is in fact, worth any more than the examples employed in the proof and illustration of it warrant.

Also see what is written under <u>Wrangle</u>.

~~But vide rough copy, voce~~ [illegible]

After ~~terminating~~ the rough draft of my work was completed, Mr Morris's English-Telugu dictionary appeared: [illegible] ~~band~~: Mr Reeves' English Carnataca Dictionary, Sir H. G. Haughtons English-Sanscrit Index to his Dictionary. ~~All these works and~~ ~~& some others~~ have supplied several useful Sanscrit interpretations, and Mr Morris's afforded many apt Telugu words. A comparison of any page will shew that I cannot have borrowed much from these works: in admitting and excluding words and meanings I have deviated from them all. Wilsons excellent Sanscrit and English Dictionary has continually been consulted: but I have added many phrases which even he does not notice.

See 15 B

[illegible]

~~I was~~ [illegible] ~~hastey~~ which reached me when I had only commenced transcribing my own work fair for the press. In an extended and laborious task of this nature every aspirant must of necessity acquire some information or notice some particulars which have not fallen under the notice of his fellow labourers: and it often happens that we omit words of every day occurrence while seeking more abstruse phrases.

see 15 B

See page 23

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A p: 7 In the various Essays and other works of Colebrooke, Wilson, and other learned writers we find a variety of phrases connected with science: for which Sanscrit words are as freely used in ~~East~~ all the languages of India as latin expressions are in those of Europe. I have accordingly availed myself of these and where proof seemed desirable have referred to the volume cited.

B In preparing this work for the press, after completing my own translation I collated the one published by Mr Morris* & the English Canarese dict^y written by Mr Reeve. But Mr Drozario's ingenious Eng Beng Dict has given me more aid. It will however appear on investigation that I cannot have borrowed much from any of my predecessors [illegible] No — Repeated reflection shews me at last that Johnson has set the proper example — he is entirely silent regarding the merits of his predecessors: but he mentions some of them by name.

Oct 1846

"The one to which a Mr Morris lent his name is a very poor compilation by a bramin."

Unfashioned [illegible]

to Unfasten విప్పుట, [illegible]

Unfastened [illegible]

Unfathered [illegible]

Unfathomable అగాధమైన, [illegible]

Unfathomably [illegible]

~~Ungartered~~ [illegible]

Ungathered [illegible]

Ungenerous [illegible]

Ungenial [illegible]

Ungenteel [illegible] They thought plain English ☞ (Maria Edgeworth)

Ungentle క్రూర, [illegible] see Johnsons Wks, (6. 58 middle.) for

Ungentlemanly [illegible]

Ungentleness క్రౌర్యం, క్రూరపని, దయలేనిపని

Ungently క్రూరత్వంగా, మొరటగా

Ungilded [illegible]

to Ungird [illegible]

Ungirt [illegible]

Ungiving [illegible]

Ungloved [illegible] glove లేనిదై.

to Unglue [illegible]

Ungodlily [illegible]

Ungodliness - see page 17

552 551

Ungodliness [illegible] See Wesley 4.405 [illegible]

Ungodly [illegible] the * [illegible]

~~Ungot~~ [illegible]

Ungovernable [illegible]

Ungoverned &c &c

Uniform adj: [illegible] they are all * [illegible]

Uniform n. s: [illegible]

Uniformity [illegible] Here enter 29 E

Uniformly [illegible]

Unimaginable [illegible] See Encyclop. Sepenth "Fielding" 540, note, epigram

Unimaginably [illegible]

Unimaginative [illegible] Common, vulgar, base, coarse

Unimagined [illegible]

Unimpaired &c

[illegible] seasoned wood [illegible] passions seasoned with devotion [illegible] the heat was * with friendly talk [illegible] his reproofs were * with kindness [illegible]

Seasoning: n. s: [illegible]

Seat: n. s: పీఠం, ఆసనం, స్థానం, ప్రదేశం, [illegible] a garden * [illegible] a stone * [illegible] the * of war [illegible] * of government [illegible]

Appendix to page Unpossessing &c

Unpremeditated అయత్నమైన। సాధారణముగా। సామాన్యముగా। ప్రసాలోచిత

Unpremeditatedly యత్నపడక। అయత్నమైనట్లు తలచక। మొదటను। ఆలోచించక।

Unprepared సిద్ధము కాలేని। తయారని। I was quite * for this యిది నాకు అప్రేక్షముగా వచ్చింది।

~~Unpreparedness~~ తయారతనం।

Unprepossessed పక్షపాతం లేని।

Unprepossessing వికారమైన। విరసము అయిన। వికారమైన।

~~Unpressed~~ పైకి తీయని। అంటనిది। వృథాగా పడనిది।

~~Unpretended~~ సాంధ్యం నిష్కపటమైన। నిష్కామమయిన

Unpretending సాధువు। దీన। వినయముగల। అహంకారం లేని। గర్వము లేని। సామాన్య (above: చిది। నిరహంకారి)

~~Unprevailing~~ వ్యర్థమైన।

Unprevented అడ్డము లేని।

~~Unprincely~~ దీన। చిద।

Unprincipled నీతి లేని। అప్రామాణికుడు। నీతి నిర్ణయము లేని ~~[illegible]~~ దుర్నీతిగా దుష్ట। దుష్టు। ~~మితము లేని~~ దురాత్మ। దుష్ట। అభాంతప్పు।

Unprinted అచ్చువేయని।

Unprized లక్ష్యపెట్టని।

Unproclaimed ప్రకటించని।

Unproductive ఫలం లేని। నిష్ఫలమైన। వట్టి। చెడిపోయిన। from fruitful A to ʟ Z

Unprofitable వట్టి వృథా। కూడని। నిష్ఫలమైన। పనికి రాని। ప్రయోజనమైన లేని పొందని। కొరకు రాని। వ్యర్థమైన। పిప్పి। భంగపడ్డ

Unprofitably వ్యర్థముగా। నిష్ఫలముగా।

~~Unprolific~~ నిస్సంతతి। నీరస।

Unpromising ముందుకు రాని। ఆశ లేని। పిప్పి। చిద। దీన। నిరాశ। మూర్ఖ

Unpronounceable నోటికి రాని। అవక్తవ్యం। అనరాని।

Unpronounced &c

Appendix to page "Unsunned &c

~~Unpromising [illegible]~~

~~Unpronounceable [illegible]~~

Unswayed- లొంగని। అస్వాధీనమైన।

~~Unsweating~~ చెమర్చని।

Unswerving దృఢమైన

Unswervingness నిశ్చితభావము. దార్ఢ్యం

Unswept- ఊడ్వని।

Unsworn = ప్రమాణం చేయని। బాసపలుకని।

Untainted- చెడని। కళంకరహితమైన। నిర్దుష్టమయిన।

Untaken- పట్టని।

Untalked of - అప్రసిద్ధమయిన।

Untameable } అస్వాధీనులయిన। అణగని। ధైర్యమైన। గండుసయిన See Quly Rev: N°150 Mch 1845. p: 302
Untamed

~~Untangle~~ - చిక్కువిప్పుట।

Untasted- ముట్టని రుచి చూడని।

Untasting &c &c

Vanity, in the scriptural sense. Fabricius says మాయ (in Ecclesiastes) in Romans he says cuttinudaya which seems to mean నాశం. In Rom VIII. 20 Carey says యతః క్షయాధీనా బభూవ సృష్టిః the creation is subject to క్షయం - In Eph: IV. 17 Rhenius says వ్యర్థమైన vunāna = వట్టిది. In Psalm IV. 2 కల్లాడ్థం A† మాయ K† In Rom VIII. 20 the creature In Ps. XII. 2. మిథ్య A† D† అబద్ధము. K† was made subject to ౦, ματαιοτης.. అనిత్యత A† క్షయ బంధకము K† వ్యర్థిత్వము. P† In Ephes. IV. 17 వారి మనస్సు A†. అవివేకము. P† దుర్బుద్ధి. K. See page ~~3~~.. 36

20. Further notes upon Spirit.

The following is Coleridges Exordium to his Aphorisms on Spiritual Religion – And here it will not be impertinent to observe, that what the eldest Greek Philosophy entitled the Reason (ΝΟΥΣ) and Ideas, the philosophic Apostle names the Spirit and Truths spiritually discerned: while to those who in the pride of learning or in the over-weening meanness of modern Metaphysicks, decry the doctrine of the Spirit in Man and its possible communion with the Holy Spirit, as vulgar enthusiasm; I submit the following sentences from a Pagan Philosopher, a Nobleman, and a Minister of State – Ita dico Lucili (says Seneca) sacer intra nos Spiritus sedet; malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos. Hic prout à nobis tractatus est, ita nos ipse tractat. Bonus vir sine Deo nemo est.

If then Spirit and νους be equivalent, I suppose the word मति మతి will be a good word.

In my printed specimen of Translation of the Lila, canto VIII I render సాత్త్వికకృప the Spirit of Grace

In Catholic tracts & poems, written in Telugu, the word Spirita is used – Holy Spirit being సాంతు స్పిరితు Santo Spirito – It is thus used in the Vedanta Rasayan a book mentioned in the preface to my Grammar. 1840

Further notes on Self

He read the paper to himself నాకు తంబాను కొన్నాడు

of himself తన సంగతి తానే Himself తాను,

he kept himself to himself పరాకున్నుండినాడు, మరియెవరి జోలికిరాలేదు – He himself తానే స్వతా వాడే

by myself, by himself &c. అనగా వంటిగా, ఏకాంతంగా

for myself, for himself &c. అనగా స్వతంత్రంగా

in itself, in himself &c. అనగా తనంతటతానే

Sibilant ఋసవొప్పె the * letters (viz S, C, Z &c) దశోర్ధ్వానియమ్ములు
Sibyl దేవజ్ఞురాలు | Sibylline books శిలబుస్తె
Sicamore (Johnson) See Sycamore
Sicca Rupee సిక్కారూపాయి (బందిసిల్లురూపాయి

That (the conjunction — further notes on this word) It is true that they did so వాండ్లు అట్లాచేసిందినిజం। మనసొప్పనిదేశంగ Sar Dwe 354 perceiving that he did not yield। పని అయ్యేట్టు యత్నంచేయవలెను you are to make such exertions <u>that</u> the work may be executed। I have settled that he shall go the journey on horseback పోరవేళ్లిటట్లు। It is fit that you visit them వాండ్లు చిత్తగించవలెను Tara IV. 251 It was he (or they or I) who went there వెళ్లియుండివాడు (or వాండ్లు or నేను) In each language this is ungrammatical. Celait vous que — &c. Knowing that she would return ఆదివరకు <u>వచ్చు</u>నని మరెంటెలిసి। I did not know that he was there వాడు అక్కడ ఉండినది రగను. That he went there; that they met at the wood: that they went on together — that subsequently — — all these places That is అను-- Did I weigh them that I should know their value? నేను వాండ్లను తూచినా నుగవాండ్ల (dirgham for question) వాటివెలతెల్సిందం. They said that (as though) he was coming <u>వచ్చు</u>న్నట్టుచెప్పినారు। What had you to do with him that he should give you this యిదినీకెవరికియ్య వలెననివానికినీకుయేమియుంటాది।

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Preface

I have endeavoured to give every word and meaning which is at use in the present day: preserving only such of the older expressions as are found in the English Bible.

Where no Sanscrit Telugu or Hindustani expression <u>in common use</u> was to be found I have written an explanation in Telugu. Thus the words Steam engine, tunnel, &c call for separate explanation

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A few of the French & Latin Expressions and Military phrases which are in daily use are given: as also a few of those proper names which (chiefly mythological) are analogous to names known in India. For instance Venus, Jupiter, Cupid &c

In Johnsons Dictionary the words describing religious sects were excluded. I have preserved those which most frequently occur, merely mentioning the peculiar points of the respective doctrines

In natural history I found a very wide field for enquiry, almost wholly untouched: the Index to Haughtons Dictionary supplied me with the Sanscrit names of many trees and flowers: and for these it was not difficult to ascertain the Telugu wrong or right synonymes — As regards plants or flowers unknown in India I have

have excluded or neglected only such words as are obsolete in England. And where I could obtain no intelligible name I have mentioned the Indian plant, grain, or fruit most nearly resembling it, and stated the resemblance. When even this resource failed I have preserved the English or Latin word as "a name of a flower" &c.

In India we use about 200 words which appear to be English but are local; such as compound, ayah, chuckler, sircar, peon &c and however inelegant these may be I have preserved them as natives frequently complained to me of the omission of such words in dictionaries.

The names of fishes, snakes, and wild animals have generally been collected from conversations with huntsmen and people from the hills. The entire ignorance of bramins on these matters led me to adopt such extraneous aid.

I have admitted such Latin phrases as botany or Natural History uses, where an English name (in common use) is not to be obtained — Such are Asclepias, Vitex Negundo, Lotus, &c

As a groundwork for the present volume I first compiled a Telugu English Dictionary; and then

reversed it: copying out the pages; which native assistants then posted alphabetically in an interleaved copy of Johnsons quartos. This remained a few years in the rough state; and on returning from England I abstracted it again, excluding what was superfluous. In that state it is now printed, and will I hope meet nearly every difficulty.

I had wished to leave the entire task in the hands of intelligent natives under my superintendance, but ultimately found that to do the work properly it must be done with my own pen. Lastly it was carefully revised by two learned natives who excluded a few phrases as superfluous*: and in preparing the copy for the press I desired the amanuenses to insert the pronunciation as given in the most popular works on that subject.

[* with all their caution however they have left, I own, sufficient defects in style to shew that a foreigner was the real author. Some thousand Telugu expressions here preserved were quite beyond their knowledge; as appertaining to botany, natural history, or other objects, which however familiar to European minds will not for several years become well known to the natives of India.

Lastly the transcribers inserted the pronunciation of the English words, as given in the latest dictionaries on that topic. Being intended to aid natives, the work required this arrangement.

Sycamine ~~or~~ Sycamore { n: s. [illegible] (C. uses the Greek word. P. says [illegible] G. says [illegible] Rh says [illegible])

(margin: Tainted)

Sycophant [illegible]

(margin: Entrophant)

ZOOPHYTE "The Braminical books describe God more as a thing than as a person: more as a zoophyte than as the Lord of all — Wilson of Bombay in North British Review No 2 Aug 1844 page 389 — which is copied in page 32 of the present volume

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Tip n: s. [illegible] the * of the tongue [illegible] the * of the ear [illegible] the lower * of the ear [illegible] a ferrule on a stick [illegible] I have it at the tip of my tongue [illegible] The Tariff says, Deeri horns [illegible] Deeri horns tips [illegible]

To Tip v: a. [illegible] (participles Tipt, Tipped) a staff tipped with iron [illegible]

Tippet [illegible]

Vice-versa — This town takes its name from the river; or vice versa [illegible]

Technica — Memoria technica [illegible]

Zone — The margin of the holes made by this insect was stained by a broad zone of brown = [illegible] = [illegible] There is a zone of plough land entirely round the lake [illegible]

Teatotalism [illegible] Teatotaler — While printing this Dicty I became a [illegible]

Sacred adj: 1 immediately relating to God [illegible] 2 devoted to religious uses, holy. [illegible] 3 dedicated, consecrate, consecrated with to [illegible] 4 Relating to a religion. theological. [illegible] 5 Entitled to reverence, awefully venerable [illegible] 6 inviolable, as if appropriated to some superior being [illegible]

& Sail v: n

This is mere plain sailing [illegible]

TOON wood — I have examined every name given in Haughton for "Cedrela Toon" & the result is [illegible] which SC. says is [illegible] { The [illegible] Barbura is a different tree. Sita Ram Sastri's Amera. p: [illegible] foot gives no Telugu Synonyme.

(above: Reeve & Rox give no aid, nor Anslie nor Shaksp)

TOO

Too much అమితంగా। అతిగా।

He eats too much [illegible] అమితంగా [illegible]

He speaks with too much confidence [illegible]

Unequal — [illegible] is unequalled. [illegible] is unequal q. v — This is a very ~ contest [illegible] As a writer, he is very unequal

Zodiac.

The following are the Sanscrit names: to which are added the Greek names found in treatises on Jyantish See Jervis, p: 132

Aries	మేష
Taurus	వృషభ
Gemini	మిథున
Cancer	కర్కాటక
Leo	సింహ
Virgo	కన్య
Libra	తుల
Scorpio	వృశ్చిక
Sagittarius	ధనుస్సు
Capricornus	మకర
Aquarius	కుంభ
Pisces	మీన

Worldliness. There are 60 or 70 Telugu words for Worldliness and Groses' Collection of English phrases, [illegible], shews that we have a yet larger number of synonymes. The entire list is inserted at the end (page 43) of the 2d volume of this interleaved dictionary

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Uninitiated - అవ్యుత్పన్నులు + The Druses of Lebanon are divided into 2 classes,
Ecclesiastick, Initiated, ఉక్కాల = జ్ఞాని } and { Secular, Uninitiated, or జుహల్ = అజ్ఞాని
The unitiated state అవ్యుత్పన్నత్వము See Worldliness
The uninitiated are called by bramins పశుజనము

C Whim - This word originally was a gin or contrivance - [illegible] see proof in Prior's Alma 3.284 and "a horse whim" a gin or machine

Yet if these finer whims ([illegible]) were gone,
Your clock, though plain, would still go on

D Zumorin, Samorin [illegible]
Here enter Fulton's List of Proper Names &c [illegible] 50 [illegible] thus to save the wear and tear of the Dictionary -

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E Uniformity - Gibbon, chapter 50 No 72 says Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius: and the uniformity of a work denotes the hand of a single artist.

On Common Sense

Copied from Madras Athenaeum of 13 Mch 1845 [illegible]

Dr. Whately, in allusion to the accustomed crying up of common sense, as the sufficient and only safe guide in reasoning, as a substitute for logic, says, "Now by common sense is meant, I apprehend, (when the term is used with any distinct meaning,) an exercise of the judgment unaided by any Art or system of rules; such as we must necessarily employ in numberless cases of daily occurrence; in which, having no established principles to guide us,— no line of procedure, as it were, distinctly chalked out,— we must needs act on the best extemporaneous conjectures we can form. He who is eminently skilful in doing this, is said to possess a superior degree of common sense. But that common sense is only our second best guide: that the rules of art, if judiciously framed, are always desirable when they can be had, is an assertion, for the truth of which I may appeal to the testimony of mankind in general; which is so much the more valuable, inasmuch as it may be accounted the testimony of adversaries. For the generality have a strong predilection in favour of

of common sense, except in those points in which they respectively possess the knowledge of a system of rules; but in these points they decide any one who trusts to unaided common sense. A sailor, E. G. will, perhaps, despise the pretensions of medical men, and prefer treating a disease by common sense: but he would ridicule the proposal of navigating a ship by common sense, without regard to the maxims of nautical art. A physician, again, will perhaps continue systems of Political Economy, of logic, or Metaphysics, and insist on the superior wisdom of trusting to common sense in such matters; but he would never approve of trusting to common sense in the treatment of diseases. Neither, again, would the architect recommend a reliance on common sense alone in building, nor the musician in music, to the neglect of those systems of rules, which, in their respective arts, have been deduced from scientific reasoning aided by experience. And the induction might be extended to every department of practice. Since therefore, each gives the preference to unassisted common sense only in those cases when he himself has nothing else to trust to, and invariably resorts to the rules of art, wherever he possesses the knowledge of them, it is plain that mankind universally bear

their

Want .. v:a She wants the use of her two hands [illegible] | [illegible] Begin this work & you shall not want aid [illegible] | he wants several of his teeth [illegible] this spear wants a head [illegible] The carriage wants a wheel [illegible]

SOUNDS

Voices of animals & of inanimate things. Many of these * are also used of human beings

doors, guns - Bang
Dogs and foxes * - Bark
Bulls, cows, boys - Bellow
Sheep and calves & goats - Bleat
Asses, chariots stags - Bray
Flies and bees - Buzz
Geese - Cackle
Rooks and Crows - Caw
Sparrows, parrots monkies * - Chatter
money - Chink
Sparrows, crickets, mice, lizards - Chirp
hammers - clink
Chains and bars of iron - Clank
watches - click
Hens & chickens - Cluck
Doves ~~Horr beets~~ - Coo
floors chairs, shoes - creak
Frogs, ravens - Croak
Fire, branches, crackle
Cocks - Crow
Caves, empty rooms, hills, walls - Echo
Geese and turkeys - Gobble
Men * forests - Groan
the belly - grumbles

Hogs - Grunt
Snakes, fires * - Hiss *
Owls * - Hoot *
Dogs, jackalls, wolves, boys * - Howl
Bees * - Hum *
monkies * - Jabber *
Cows - Low
Cats - mew
Doves and streams * - Murmur *
Thunder Mutters
Horses - Neigh
Hail and rain - Patter
Cats purr
Thunder, bells, guns - Peal
Ducks - Quack
Doors and chains, wheels, bullets and tongues - Rattle
Bells and brass vessels - Ring
Streams - Ripple
Thunder Lions, bulls, fires, winds, storms, elephants, waves, seas, cannon - Roar *
Thunder, carts Rumble
Branches, clothes - Rustle
Peacocks * - Scream *
Boiling water - Simmers
Winds, birds, arrows, swans * - Sing *
Pigs, mice, rats, bats, wheels hares - Squeak
Pigs - Squeal
Parrots * - Talk *
Clocks - Tick
Bells, drops of rain - Tinkle
Streams, breezes - Whisper
Birds, winds * - Whistle *
Arrows, stones - Whizz
Dogs, jackalls, wolves, tigers, boys * - Yell *

Sophism In Plutarch's Life of Antony (after the water party on the Cydnus) he silenced him with this sophism "There are some degrees of a fever in which cold water is good for a man: every man who has a fever has it in some degree: and therefore cold water is good for every man in a fever" — The impertinent talker was silenced. — In Whately Logic

Yucca Gloriosa or Adam's Needle. The leaves of this plant resemble the Aloe. It grows to the height of 6 or 8 feet flowering in the rains with a large drooping panicle of a pyramidal shape sometimes three feet long, covered with white blossoms not in Ainsl Rox. P.dd.

Vanity ... see p: 19 – In Eccles. A‡ D‡ say

అసారం

మాయ. K.E This world which is all ... మాయా

(ప్ర)పంచము ॥ సర్వం మిథ్యా) The ... of Human Wishes మనుష్యులవేరిన యోచనలు నిరర్థకములు, నిష్ఫలములు

సర్వంమిథ్య అనేవాదులనాస్తికులు The atheist declares all to be (Nil) vanity.

నిష్ఫలం, నిష్ప్రయోజనం।

Supper { κυριακον Δειπνον. 1 Cor. XI. 20 (ప్ర)భోజనం ప్రభుభోజనం A‡
The Calcutta Bengali Liturgy says ప్రభువి కృపాభోజనం
... It is usual to call the Lord's Supper (ప్ర)భు రాత్రి భోజనము but why not omit the word రాత్రి

Truth – See Humility, Appx: p: 40 in volume 2

Truthful సత్యమైన, నిష్కపటమైన, సాధు

Truthfully సత్యముగా, నిష్కపటముగా

Truthfulness సత్యత, నిష్కాపట్యం, సాత్వికము, సద్గుణము

Thing

Things – "His inclination led him to the study of things rather than that of words" — (Life of Robt Boyle)

Here Things denotes Realities వస్తువు, స్థిరపదార్థ.

Yesterday – Note that what we call Sunday night the Telugus usually call Monday night and so on; according to the Hebrew & Mussulman method.

Undress – In old days undress signified the plain dress worn at home in private See Smollett's Lancelot Greaves Chap XXIV. p 230 vol 5. She burst upon him in an elegant white undress.

Supper (see opposite, in p: 36)

Virtual – కృత్రిమ – we perceive the image that is before the mirror and the image in the mirror – The one is real the other ... ఇదిసత్యమైనది, అదిసత్యముకాదు, కపటరూపం

38 Estimate of the comparative bulk of these Dictionar[ies]

	C.P. Brown's	Eng Tam Amenic	Eng Tel MORR	Eng Beng D'R	Eng Kann Reeve	8° Todd	Webster quarto 1848
A							
B is in page	67	45	85	35	70	52	91
C begins at	133	78	150	61	131	91	161
D begins at	261	165	267	123	232	171	297
E begins at page	352	229	358	163	298	224	375
F	414	275	403	189	335	262	430
G	491	319	461	215	385	304	489
H	535	344	491	233	420	332	527
I	588	373	526	252	463	365	572
K	667	431	580	289	521	413	636
L	674	434	[58]1	292	528	418	643
M	719	461	615 [34]	309	568	444	683
N	774	499	656 [75]	335	631	484	741
O	795	511	672 [92]	342	652	497	761
P	826	529	706	355	687	517	789
Q	926	603	805	400	802	584	895
R	932	607	811	403	809	589	903
S begins in page	1004	~~745~~ 654	875	426	882	630	973
T		745	997	471	1033	727	1123
UV		780	1042	492	1100	766	1187
W		810	1082	513	1158	809	1243
XYZ		829	1109	524	1201	830	1277
End		831	1111	525	1204	832	1281
The Middle page is at	Interlo	Ingot		Incog	Middle	Knag	Kite

In page 356 of Despica No. 33 is a similar [illegible]

Note on Visits - Here enter this page I wrote and added to Tatachari

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సంభాషణాసరసము -

[illegible]

See the Postscript in page 41

Note on Sackbut &c. In Daniel 3.5 the following words are used

	D†	F†	H†K†
Cornet	శృంగ	కాళ[illegible]	
~~flute~~	వంశ	నాగసరం	నాగస్వరం
harp	వీణ	వీణె	కిన్నెర
Sackbut	భేరి	స్వరమండలం	వీణ స్వరమండలం
~~psaltery~~	[illegible]		
Dulcimer	తంబుర	తంబురు	తంబూరా

~~Spiritual~~: ~~Observe~~ this verse Gita XI. 8 where దివ్య is used
న తు మాం శక్యసే ద్రష్టుమనేనైవ స్వచక్షుషా। దివ్యం దదామి తే చక్షుః పశ్య మే యోగమైశ్వరం But thou canst not see me with thine own [the natural] eye; I ~~now~~ give thee spiritual vision i.e. clear
~~Gibbon~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~note~~ 44 {wickedly / wrongfully} uses it for spiritual.
~~The literal sense is~~ అక్షము but the ~ sense is అర్థాంతరము See P.A. 119 in commentary

Zero his hopes fell to zero. With respect to learning, the parians are still at △
Every child, & every ~~[illegible]~~ generation has to commence its course of tuition with the mind still at ~ with respect to knowledge [John Smith's Irish Diamonds, p 28 – Lit Soc]

Tempt – The fineness of the weather tempted him to begin sowing too early
[illegible]

Unconditional
The besiegers demanded a surrender [illegible]

దాతృత్వమంటే, పెద్దమనసు

Unselfish – i.e. generous, bountiful – This word occurs in respectable modern authors who are sound scholars – = with open heart. Unselfishness (North Brit Rev XXV. 108) = generosity, openness of heart దాతృత్వం [illegible]

Postscript to page 38 A Greek sage being asked, which animals are the most dangerous, replied Of wild beasts the slanderer: of tame creatures the flatterer – This has been written thus at my request in a Sanscrit verse
[illegible]